A

NEW PRACTICE OF PHYSIC:

WHEREIN

The various DISEASES incident to the human Body are deſcrib'd,

Their Cauſes aſſign'd,

Their Diagnoſtics and Prognoſtics enumerated,

AND THE

Regimen proper in each deliver'd;

WITH

A competent Number of MEDICINES for every Stage and Symptom thereof.

Preſcrib'd after the Manner

Of the moſt eminent PHYSICIANS among the Moderns, and particularly thoſe of *LONDON*.

The whole formed on the Model of Dr. SYDENHAM, to execute the Deſign of his *Proceſſus Integri*.

By *PETER SHAW*, M. D. F. R. S.

VOL. II.

The SEVENTH EDITION, Corrected.

Sed ut ſeriò quod res eſt dicamus, plurimum referre cenſemus, ſi medici opus aliquod conficiant de medicinis *probatis & experimentalibus*, ad *morbos particulares*; nam quod ſpeciosâ quis ratione nixus exiſtimet decere medicum doctum potiùs medicinas *extempore* aptare, quam *certis aliquibus præſcriptis* inſiſtere, id fallax res eſt, & *experientiæ* non ſatis attribuit, *judicio* plus nimis. BACON *De Augment. Scientiar.*

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DISEASES

Peculiar to

WOMEN.

PART II.

SECT. I.

OBSTRUCTION and SUPPRESSION of the MENSES.



WHEN ſuch women as are neither in years, pregnant, nor capable of giving ſuck, have their menſtrual diſcharges at longer intervals, or leſs copiouſly than uſual, thoſe diſcharges are ſaidto be obſtructed: But totally ſuppreſſed, if no ſigns thereof appear at the expected periods, or intermediate ſpaces. *Definition.*

2. This particular obſtruction or ſuppreſſion may proceed from a viſcidity, or lentor in the blood, or *Cauſe.*

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tenacity of the veſſels: as likewiſe from a plethora brought on by catching of cold, an obſtructed perſpiration, or being expoſed to the cold air, drinking of cold water, *&c.* long and ſevere diſtempers; ſudden fear; the increaſe of other evacuations, or hæmorrhages; too aſtringent medicines, and violent exerciſe, may likewiſe give riſe to this diſorder.

Diagnoſtics. 3. When the *menſes* are either partially or totally ſuppreſſed, there frequently happens ſome hæmorrhage or other, as particularly at the noſe, a ſpitting or vomiting of blood, *&c.* There is alſo commonly a pain in the head, loathing of the food, attended with a *pica*, *malacia*, and *cachexia*, the *fluor albus*, fainting, a quick and low pulſe, dulneſs and ſinking of the eyes, a lingering hectic fever, a cough, and difficulty of reſpiration, and ſometimes a *mania*, the gout, watchfulneſs, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, hyſteric fits, a florid colour in the face, a ſtrong pulſe, a tenſive pain about the *uterus*, and a turgency of the veins; which four laſt ſymptoms are certain ſigns the obſtruction proceeds from a tenacity of the veſſels. With time the ſymptoms increaſe; with a ſwelling and hardneſs of the *abdomen*, thighs, legs and feet; the urine appears red, bloody, and proves ſmall in quantity; now follow anxiety, grief, deſpair, great thirſt, pain in the ſpine, a dropſy, *&c.*

Prognoſtics. 4. A total ſuppreſſion is of difficult cure, and more dangerous than when it is only partial; and that from a viſcidity in the juices, or tenacity of the veſſels, than when it proceeds from a plethora. Thoſe obſtructions that ariſe from exceſſive fear, joy, *&c.* uſually go off ſpontaneouſly after ſuch extreme paſſions are over. In general, the difficulty of the cure, and the danger of the diſeaſe, are to be eſtimated from the degree of the ſymptoms compared with the

the time of the ſuppreſſion. 'Tis found that fat women, and ſuch as uſe violent exerciſe, may ſuffer this obſtruction without injury.

5. Moderate exerciſe is proper, being uſed about the return of the periods. When there is a viſcidity of the juices, ſpoon-meats and broths are uſeful. Sleep ought to be moderate, becauſe by increaſing perſpiration it retards the flux. Whatever is taken as aliment in this caſe, ought to be warm. *Regimen.*

6. Two things are principally to be regarded with reſpect to the cure; *viz.* firſt, to deſtroy the viſcidity or lentor of the blood, or leſſen its quantity, if there be a plethora; and 2dly, to remove the obſtructing cauſe, or relax the canals thro' which the expected evacuation is to be made. *Cure in general.*

In all obſtructions of the menſes, therefore, phlebotomy appears to be neceſſary. But 'tis generally thought moſt ſerviceable when performed in the ſaphena vein. Cupping-glaſſes alſo are thought ſerviceable, applied with ſcarification. Such kind of evacuations may be made at any time, during the cure, though they are moſt efficacious towards the beginning thereof; and eſpecially if uſed about the ſtated period of the flux. Nor ought phlebotomy ever to be omitted before the exhibition of the chalybeates; or whatever elſe increaſes the velocity or momentum of the blood.

7. Cathartics are proper after phlebotomy; and may be given in the following manner.

℞ *Pil. fœtid. extract. rudij āa* ℈ j. *tartar. vitriol. ſal. tartar. āa gr.* v. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* 1. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin. f. pilul.* v. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duob.* ʒ ß. *calomel.* ℈ ß. *borac. ſal. volat. ſuccin. āa gr.* vj. *ol. ſabin. gut.* ij. *f. pilul. n°* 5. *ſumat* ij. *hora ſomni & reliquas diluculo, cum regi-*

mine, ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana, ad quatuor vel quinque vices.

8. Or about the time of their expected return,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequenti ſumat bolum ſequent.*

℞ *Pulv. jalap. ſanct. āa* ℈j. *tartar. vitriol. gr.* vj. *ol. puleg. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruffi ſtomach. cum gum. āa* ℈j. *reſin. jalap. gr.* v. *borac. ſal. ſuccin. volat. āa gr.* vj. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilulæ n°.* vj. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ iiß. *elix. propriet. tinct. caſtor. myrrh. āa* ʒ j. *aq. hyſteric.* ℥ ß. *m. f. hauſtus, mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

'Tis to be noted, that tho' mercurials are very proper to remove almoſt all ſorts of obſtructions, yet they ought not here to be continued ſo long, or given in ſuch doſes, as to raiſe a ptyaliſmus, till other medicines have been tried without ſucceſs.

In ſanguine habits.

9. In ſanguine conſtitutions, the following purging potion may be of more ſervice than the former.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. ellebor. nigr. rad. rhabarb. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒß. *coque in aq. puleg.* ℥ vj. *& colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyrup. de ſpin. cervin.* ʒ vj. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* 40. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *m.*

If occaſion indicate, a calomel bolus may be given antecedent thereto.

And cachectical habits.

10. Hyſterical perſons, or ſuch as are troubled with a *cachexia* and indigeſtion, cannot well bear repeated cathartics; in which caſe an emetic may be very uſeful: and when other medicines have proved unſucceſsful in removing theſe obſtructions, that has often anſwer'd. In athletic conſtitutions, the *vinum emeticum* may be given in the quantity of ſix drams; but in thoſe of a more tender habit, the *pulvis rad. ipecacuanh.* is more proper; being taken along with carduus tea, or the like.

11.

11. If the perſon be pale, cachectic, or of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, chalybeates will agree well, being mixed along with proper emmenogogics; but if the patient be ſanguine, plethoric, or lively, chalybeates ought to be omitted. This caution being obſerved, and proper evacuations having preceded, we may preſcribe as follows.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croc. myrrh. borac. tartar. vitriol. ſal. chalyb. āa* ʒj. *f. pulvis, cujus ſumat* ʒ ß. *mane & ſero, cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. ceraſor. nig. bryon. c. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croci* ℥j. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Troch. de myrrh. pulv. chalyb: āa* ℈ ß. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. pulv. zedoariæ, ſabin. ſal. tartar. extract. croci, āa* ℈ß. *ol. puleg. gut.* ij. *conſerv. rutæ* ℈j. *ſyr. artemis. q. ſ. f. bolus mane & ſero ſumend. per* 15. *dies cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ, cinnamom. ten. aq. hyſteric. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. chalyb.* ℥ j. *tinct. caſtor, croci, āa* ʒ j. *m. f. julapium.*

13. The following electuary has proved of great ſervice.

℞ *Conſerv. rutæ, abſinth. roman. āa* ℥ß. *pulv. chalyb.* ʒ vj. *pulv. ari comp. cortic. winteran. caſtor. croc. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. borac. āa* ʒ j. *æthiop. mineral.* ℥ ß. *ſyr. è* 5 *radicib. q. ſ. f. elect. cujus ſumat q. n. m. minor. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vini albi liſbon. vel aq. puleg.*

14. If pills are more deſirable,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh. zedoariæ, caſtor. croc. borac. gum. ammoniac. ſal. tartor. camphor. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. chalyb. extract. gentian.* ʒij. *ol. rutæ, ſabinæ, ſuccin. puleg. āa gut.* iv. *elix. propriet.* ʒ j. *ſyr. artemis. q. ſ. f. pilul. n°.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat harum* 5. *bis in die per menſis unius decurſum, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum aq. hyſteric.*

15. In thoſe of a ſanguine and plethoric conſtitution, inſtead of the *chalybs*, may be ſubſtituted

ellebor. nig. or at leaſt if ſteel enters the compoſitions, there ought alſo to be added *ſpecies hier. picr. aloe, ſuccotrin. gum. ammoniac.* &c. in ſuch quantities as to check the velocity of the blood, which might be too much raiſed by the *chalybs.* And this method often ſucceeds when the veſſels want to be cleared; which is not to be effected ſo much by briſk cathartics, as the continued uſe of deterſive medicines.

16. When the caſe is but ſlight, the following drops and apozem may be of ſervice.

℞ *Tinct. ellebor. nig. tinct. chalyb. āa* ʒ ij. *caſtor. elix. propriet. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut* 40. *ter in die cum cochlear.* iv. *apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Rad. valerian. ſylveſt rub. tinctor. dictamn. alb. ellebor. nig. āa* ʒ ß. *coque in aq fontan. q. ſ. ad* ℔ ij *ſub finem coctionis addend. rad. zedoariæ, galang. āa* ʒ iij *herb. puleg. ſabinæ, atriplic. olid. matricar. āa m.* j. *ſem. fœnicul dulc contus* ʒ iij. *dictam. cretic.* ʒ ij. *ſtent ſimul per* 6 *horas deinde colaturæ adde vin chalyb.* ʒ iij. *aq bryon. c.* ʒiv. *ſyr. croc.* ʒ ij. *m. f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam cochlear. ſex ad libitum, ſubcalide.*

16. Emmenogogic wines may alſo be ſucceſsfully uſed in order to remove theſe obſtructions.

℞ *Rad. elleb nig. chalyb. cum ſulph. ppt. āā* ʒ j. *zedoariæ, rad galang. dictamn. cretic. croc. caſtor. ſal. tartar. āa* ʒ j *pulv. ſabin.* ʒ ß. *f. pulv. craſs. infunde in vin. alb. liſbon.* ℔ ij. *& colaturæ adde aq. bryon. c.* ʒ iv. *m. ſumat cochlear.* vj. *bis vel ter in die.*

18. After the ſame manner, and to anſwer the ſame intention, medicated ales may likewiſe be prepared, with *limatur. chalyb. herb. thym. matricar. atrip. olid. ſem. dauc. cretic.* &c.

In weak conſtitutions.

19. In weak and hyſteric conſtitutions, which cannot bear repeated purges, clyſters may be advantageouſly ſubſtituted for them.

℞. *Herb. artemis. puleg. atrip. olid. āa m* j. *rad. ariſtol. long.* ʒ vj. *ſem. dauci vulgar.* ʒ ß. *coque in aq.*

aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ ℥ xij. *adde terebinth. venet. in vitel. ov. ſolut.* ℥ ß. *ol. ſuccin. junip. ſpt. terebinth. āa* ʒ j. *ol. rutæ* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema injiciend. bis in ſeptimana.*

The clyſters may be made more purgative occaſionally, by the addition of the *ſal. cathartic. amar. elect. lentiv. ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. pil. fætid.* &c.

20. If the canals are block'd up, in order to remove the obſtruction, we muſt have recourſe to chalybeates or mercurials, which give the blood a greater moment; and if theſe fail to open the uterine veſſels, it may be proper to uſe ſuch externals as may have an immediate communication with the veſſels themſelves; as fumes, peſſaries, baths, fomentations, and injections. We ſhall here inſert a form of each. *When the canals are actually block'd up.*

For a vapor or fomentation,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ℥ j. *rad. zedoariæ, ariſtoloch. rotund. āa* ʒ vj. *herb. puleg. artemiſ. rutæ, thym. ſabin. āa m.* j. *bacc. juniper. laur. āa* ℥ ß. *coque in aquæ fontanæ* ℔ iv. *& colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde vin. alb.* ℔ ß. *ſpt. vini comphorat. tinct. caſtor. elix. propriet. āa.* ℥ ij. *m.*

The patient may uſe this either by way of fomentation, or vapor, receiving the ſteam of it hot, thro' a funnel, twice a day. With the ſame kind of ingredients may be made a *ſemicupium*, to be uſed frequently.

21. If a dry fume, or *ſuffitus* be deſired,

℞ *Gum. myrrh. thuris āa* ℥ ß. *ſuccin benzoin. gum guaiac. ſtyrac. calamit. camphor. āa* ʒ ij. *lign. aloes, caryophyl. cinnam. caſtor. āa* ʒ j. *f. pulv. craſſus.*

Two drams hereof being, at one time, thrown upon hot embers, the patient may receive the fume thereof once or twice a day.

22. Peſſaries are much commended by ſome, as being in great repute with the ancients; tho' we ſeldom meet with them in the preſent practice.

℞ *Pulv. myrrh. ſpec. hier. picr. āa* ℈ ij. *pulv. ſabin. caſtor. āa* ℈ j. *mel. opt. q. ſ. m. f. glans.*

They irritate the fibres, and cauſe a greater flux of humors to the part.

23. Injections alſo are proper:

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥viij. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio, bis in die cum ſiphone adhibend.*

24. If the patient find no relief from theſe remedies, it is propoſed by ſome to open a vein in the arm once a month, and take away a proper quantity of blood, to ſupply the place of the menſtrual evacuation, and prevent thoſe ill effects which proceed from a long obſtruction, and generally at laſt prove mortal.

HYSTERIC PASSION.

Definition. 1. THE *hyſteric paſſion* is defined the joint appearance of numerous ſymptoms in women, which ſhew that their animal and vital faculties are greatly diſorder'd, as proceeding from the attack of ſeveral particular cauſes affecting the brain, heart, and *uterus*; or in other words, giving an irregulat motion to the animal ſpirits.

Cure. 2. Beſides the particulars formerly mention'd as cauſes of hypochondriac diſorders, the preſent may be owing to an obſtruction of the *menſes*, the ceſſation thereof, too violent a flux of the *lochia*, an impurity of the blood or juices, the *fluor albus*, obſtructions, uneaſineſs in the uterine veſſels, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. The paroxyſms will in ſome return monthly, and in others three or four times a year; but moſt frequently the periods are uncertain, and often ſeize of a ſudden. The perſon in the fit ſometimes lies as dead, then of a ſudden the reſpiration grows thick, ſhort, and difficult; all the *viſcera* are obſerved to have an irregular

lar and convulſive motion, eſpecially about the *thorax*; and a great tumor ariſes in the throat; idly by ſome ſuppoſed to be the *uterus*, by which the perſon appears to be almoſt ſtrangled. This tumor is more probably ſaid to proceed from the irregular motion of the ſpirits and juices, cauſing a plenitude in theſe parts. During this time, likewiſe, the extremities are ſtrongly convulſed and contracted, the patient being then poſſeſs'd of much more ſtrength than is natural; the pulſe ſtrong and intermitting, the voice hoarſe and deep, and ſometimes ſmall: the perſon towards the end of this violent paroxyſm, talks wildly, and ſometimes obſcenely; laughs, or cries, without the leaſt apparent provocation; and when tired out, as it were, with acting this mixed ſcene, falls again into the other extreme, lies ſpeechleſs, the pulſe weak and low, the eyes cloſed, the extremities of the body cold, *&c.* Soon after this, the violent paroxyſm returns again; and thus the patient is ſometimes held, with intervals, for the ſpace of an hour or two. After the fit is gone off, ſhe complains of an univerſal ſoreneſs, dulneſs, and dizzineſs in the head, and preſently falling aſleep, the paroxyſm entirely ceaſes for this time.

There appears to be a very great affinity between the hypochondriac diſeaſe in men, and the hyſteric paſſion in women; excepting that the paroxyſm in the former, ſeldom or never riſes to the height it does in the latter. The moſt dangerous ſymptom in hypochondriacs, is uſually a riſing in the throat, which threatens the patient with ſtrangulation; tho' 'tis ſeldom ſo obſervable in men, as it is in women. And inſtead of the violent compound fits of the hyſteric paſſion, hypochondriacal men have only a very great dread upon their ſpirits; or a pa-

nic

nic terror (that is, a terror without a juſt ground) attended with anxiety. In the intervals of theſe fits, the head is often cloudy, and a very little buſineſs appears greatly to diſtract the mind: but ſometimes the diſtemper continues fix'd, without any remarkable paroxyſms at all; tho' at others 'tis attended with gloomy, deſponding fits, of long continuance, wherein the underſtanding appears to be cloudy or overcaſt: and theſe fits are ſucceeded by thoſe of joy, gladneſs, and uncommon briſkneſs; all from the like imaginary cauſe: and thus they ſucceed each other alternately. Somewhat like which, tho' in a leſs degree, every one finds in himſelf during a perfect ſtate of health.

Prognoſtics. 4. Theſe fits of themſelves are ſeldom accounted dangerous: but in thoſe of a plethoric conſtitution, they prove more violent than in thin habits. When they proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and eſpecially if attended with grief, they are both violent, and of long continuance. If they continue to old age, they are often the cauſe of lunacy; and weaken the nerves ſo as to occaſion a continual panic, or ill-grounded fear; the conſequence whereof is almoſt the ſame as if the cauſe were real. Young women generally feel ſomething of this diſorder, when they firſt begin to breed.

Regimen. 5. Chearful company, a good clear air, and the moderate uſe of wine, are of great importance in the cure of this diſtemper. In other reſpects the regimen may be the ſame with that preſcrib'd in hypochondriac diſorders. See page 121, &c.

Cure in the fit. 6. If the patient be very plethoric, and the convulſive ſtrugglings violent, bleeding is allow'd to be proper, during the paroxiſm, tho' it ſtands condemn'd by ſome modern phyſicians.

7.

7. But whether it be here omitted or not, vinegar, *ſal. vol. c. c. ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* &c. may be applied to the noſtrils, or ſome drops of *tinct. caſtor. & ſal. volat. oleoſ.* given in cold water, or any proper vehicle, as *aq. puleg. aq. hyſteric.* &c.

Or,

℞ *Aq. puleg. rutæ, hyſteric. āa* ℥iij. *ſyr. artemis.* ʒ iß. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ʒiij *laudan. liquid. Sydenham.* ʒj. *aur. moſaic.* ʒ iß. *m. f. julapium; ſumat cochlearia* iv. *omni hora, durante paroxyſmo, ad ſomnum conciliandum.*

Or,

℞ *Troch. de myrrh. gum. ammoniac. āa* ℈j. *aq. puleg.* ℥ij. *hyſteric.* ʒvi. *ſpt. lavendul. c. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. c. c. āa gut.* 30. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. f. hauſtus (addendo, ſi opus fuerit, laud. liquid. gut.* 20.) *ſecundâ quâque horâ ſumendus, dum fuerit vigil, vel ſi paroxyſmus urgeat.*

8. It will alſo be proper to anoint the noſtrils and temples with *ol. ſuccin. ol. caſtor. ſpt. c. c. āa.*

Burnt feathers, brown paper, *&c.* ſet on fire, and held fuming under the noſe, are vulgarly obſerved to be of ſervice in recovering the patient from the fit.

9. If the perſon be young, unmarried, and of a plethoric conſtitution,

℞ *Aſæ fætid.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *aceti vini albi* ℥ iv. *f. mixtura, cujus vapor, dum calida manet, excipiatur per os & nares, durante paroxyſmo.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vini alb.* ℔ ß. *myrrhæ opt. aſæ fætid. āa* ʒij. *ſacchar. ſaturn. camphor. āa* ʒj. *m. f. ſolutio ſ. a. inſtar fotûs ad imum ventrem & pubis regionem, cum pannis linteis applicandi.*

9. In the mean time, let a galbanum plaſter, with a little *aſa fætida*, be applied to the navel.

10. If the paroxyſm continues long, give a dram of *aſa fætida*, diſſolv'd in 4 ounces of *āq. puleg.* or *aq. rutæ.*

During

During the fit, the extremities ſhould be kept extended. Ligatures about the joints, and a broad bandage rolled round the belly, are often of ſervice.

A laxative clyſter towards the decline of the fit is very proper to be given, eſpecially in ſtrong conſtitutions.

To prevent a relapſe.

11. Suppoſing now the patient recover'd and free from the paroxiſm, our next endeavour muſt be to prevent a relapſe.

To anſwer this end, if the patient be briſk, and of a ſanguine conſtitution, fetid and detergent medicines are the moſt proper. But if of a weak, pale complexion, or leucophlegmatic habit, a mixture of ſteel with nervous aromatics, and detergent fetids will ſucceed the beſt.

In ſome aged perſons, whoſe nerves are weak, perfumes prove more effectual than fetids; tho' this happens but ſeldom.

12. Hyſterical women cannot bear much purging, upon which account clyſters are here often ſubſtituted for cathartics. Theſe clyſters ſhould always be well charged with anti-hyſterics, after the following manner.

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long.* ʒij. *fol. ſabinæ, puleg.* āa *m.* j. *myrrh. contuſ.* ʒj. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥x. *adde pilul. fœtid.* ʒij. *ſyr. atriplic. olid.* ℥ij *ol. ſuccin.* ʒß. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.*

13. But when internal purgatives may be applied to advantage, the *tinctura ſacra* generally agrees well. Thus,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ℥ ijß. *elix. proprietat.* ʒ j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fœtid. ruffi* āa *gr.* xv. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. pulv. caſtor.* āa *gr.* v. *ol. puleg. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. q. ſ. f. pilul. n°.* vj. *quarum capiat duas horâ decubitûs, & reliquas mane ſequenti.*

Or,

℞

℞ *adic. ellebor. nigr.* ʒj. *rad rhabarb.* ℈ ij. *fol. ſen.* ʒ ij *ſal. tartar.* ʒß. *aq. rutæ, puleg. āa* ℥ ijß. *coque, lento igne, & colaturæ* ʒ ijß. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ ß. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ʒß. *f. hauſtus mane ſumend. cum regimine.*

Any of theſe cathartics may be given and repeated once a month, or oftner, if it is thought neceſſary.

14. If the blood be very viſcid, ℈ß. or *gr.* 15. of calomel ſhould be exhibited over night, made into a pill or two with *conſ. rutæ*, the cathartic being taken next morning.

In ſuch perſons as are ancient and weak, it may be ſufficient to uſe only ſome ſuch as the following anti-hyſterics, omitting all ſorts of evacuations, unleſs they are plainly indicated by coſtiveneſs; which too may be otherwiſe remedied by clyſters.

15. The cure both of hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, may be attempted in the following manner. *Cure.*

Proper fetid ingredients to ſmell to frequently, may be proper in both caſes, being mixed after this manner.

℞ *Gum. galban. aſæ fætid.* ʒij. *camphor.* ʒj. *ſal. volat. armon. c. c. gum. myrrh. āa* ʒß. *ol. rutæ, puleg. āa gut.* vj. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* 20. *elix. proprietat. q. ſ. ut f. maſſa in pixid. reponend. & ſæpe olfaciend.*

When this maſs grows dry, it may again be moiſtened with tincture of myrrh and oil of amber; and when it has loſt of its ſcent, add more camphire, *&c.* thereto.

If a liquid be deſired for the ſame purpoſe,

℞ *Tinct. aſæ fætid. ſpt. c. c. āa* ʒ ij. *elix. proprietat. tinct. caſtor. āa* ʒj. *ol. ſuccin.* ℈ij. *camphor.* ℈ß. *m.*

The *ol. ſuccin.* and *camphor.* being here omitted, the drops may be likewiſe given internally in the quantity of half a dram, thrice a day; along with

with white-wine and water, or peny-royal water, &c.

Some for this purpoſe uſe only camphire, and others *aſa fœtida* alone, which they tie up in a piece of fine muſlin, ſo that it may hang from the neck upon the pit of the ſtomach.

The *aſa fœtida* is alſo taken by the common people, made up into pills.

When the head is cloudy.

16. When the head is dull, and the thoughts confuſed, it may be proper now and then to uſe the following ſternutatory.

℞ *Pulv. tabac.* ʒj. *aſarabac.* ʒij. *caſtor opt.* ʒ j. *ellebor. alb.* ʒ ß. *m. f. pulvis ſternutatorius.*

17. Solutions of the fetid gums are well adapted to all hyſterical and hypochondriacal caſes, where their nauſeouſneſs can be diſpenſed with.

℞ *Gum. armoniac.* ʒ ij. *aſæ fœtid* ʒ j. *aq. ceraſ. nigr. puleg. āa* ʒiij. *aq. brion. c.* ʒ ij. *f. ſolutio & colaturæ adde tinct. caſtor.* ʒij. *ſumat cochlearia tria bis vel ter in die.*

In delicate conſtitutions, when the *aſa fœtida* proves nauſeous in the way of ſolution, it may be omitted; as may likewiſe the galbanum in the following, tho' the mixtures would be conſiderably the better for them.

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ʒij. *galban.* ℈ij. *aq rutæ, cinnam. ten. āa* ʒiij. *pæon. c.* ʒij. *ſolutio ſumend. ut ſupra.*

In a cachectic habit.

18. Both in hypochondriacal and hyſterical caſes, where the complexion is pale, the blood poor, its circulation languid, and the patient weak or aged, the following powder may be of great uſe.

℞ *Pulv. ari comp. chalyb. ppt. āa.* ℈ß. *troch. de myrrh. gr.* 15. *croc. pulv. gr.* v. *m. f. pulvis pro doſi.*

Or,

℞

℞ *Cortic. peruv. gr.* 15. *ſal. chalyb. ſpec. diamb. rad. ſerpentar. virgin. āa gr.* v. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. caſſumun. ellebor. nigr. valerian. ſylveſt. āa* ℈ß *ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. chalyb. entis vener. pulv. cinnam. āa gr.* v. *f. pulvis, quem ſumat bis vel ter in die cum cochlearib. quatuor julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nigr. lactis alex. rutæ āa* ℥ij. *ſtephan. mirab. āa* ℥iß. *auri moſaic.* ʒj. *ſyr. croc.* ℥j. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒij. *m. f. julapium.*

19. The following pills become very proper, when the return of the fits are frequent.

℞ *Aſæ fætid. ſem. pæon. atriplic. olid. pulv. myrrh. gum. galban. ammoniac. croc. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. pulv. caſtor. balſ. peruvian. āa* ʒj. *extract. ellebor. nigr. gentian. āa* ʒij. *ol. rutæ, ſabinæ āa gut.* x. *elix. proprietat. ſyr. de pæon. ſimp. āa q. ſ. f. pilul. nº.* x. *è qualibet* ʒj. *ſumat* 5. *bis in die cum cochlearib.* iv. *vin. medicat. ſequent.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥iv. *rad. caſſumun. valerian. ſylveſt. radic. pæon. mar. āa* ℥ j. *rad. ſerpent. virgin. galang. cinnam. ſem. carui, fœnicul. d. āa* ℥ß. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ iv. *infunde pro debito tempore, & colaturæ adde ſacchar. albi* ℥iv.

If the patient be of a ſanguine conſtitution, the aromatics may be left out of the compoſition, and *rad. ellebor. nigr. & milleped. āa* ℥iij. uſed in their ſtead.

Medicated ales might alſo be prepared with the like ingredients, to anſwer the ſame intention; to which may be added, *ſem dauc. cretic. ſem. ſinap. radic. raphan. ruſt. herb. puleg. fl. chamæmel.* &c. and if the patient be leucophlegmatic, *limatur. chalyb.*

21. The following drops may be taken twice or thrice a day, with a glaſs of wine, in all caſes where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid.

℞ *Elix. proprietat. ſpt. c. c. tinct. chalyb. āa* ʒ ij. *tinct. aſæ fœtid. caſtor. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 30. *ter in die, cum hauſtulo aq. bryon. c. vel vin. alb.*

21. For the hyſteric paſſion, and hypochondriac affection in ſanguine conſtitutions,

℞ *Conſerv. rutæ* ℈ j. *pulv. rad. ellebor. nigr. valerian. ſylv. pulv. de guttet. āa* ℈ ß. *pulv. myrrh. ſal. ſuccin. āa gr.* v. *camphor. gr.* vj. *aſæ fœtid. gr.* iv. *ol. puleg. gut.* i. *ſyr. atriplic. olid. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumend. bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum hauſt. decoct. ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras. guaiac. āa* ʒ j. *paſſular. maj. exacin.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. ſub finem coctionis addend. rad. raphan. ruſtic.* ʒ ß. *ſem. dauc. vulgar. contuſ. bacc. junip. āa* ʒ iij. *cortic. aurantior.* ʒ ij. *herb. rutæ, fl. chamæmel. artimiſ. atriplic. olid. āa m.* ß. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde aq. bryon. c.* ʒ iv. *ſumat* ʒ iv. *ad libitum.*

In leucophlegmatic habits.

22. But in leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, the following bolus and electuary are more proper.

℞ *Conſerv. roriſmar.* ℈ j. *gum. myrrh. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. croc. ſal. chalyb. āa gr.* v. *ol. nuc. m. gut.* i. *ſyr. pæon. comp. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in die ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſſumun. valerian. ſylv. āa* ʒ ß. *caſtor. ent. vener. cinnab. antimon. chalyb. cum ſulphur. ppt. āa* ʒ ij *elect. è bacc. laur. conſerv. roriſm. āa* ʒ ij. *gum. ammon.* ʒ i ß. *pulv. croc. ſpec. diambr. ſal. volat. ſuccin. āa* ʒ ß. *ſyr. chalybeat. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vini alb.*

23. Both in hyſteric and hypochondriac caſes, a gentle emetic taken once a month is of good uſe; a paregoric being given after the operation. Epiſpaſtics and iſſues ſometimes take effect when other things have failed. There can be no certain rule given as to the exhibiting and repeating of opiates in theſe caſes; but it is to be done occaſionally,

caſionally, or when the ſymptoms require. When hyſteric diſorders proceed from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, fetid medicines ought always to be mixed with detergents and purgatives: the latter whereof might occaſionally be uſed and continued in ſuch ſmall doſes, as to perform the part of alteratives.

But when the caſe proceeds not from uterine diſorders, evacuants, and eſpecially cathartics, ought to be rarely exhibited.

24. The *cort. peruv.* taken along with the fetid gums has ſometimes been found effectual, after other things had failed. When the blood is viſcid, the chalybeate waters uſed along with a clear air, may effect the cure. In hectic conſtitutions, a milk diet, and the teſtaceous powders, together with conſtant exerciſe, and eſpecially riding in the open air, may be ſerviceable, when other medicines have been tried to no purpoſe. See *affectio hypochondriaca*, pag. 322, *&c.*

FUROR UTERINUS.

1. THE *furor uterinus* is ſuch a particular complication of hyſterical ſymptoms, from a turgency or inflammation of the uterine veſſels, as form a ſpecies of a *mania*, wherein the patient is præternaturally diſpoſed, or ſtrongly inclined to venery. *Definition.*

2. The ſigns are often manifeſt by the geſtures of the body, as well as by the diſcourſe. *Diagnoſtics.*

3. The cauſe hereof is uſually reducible to that of hyſteric diſorders. A vigorous and healthy ſanguine conſtitution, high feeding, want of exerciſe, *&c.* may diſpoſe to it: too large a doſe of cantharides, or the like ſtimulating medicines, may likewiſe cauſe it. *Cauſe.*

Some time before the paroxyſm, the patient often appears ſilent, ſorrowful, with a down-caſt *Diagnoſtics.*

baſhful look, and fluſhing in the face; the pulſe and reſpiration often intermit, and vary from high and ſtrong, to low and weak; and theſe ſymptoms are apt to increaſe. During the paroxiſm, the patient burſts out into laughter, then into a fit of crying, wherein tears are plentifully ſhed. In fine, thoſe who labour under this diſorder, appear to be manaical at intervals, and ſay and do they know not what.

Prognoſtics. 4. If the ſymptoms are violent, the paroxyſms frequent and of long continuance, and eſpecially if the patient be ſanguine, unmarried, and the caſe originally proceed from a fixed amour, it is difficult of cure, and ſometimes degenerates into a continued madneſs. But if the diſtemper ariſes from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, a plethora, or from a too indulgent life, 'tis often remedied.

Regimen. 5. The diet ſhould be ſlender and cooling, the air ſhould be cool, and the exerciſe moderate.

Cure in the fit. 6. During the paroxyſm, and eſpecially if any evacuations have been ſuppreſſed, bleed directly; and that in a conſiderable quantity: and afterwards exhibit the following draught.

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig. acet. vin. alb. āa* ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn. camphor. āa* ℈ ß *ſacchar. alb.* ʒ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* 40. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Alſo,

℞ *Aq. fontan.* ℥ xij. *ſucc. limon. acet. vin. alb. āa* ℥ iß. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. m. bibat pro potu ordinario.*

7. The *tinct. aſæ fætid.* may be given inwardly, and moſt of the fetid medicines preſcribed for hyſteric diſorders. A galbanum plaſter ſhould be applied to the navel; and the following uſed at proper intervals.

℞ *Oxycrat.* ℔ ß. *tinct. aſæ fætid.* ℥ ij. *camphor. ſacchar. ſaturn. troch. de myrrh. āa* ʒ ij *f. injectio, utatur frigide omni bihorio vel ſæpius.*

8. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, repeat the opiate; and if the fit ſtill increaſe, the patient may be ordered

ordered to uſe the cold bath. Bliſtering alſo will ſometimes be of ſervice.

9. When the fit is once off, in order to prevent a return thereof, ſuch evacuations as bleeding and repeated lenient purgatives, may be ſucceſsful. A whey diet, together with the uſe of the cold bath, continued for a month or two, has likewiſe proved of ſervice. Glyſters alſo have their uſe; but they ought not to be very ſtimulating, and ſhould be mixed with fetid hyſterics, *ſal. prunel. ſaccbar. ſaturn.* &c. *To prevent a return.*

10. In ſanguine conſtitutions, the following pills and emulſion may be uſed to advantage.

℞ *Gum. aſæ fætid. camphor. ſaccbar. ſaturn. pil. matthæi, ſem. hyoſcyam. āa* ʒiß. *terebinth. ven.* ʒij. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. pilul. nº.* 8. *è qualibet.* ʒj. *ſumat* iv. *bis in die cum hauſt. emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Sem. quatuor frigid. maj. āa* ʒij. *amygdal. dulc. excortic. ſem. papaver. alb. āa* ℥j. *decoct. hord.* ℔ij. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ß. *f. emulſio, cui adde ſyr. limon.* ʒ ij.

Or,

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ʒij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. aſæ fætid. ſuccin. āa* ʒj. *ſumat gut.* 30. *ad libitum cum cochlearib.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Syr. limon.* ʒ ij. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *aq. plantag.* ʒ viij. *m.*

11. If it degenerates into a mania, it muſt be treated accordingly. When it proceeds from an over-doſe of cantharides, emulſions with *gum. arabic.* &c. being freely drank, together with camphorated medicines, will effect the cure. *When from cantharides.*

CHLOROSIS.

1. CHloroſis, or the *green-ſickneſs*, is defined an obſtruction in the uterine veſſels of young females, under or about the time of puberty, attended with a viſcidity of the juices, paleneſs, or a *Definition.*

sallow green colour of the face, a difficulty of respiration, and a *nausea*, *pica* or *malacia*. 'Tis otherwise called *febris alba*, *febris amatoria*, *morbus virgineus*, and *icterus albus*.

Cause. 2. It sometimes seems to proceed from an alteration of the fluids about the time that the *menses* first begin to flow, or from an obstruction thereof; especially when attended with the *fluor albus*. It may also proceed from an obstruction in the viscera, or a sluggish languid motion of the blood, whether natural or acquired by ease, indulgence, or want of exercise; and this, no doubt, is the case, when the distemper happens to those who are too young to suffer any hysteric disorder.

Lastly, 'tis thought it may proceed from a longing desire after some particular person; or the exchange of a single life for that of a married one.

Diagnostics. 3. This disease sometimes, tho' rarely, happens to children about eight or nine years of age; but most frequently when they are thirteen or fourteen; and generally continues till the *menses* appear. 'Tis known by the paleness of the face, or its being livid, green, or of a lead or yellow colour. The face is also often inflated, which is the most conspicuous in the eye-lids, especially after sleep; the thighs, feet, and parts about the ancles, swell and pit towards night, especially when the disorder proceeds from obstructions; the whole body being also lax and soft. There is an universal dulness and indolence, and the patient complains of a tension and weight, especially about the loins and extremities. Upon any brisk motion there is a difficulty of respiration, attended with a tension and pulsation in the temporal arteries, a pain in the head, inflation, and tension of the *hypochondria*, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart. The pulse, generally speaking, is quick and low, a small feverishness attending, together with a nausea or loss of appetite; or else

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a deſire of eating ſuch things as are unwholeſome, as chalk, coals, ſtones, clay, *&c.*

4. This diſeaſe is ſeldom dangerous, tho' it often proves of long continuance; but if neglected, violent, proceeding from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and attended with the *fluor albus*, it may, in time, bring on weakneſſes, ſcirrhoſities, and barrenneſs. When it happens ſome time before the *menſtrua* ought to appear, it is uſually cured upon their eruption. If a *fluor albus* comes after the chloroſis is fixed, it is a bad ſign; but if before, and it happens upon the ſtoppage of the *menſtrual* flux it often proves critical. If during the diſtemper, the menſtrua flow regularly, 'tis accounted a good ſign. *Prognoſtics.*

5. The air ought to be thin and clear; the diet attenuating, warm, nouriſhing, and made agreeable to the palate. Conſtant moderate exerciſe is very uſeful, notwithſtanding the difficulty and uneaſineſs that attend it. Sleep ought to be moderate, and taken at a due diſtance from meals. All paſſions of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of melancholly and deſpair, are highly prejudicial. *Regimen.*

6. If the patient be at all plethoric, bleeding will be proper to begin the cure; and this is to be ſucceeded by proper purgatives mixed with calomel. If the *menſes* are conſiderably obſtructed, or the time of their firſt appearance ſeems to be at hand, the cathartics ought to be pretty ſtrong, and given about the expected time, or returns of the periods. In ſome caſes, eſpecially when the patient is young, an emitic ſucceeds well; being exhibited before purgation. The forms of purgation may be here the ſame as in an *obſtruction of the menſes*; ſee pag. 411, *&c.* Thoſe cathartics that are either mixed along with ſuch medicines, or given in ſuch doſes as make them act as alterants, or lie a conſiderable *Cure in general and particular.*

time in the body before they operate, uſually ſucceed very well. Thus,

℞ *Pil. ruffi. gr.* 15. *ſal. chalyb. gr.* v. *ol. ſabin. gut.* 1. *f. pil. n°.* iij. *ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. ad* x. *vel* xij. *vices ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vin. alb.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ß. *ſpt. lavend. c. tinct. caſtor. āa* ℥ß. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croc. myrrh. rad. ellebor. nig. āa* ʒj. *gum. ammoniac.* ʒiß. *ſal. chalyb.* ℈iv. *pulv. aloes opt.* ʒij. *ol. cinnam. gut.* 15. *ſyr. è* 5. *radic. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ʒj. *ſumat* 5. *pro doſi omni nocte ſuperbib. hauſt. aq bryon. & puleg. āa.*

Alſo,

7. ℞ *Elix. propriet. tinct. chalyb. āa* ʒij. *m. ſumat gut.* 30. *h. ſ. pro re nata, cum quovis liquore appropriato.*

8. In the intervals of purgation, or after the uſe thereof, ſuch chalybeate aromatics and emmenagogics as are preſcribed in caſe of the ſuppreſſion of the *menſtrua*, or hyſteric diſorders, may be exhibited to advantage. See pag. 426, &c.

9. After the uſe of proper purgatives, for a due time, in the younger ſort of females, or ſuch as are of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, we may preſcribe in the following manner.

℞ *Pulv. chalyb.* ℥ß. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒij. *conſerv. abſinth. rom.* ʒvj. *ol. cinnam. gut.* iij. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quantitat. n. m. bis quotidie, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq ceraſ. nig.* ℥vj. *bryon comp.* ℥ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri, chalybeat. āa* ℥ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal vol. ol. āa* ʒj. *m. f. julap.*

10. If this diſorder is ever unattended with an obſtruction of the *menſes*, ſuch apperient medicines, as were formerly preſcribed in caſe of the jaundice may here be proper: the digeſtion being ſtrengthned

ned by the uſe of proper ſtomachics or aromatic bitters. See pag. 200, *&c.*

11. When the caſe proves obſtinate, the cold-bath, or a courſe of the chalybeate waters, as thoſe of the *German*-ſpaw, may be tried; or a proper infuſion of the woods in *aq. calcis*, with the addition of a little tincture of ſteel, drank in the manner of chalybeate waters, will ſometimes prove ſerviceable. Decoctions, or other preparations of the *cortex peruvian.* with the *vin. chalybeat. tinct. ellebor. nig. cinnamom.* &c. being continued for ſome time, will ſeldom fail to cure this diſorder, where the juices are viſcid, and the conſtitution lax or leucophlegmatic. But when it is attended with the *fluor albus*, it muſt be treated with regard thereto, as in the following article.

FLUOR ALBUS.

1. *Fluor albus* is a copious and continual flux of a thin matter from the *vagina uteri*, after the manner of the *menſes*, or rather a *gonorrhœa virulenta.* *Definition.*

2. This diſorder may proceed from a relaxation of the *lacunæ*, or glands in the *uterus* and *vagina*, which naturally ouze a white viſcous matter, but in this caſe too plentifully. It is ſometimes cauſed by falls, ſprain in the back, or an obſtruction of the *menſes*. It may alſo be the effect of the veneral diſeaſe, which tho' cured, yet leaves the glands of the *uterus* and *vagina* in a relaxed ſtate; perhaps from the quantity of mercury, or the repeated purgation uſed in the cure, eſpecially when the body is weak and lax. *Cauſe.*

3. Full-grown women are troubled with this diſtemper, as well as ſuch as are young. The quantity of the running increaſes upon violent exerciſe, *Diagnoſtics.*

erciſe, ſtraining, *&c.* 'Tis very often white of a good conſiſtence, and comes away without pain; yet upon long continuance, its colour proves variable, being ſometimes white mixed with yellow, and at others of a thin watery conſiſtence, greeniſh, and inclining to black, ſharp, corroding, fetid, and occaſioning a heat of urine, and ſometimes ulcers. If the flux ceaſe during the time of the *menſtrua*, and return again after that is over, the caſe is commonly deem'd not venereal, but barely the whites. When the running continues long, 'tis apt to cauſe great weakneſs, eſpecially in the ſmall of the back, a pale colour in the face, faintneſs, loſs of appetite, nauſea, indigeſtion, ſometime an obſtruction of the *menſtrua*, at others an immoderate flux thereof; and the *fluor* continuing long in weak conſtitutions, it ſometimes degenerates into a conſumption, and proves mortal. 'Tis exceeding difficult to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral caſes of the *fluor albus* from a *gonorrhœa virulenta*. The urine is generally viſcid, turbid, ſlimy, and ſometimes appears as if there were ſmall threads or hairs mixed therewith: nor does the ſediment ſeparate ſo freely as in other caſes.

Prognoſtics. 4. This diſeaſe ſeldom proves mortal, unleſs in weak conſtitutions, when 'tis of long continuance; and ſo violent as to occaſion a dropſy, conſumption, a *procidentia uteri*, and ulcers in the urinary parts; or when the flux is ſanious, purulent, fetid; or the conſequence of the venereal diſeaſe. The longer it has remain'd, the more difficult is the cure. 'Tis alſo of difficult cure, when it proceeds from violent ſprains, falls, bruiſes, *&c.*

Regimen. 5. The diet ought to be nouriſhing, or much the ſame with that preſcribed in conſumptions, and conſiſt of broths boiled with *raſur. c. c. ebor. rad. tormentil. biſtort. conſolid. maj. conſerv. roſar. rubr. ictthyocol. fl. roſar. rubr. gum arabic. n. m.*

m. macis, cinnamon. &c. Sago and ſtrengthning gellies, are alſo of great ſervice in this caſe, as that of harts-horn, *&c.* Some, every morning drink, with very good ſucceſs, a quarter of an ounce of iſing glaſs, diſſolved in a pint of milk, and ſweetned with ſugar. Moderate exerciſe, and a warm and dry air, with the uſe of a milk diet, often of themſelves prove a cure, after other things have failed.

Cure in general and particular.

6. Bleeding ought here to be omitted, unleſs the perſon be plethoric, or the *menſes* are obſtructed; for fear of weakning the patient too much.

Purgatives are accounted proper; but 'tis thought that calomel ought not be given along with them, when the flux is in its infancy, appears but in ſmall quantity, and the caſe is not venereal.

But when it is of long ſtanding, the matter thin, ſanious, and fœtid; if there be ulcers in the *uterus*; and particularly if any venereal diſorder has preceded, and part of the virulence be ſuppoſed ſtill to remain in the body, mercurials ought to take place; and the cure here differs but little from that of the venereal diſeaſe it ſelf, only the cathartics ſhould not be ſo violent, nor the calomel given in ſuch large doſes.

7. Emetics of *turpeth. min.* repeated once or twice, to cauſe a revulſion, are often found of great ſervice, and ought in this caſe, always to precede the uſe of reſtringents, as greatly facilitating the cure. But in weak conſtitutions, or where the caſe is not very urgent, *ipecacuanha* may ſuffice.

8. After proper evacuations, the following bolus may be given to advantage.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒß. *conf. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* x. *pulv. cinnam. gum. tragacanth. āa* ∋ ß. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus, omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend ad.* iv. *vel* vj. *vices.*

9. In

9. In the intermediate time,

℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rubr. mithridat. āa* ℥ß. *bol. ver.* ʒ vj. *cret. alb. pulv. ſang. dracon. terr. japonic. āa* ʒij. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒj. *zinzib.* ʒ ß. *macis, gum. tragacanth. āa* ℈ j. *cinnam.* ʒ ß *pulv. zedoariæ* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſymphyt. q. ſ. ut f. electuar. de quo capiat. quantit. n. m. bis quotidie, ſuperbibendo cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. germ. querc. plantag. āa* ℥ iv. *mirab.* ℥iij. *ſyr. è coral.* ℥j. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ß. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. menth. ceraſ. nigr. āa* ℥iv. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de roſis ſicc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

10. The following electuary may be taken after the ſame manner.

℞ *Confect. fracaſt. ſ. m. conſerv. aurant. theriac. androm. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. rad. rhabarb. troch. de carab. pulv. ſuccin. cinnam. āa.* ʒ j. *gum. arabic. coral. rubr. ppt. c. c. lapid. hæmatit. ſpec. hyoſcyam. āa* ʒ iß. *pulv. alum. rup.* ʒ j. *rad. tormentil. pulv.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. zinzib. q. ſ. m. electuar. de quo capiat quantit. n. m. bis in die, ſuperbibend. hauſtum. tinct. roſar. rubr.*

11. Or if pills are more agreeable,

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *reſin. flav. pulv. cinnam. cret. alb. terr. japonic, ſang. dracon. alum. rup. pulv. rhabarb. āa* ʒ iß. *bol. armen.* ʒ ij. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. pilul.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 4r, *bis vel ter. in die ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rubr.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. gum. tragacanth. rhabarb. āa* ʒ ij. *croc. mart. aſtring. maſtich. lap. hæmatit. c. c. ppt. coral. rubr. bol. armen. āa* ʒ ij. *ol. cinnam. gut.* x. *balſ. peruv.* ʒj. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſa de qua formentur pilulæ, ſcilicet* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *harum deglutiat* 5. *bis quotidie.*

12. The *terebinth. è cio*, is ſometimes given with ſucceſs in this caſe; eſpecially if it be continued

sinued for a long time. But the following pills are prescribed thereto.

℞ *Pulv. cinnamom. sacchar. albiss. āa* ʒß *terebinth. venet.* ʒ j. *pulv. glycyrrhiz. q. s. m. f. pilul.* viij. *ex* ʒ j. & *sumat.* v. *vel* vi. *mane & sero.*

13. If troches be desired,

℞ *Coral. rub. terr. japonic. bol. armen. cret. alb. lap. hæmat. c. c. ppt. āa* ʒß. *pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. fl. rosar. rubr. āa* ʒj. *pulv. sacchar. alb.* ʒiß. *ol. n. m. carophyl. cinnam. āa gut.* v. *mucilag. sem. cydonior. q. s. f. trochisci* ʒ j. *pendentes, quorum teneat unum in ore frequenter, ad libitum.*

14. When the disorder seems to proceed from a wrench or strain, 'tis proper apply the following plaster to the small of the back. *When from a strain.*

℞ *Emp. oxycroc. ad hern. de minio fusc. āa* ʒij. *ol. succin.* ℈j. *m. & extende super alutam, formæ oblong. regioni lumborum applicand.*

15. The following liquor may be used for ordinary drink.

℞ *Lign. saffafr. guaiac. āa* ʒ iv. *rad. bistort. tormentil. symphyt. maj. polypod. rad. zedoar. āa* ʒ iß. *cort. aurant.* ʒ ij. *cinnam. zinzib. cort. winter. contus. āa* ʒ j. *coque in cerevis. nov. non ferment. cong.* v. *ad cong.* iv. *colaturæ adde rasur. c. c. ebor. santal. rub. āa* ʒiß. *heder. terrest. agrimon. āa m.* ij *succ. centinod. burs. pastor. millefol. scabios. āa* ℔iß. *passul. solis exacinat.* ʒxij. *f. cerevis. s. a.*

Or,

℞ *Lign. sassafr. guaiac. āa* ʒ iv. *rasur. c. c, ebor. āa* ʒij. *santal. rubr.* ʒj. *coque aq. calcis q. s. ut sit colatur. cong.* j. *sumat.* ℔ ß *ter in die.*

16. The following has been used with good success.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒß. *ichthyocol.* ʒij. *conserv. rosar. rub.* ʒ j. *cinnamom. contus.* ʒj. *lact. vaccin.* ℔ iß. *coque ad* ℔j. & *omni mane totum sumat pro jentaculo.*

17.

17. The following drops may aſſiſt in the cure.

℞ *Tinct. terr. japonic. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ʒij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ter in die, cum cyatho vin. rub.*

In leucophlegmatic habits.

18. In leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, where the glands are obſtructed, and want to be deterg'd, terebinthinate medicines, and *millepedes*, as in caſe of the jaundice, ſhould be uſed, before we proceed to reſtringents; as alſo on the intermediate days. But if the things hitherto preſcrib'd fail of ſucceſs; if the caſe be violent or venereal; or if the glands be ulcerous, a ſalivation muſt be tried.

19. When the ſeat of the *fluor* may be reach'd by externals, the following injection, and *ſuffitus*, may be of uſe; and alſo when there is danger of the parts growing ulcerous; in which caſe this diſtemper may prove obſtinate.

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloc. long. terr. japonic. āa* ʒj. *gum. myrrh.* ʒ ij. *fol. ſabin. fl. roſar. rubr. āa m.* j. *coque in decoct. hord. & vin. rubr. āa* ʒxij. *colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde mel. roſat. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒij. *m. f. injectio, utatur bis in die ſubcalide.*

After the uſe of the injection,

℞. *Gum. guaiac. maſtich. thuris, gum. juniper. benzoin. oliban. āa* ʒ ß. *lign. aloes. fl. roſar. rub. lign. rhod. āa* ʒvj. *cinnab. nativ.* ʒ j. *f. pulvis craſſus, ex cujus* ʒiij. *fiat ſuffitus, mane & ſero adhibend.*

When from a bare relaxation.

20. If any running ſtill remains, or where there is a bare relaxation of the parts, unattended with ulcers, or other violent ſymptoms,

℞ *Fol. menth. m.* ij. *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. āa m.* j. *cort. granator.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. ferrarior.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ iß. *adde n. m. caryophyl. zinzib. āa* ʒ ij. *iterum coque ad* ℔ j. *cui adde vin. rubr.* ℔ ß. *ut f. injectio, ſæpe adhibend. vel vapor ejus excipiatur à ſella familiari, vel alio commodo modo.*

RELAX-

RELAXATION of the LIGAMENTS of the UTERUS.

1. UPON the relaxation of the ligaments of the *uterus*, there enſue, or are ſuppos'd to enſue, three different diſorders of the part, *viz.* a bearing down, a *prolapſus*, and a *perverſio uteri*. *Definition.*

A *bearing down* of the *uterus*, is its falling into the *vagina*; ſo that its orifice may either be readily perceived with the finger within, or by the eye, without the *labia vulvæ*.

A *prolapſus uteri*, is its falling quite down, and hanging pendulous without the *labia vulvæ*; but in ſuch a manner, that no more of the inſide than the orifice is viſible to the eye.

But when the *uterus* falls down thus low, and is at the ſame time turn'd inſide outwards, and hangs pendulous downwards like a fleſhy bag, with a rugged unequal ſurface, the caſe is call'd a *perverſio uteri*.

2. Theſe diſorders may proceed from violent motions, falls, vehement coughing, ſneezing, a long continuation of the *fluor albus*, &c. eſpecially when women are in years. They appear moſt frequent in women with child, from the weight that preſſes and bears hard upon the *uterus*; but eſpecially if the *fœtus* be dead, lies in a wrong poſture, or happens to be violently extracted. They may likewiſe happen, when the ſecundines ſtrongly adhere to the *uterus*, or proceed from moles, and falſe conceptions; as alſo from violent throws in time of delivery, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. A bearing down is known by a great weight preſſing towards the *pudendum*, when the perſon ſtands upright; the pain is very violent upon ſitting *Diagnoſtics.*

ſitting ſtill, or going to ſtool, eſpecially about the region of the *os pubis*, and *os ſacrum*; and this in proportion to the degree of this diſorder. The urine comes away with difficulty and ſmarting pain. A bloody moiſture ouzes trough the fleſhy bag which hangs pendulous without the *vulva*. Laſtly, it is to be obſerved, that tho' a relaxation may happen, in common, to women in all circumſtances, yet a true prolapſion ſeldom appears, and a perverſion never, but upon delivery, or immediately after.

Prognoſtics. 4. A common relaxation is ſeldom dangerous, tho' 'tis moſt ſo with women that are with child, and here cured with greater difficulty than in others: ſometimes occaſioning convulſions, fevers, and death itſelf. A *prolapſio uteri* is attended with danger, if not ſoon replaced; the part being very apt to mortify. A *perverſio uteri* is much more dangerous for the ſame reaſon. The patient being young, and the relaxation recent, the caſe is reckon'd of eaſier cure than when otherwiſe; and the eaſier if the patient is not pregnant. If there be ſuch a thing as a rupture of the ligaments, the caſe is deemed incurable: and laſtly, it is ſo much the worſe, as it hinders the perſon from walking, prevents conception, endangers abortion, and obſtructs the menſtrual flux.

Regimen. 5. The patient ought to avoid all violent motion, indulge reſt, and lie ſupine, eſpecially if ſhe be with child. Coughing, and the like, ſhould, if poſſible, be prevented. The weight of the child ought to be ſupported by a large bandage, tied round the *abdomen*. The drink may be red wine and water, mum, ſpruce-beer, and coffee, &c. The diet ſhould be ſomewhat auſtere, of a ſtrengthning nature, and not too liquid.

6. In

6. In caſe of a ſimple bearing down, and the perſon be plethoric, bleed; and eſpecially if any time gone with child. *Cure of the bearing down.*

Reſtringent injections may afterwards be uſed to advantage; as,

℞ *Flor. roſar. rub. balauſtior. cortic. granat. āa* ʒij. *gum. myrrh.* ʒj. *infunde & coque in vin. rubr.* ℥ xij. *& colaturæ* ℥ viij. *ſint pro injectione.*

7. If the patient be coſtive, a gentle clyſter may alſo be given; but ſhould not be often repeated without great neceſſity.

The internals ſhould be of the reſtringent kind, and deterſives ought to be ſparingly uſed: but if the glands of the *uterus* are foul, and require their aſſiſtance, let them be mixed with aſtringents of the terebinthinous kind. The reſtringents proper in this caſe are not materially different from thoſe preſcrib'd in the *diarrhœa*, immoderate fluxof the hæmorrhoids, vomiting of blood, and *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, to which we therefore refer.

8. If there be a real prolapſion of the *uterus*, the part ſhould immediately be replaced; and a gentle clyſter, if there be occaſion, adminiſtred. *Prolapſus uteri.*

If the *uterus* be ſwell'd or inflam'd, a *fotus* of warm red wine may firſt be uſed; then with a ſoft, fine linen rag, it is gently, by degrees, to be replaced; the patient at that time lying ſupine, with her hips raiſed ſomewhat high. After 'tis replaced, the patient muſt keep her bed for five or ſix weeks; her hips being continually kept elevated, and the legs ſomewhat a-croſs, and join'd together; during which time, and, if there be occaſion, after it, ſome adviſe the wearing of a peſſary; the moſt approved kind whereof, is that made of cork, either round or ſomewhat angular, with a hole in the middle, to give paſſage to the urine and *menſtrua*.

9. When a *prolapſus uteri* ſeems to be occaſion'd by the long continuance of the *fluor albus*, it muſt be treated with due regard thereto, in the manner formerly mention'd under that head; and particularly the *ſuffitus* there preſcrib'd may be of very great ſervice in this caſe. See page 440. Here likewiſe, the uſe of aſtringents muſt be continued for ſome time, along with a decoction of guaiacum wood; or a little of the gum of that wood may be taken in a ſmall quantity, to conſiderable advantage, every night when the patient goes to reſt.

Perverſio uteri.

10. The *perverſio uteri*, as 'tis called, is a very rare caſe, and there are thoſe who queſtion if it ever happens at all; tho' there is little diſpute as to the phenomena; which are much the ſame as if the caſe were real. If it ſhould happen, it ought to be replaced as ſoon as poſſible, in its natural ſtate, after the manner, and with the cautions abovemention'd: a proper courſe of aſtringent medicines being continued, with all the poſſible advantages of reſt and poſture, for a conſiderable time. If this treatment proves unſucceſsful, all that we find farther done, is only to contrive a proper bandage for the whole *abdomen*, or a convenient truſs, to keep the part in its proper ſituation, when 'tis replaced; great caution being uſed, leſt by ſtraining, or otherwiſe, it ſhould again be forced from its ſeat.

INFLAMMATION of the UTERUS, VAGINA, *&c.*

Definition and cauſe.

1. THE *uterus*, *vagina*, or *labia vulvæ*, ſometimes happen to be inflamed and tumefied, from an obſtruction to the circulation of the blood, in the veſſels of thoſe parts; or a rupture, or eroſion thereof, proceeding from a *plethora*,

thora, a weakneſs of the parts, or a catching of cold during the time of the menſtrual diſcharge, or from the internal uſe of cantharides, irritating peſſaries, or the like. It may alſo be cauſed by hurts or contuſions of the parts, hard labours, injuries receiv'd in delivery, the preſſure of the *fætus*, retention of the *lochia*, &c.

Diagnoſtics. 2. An inflammation of theſe parts, is uſually attended with a tumor, heat, pain, a ſuppreſſion of urine, a fever, difficulty of reſpiration, a vomiting, and the hiccup. If it proceed from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, a fetid ichor is uſually dicharged upon the part; and, upon inſpection, ſometimes a redneſs and tumefaction may be obſerved about the *vagina*, or orifice of the *uterus*. If it proceed from a hard and difficult labour, moſt of the ſymptoms beforementioned appear in a greater degree; with a tumor, or inflammation of the whole *abdomen*; upon which convulſions generally ſucceed, and prove mortal.

Prognoſtics. 3. Inflammations in the external parts of the *pudendum*, or *vagina*, are not ſo dangerous as thoſe of the *uterus* itſelf; and if they proceed from violent exerciſe, a *plethora*, &c. leſs dangerous than when from blows, bruiſes, and difficult labour, the conſequence whereof, if not timely remedied, being either a ſcirrhous, obſtinate tumor, or oftentimes death itſelf; eſpecially when attended with convulſion, hiccups, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, *&c.*

Regimen. 4. A ſlender and thin diet, of a perſpirative nature, conſiſting of broths, gruel, panada, *&c.* is here thought the moſt proper. Fleſh meat is not to be allowed, or but ſeldom, and ſuch as is of eaſy digeſtion, and boil'd rather than roaſted. Exerciſe is hardly allowable in this caſe; and the more the patient keeps in bed the better. Too much

much ſleep is here preferable to too little. Malt liquors are thought improper in this caſe; and wine is allowable only in ſmall quantities.

Cure in general and particular.

5. Bleeding appears to be a proper thing in all inflammations of the *uterus*, and parts adjacent; and the quantity of blood extracted by phlebotomy, may here be ſomewhat larger than is uſually taken away, in caſe the menſtrual flux is at all obſtructed.

9. Lenient purges, after the uſe of phlebotomy, may prove ſerviceable. So likewiſe may refrigerating emulſions and ptiſans prepared with *gum. arabic. ſal. prunel. ſyr. limon. ſpt. nitri. dulc.* &c. and drank of plentifully.

7. In the mean time, injections and lotions are not to be omitted. The following will ſerve in either capacity.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ß. *gum. arab.* ʒ ß *fol. malv. m.* j. *coque parum, & colaturæ adde tinctur. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. āa* ʒ j. *trachiſ. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ iij. *opij.* ℈ j. *m. f. injectio.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantagin. aq. calcis āa* ℔ ß. *mel. roſat.* ʒij. *m. f. lotio.*

8. Or, if unguents, in their natural form, may be immediately apply'd to the ſeat of the diſorders.

℞ *Ung. diapompholi. alb. camphorat. deſiccativ. rub. tutiæ āa* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *opii.* ʒj. *lap. calaminar.* ʒ ß. *m. f. unguent. cujus parum parti inflammatæ applicetur ſubinde.*

9. Where there is no excoriation, the following fomentation may prove ſerviceable.

℞ *Lact. vaccin.* ʒ iv. *ſpt. vin. camphorat. tinctur. croc. laudan. liquid. āa* ʒ ß. *m. f. fotus, cum pannis linteis calide abhibend. pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin alb. ſpt. vin. camphorat. āa* ʒij. *opii. ſolut.* ʒj. *m. f. fotus in eundem finem.*

It

It commonly happens in this caſe, that perſpirative remedies are more ſerviceable, and leſs dangerous or painful, than thoſe of a repelling nature. For which reaſon, the fotus's, injections, or the like external forms, ſhould rather be charged with warm ingredients, than ſuch as are barely antiphlogiſtic, on account of their cooling property.

10. If there be occaſion for deterſives; millepedes, and terebinthinate medicines may be uſed occaſionally. But in order to cauſe a revulſion of humors from the parts, and haſten the cure, it will ſometimes be convenient to exhibit an emetic, and repeat it twice or thrice at proper intervals. In caſe of great uneaſineſs and want of reſt, 'tis proper to give opiates internally, as there ſhall be occaſion.

11. If the diſorder proceed from a hard or difficult labour; warm white-wine, or milk, with a little ſpirit of wine, may be injected frequently. But if the *lochia* are ſtopp'd, their flux muſt be promoted, eſpecially if this obſtruction originally gave riſe to the diſorder, before we can reaſonably hope for a cure.

SCIRRHOUS TUMORS, and CANCEROUS ULCERS in the UTERUS.

1. A *Scirrhous tumor* in the *uterus*, is a ſwelling of the glands thereof, whereby their bulk or ſubſtance is preternaturally augmented; and if the ſcirrhous tumor come to ſuppurate, 'tis generally term'd a *cancerous ulcer*. *Definition.*

2. This may have the ſame cauſe, in general, as a ſcirrhoſity in the liver, or any other glandulous part: but in particular, it may proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or *lochia*, from *Cauſe.*

moles, from a hard labour, or violence done to the *uterus*, in extracting the *fætus*.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſigns of a ſcirrhous tumor in the *uterus* are, a hardneſs and reſiſtance in the region thereof; with a ſenſe of weight, as tho' the *uterus* were going to fall down into the *pudendum*; which is chiefly obſervable when the patient ſtands upright: but upon ſitting or lying, the weight preſſes the *inteſtinum rectum*. This generally ſubſiſts without a fever, or violent pain; which diſtinguiſhes it from an inflammation of the ſame part. If it proceeds from obſtructions, 'tis known by the ſymptoms that precede or accompany it. If it affects the neck of the *uterus*, 'tis known by that part being increaſed in bulk, and feeling hard to the touch; and if it has ſeized the bottom of the *uterus*, it may be felt by preſſing the hand upon the region of the *os pubis*. 'Tis diſtinguiſhed from a *mole*, becauſe in the latter, if the *menſes* flow at all it is very irregularly; the breaſts ſwell, and ſometimes contain milk; but in the caſe of a ſcirrhous tumor in the *uterus* if the *menſes* appear, they flow regularly, and at their uſual periods; and the breaſts are now generally leſs than ordinary. When this tumor is inclinable to degenerate into a cancer or ulcer, the pain augments, grows acute, ſharp and pricking; and if the tumor is in the neck of the *uterus*, appears unequal, not unlike a cluſter of grapes, and of a livid, or black colour; the veins ſurrounding it are blackiſh, ſwell'd, and appear as ſo many roots proceeding from it; and laſtly, when it ſuppurates, or turns into a cancerous ulcer, it ouzes out a ſanious matter, of a brown or blackiſh colour, very fetid, not unfrequently purulent, or mixed with blood; and ſometimes, if any of the large veſſels ſhould be corroded, ſuch a quantity of blood flows, as endangers the patient's life.

To

To theſe ſymptoms may be added a lurking fever, anxiety, nauſea, heat in the *pudendum*, ſharpneſs of the urine, *&c.* It is obſervable, that theſe cancers often happen after the time of child-bearing, and that of the *menſes*, is over.

Prognoſtics.

4. All ſcirrhous tumors are of difficult cure, and ſo much the more as they are large, hard, and of long ſtanding, join'd with a ſcrophulous conſtitution. The event of them is always uncertain. Cancers in the *uterus* are ſaid to be incurable, whether in the ſtate of a tumor or ulcers; and the rather on account of the continual diſcharge of viſcid humors upon the part: yet ſome have lived under ſcirrhoſities and cancers in the *uterus* for a conſiderable time, and ſeem'd, at laſt, to owe their deaths to other cauſes.

Regimen.

5. A ſlender diet is here the moſt proper. All ſpirituous liquors, particularly thoſe brewed with malt, are thought to be hurtful. A diet-drink, prepared with the drying woods, is allowed a proper liquor to be drank conſtantly in this caſe. The food ought to be light, and eaſy of digeſtion; and the exerciſe moderate.

Cure in the ſtate of a tumor.

6. If the patient be plethoric, the *menſes* ſuppreſſed, or lately gone for good, 'tis proper to begin the cure with phlebotomy; and afterwards to exhibit a few lenient purgatives. If detergent medicines are thought of efficacy enough to wear away the obſtruction in the glands of the *uterus*, they may be much the ſame with thoſe preſcrib'd in caſe of the jaundice. If the diſorder prove obſtinate, it may be very convenient to exhibit two or three emetics of *turpeth. min.* to make a revulſion. And during the uſe of ſuch means if the pain is violent, it muſt be appeaſed by opiates, given at proper intervals. But if nothing of this kind takes effect, a ſalivation may be recommended. The better to prepare the body for which, it would be very proper that

the patient ſhould, for ſeveral days before, uſe a *ſemicupium*, or warm bath of milk and water; for this is ſuppoſed to have a power of reſolving and ſoftening ſchirrous tumors.

In that of an ulcer.

7. When the tumor comes to ſuppuration, and turns to an ulcer, it may be deterged with the following injection.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. capiv. terebinth. venet. āa* ʒ ß. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ij. *m. f. injectio, bis terve quotidie adhibend.*

Proper cathartics ought in this caſe to be repeated at due intervals; and upon occaſion an emetic of *turpeth. min.* unleſs a ſalivation be complied with; which may probably effect the cure: proper regard being had to the ulcer during the time of ſputation, and after that is over.

8. The matter of the ulcer ſometimes proving highly corroſive, eats away the adjacent blood-veſſels of the part; whence a violent hæmorrhage may eaſily enſue: to ſtop which, 'tis proper the patient ſhould always have in readineſs ſome ſuch as the following ſtyptic, to be applied with pledgets occaſionally.

℞ *Aq. calc. vin. rub. āa* ʒ iv. *acet. opt.* ʒ ij. *vitriol. rom. alum. rup. āa* ʒ vj. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒij. *m. f. ſolutio.*

But if this ſhould prove very painful in the application, bolſters dipt in hot oil of turpentine may be uſed inſtead thereof.

9. Ulcers frequently ſeat themſelves in the neck, and but ſeldom at the bottom of the *uterus*; and are very apt to proceed from ſome venereal cauſe. All of them are difficult of cure, becauſe of the natural humidity of the part. When they happen at the bottom of the *uterus*, they are not otherwiſe reached to advantage, than by injections: The proper ingredients whereof, are ſuch as *balſ. peruv. balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. tinct. myrrh.* &c. But when ulcers happen in the neck of the

the *uterus*, and the matter is ſanious, they may be dreſſed once a day with the following unguent.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ iß. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. long.* āa ʒj. *balſ. peruv:* ʒ ß. *m. f. unguent.*

10. And in order to facilitate the cure.

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ∋ j. *gum. guaiac.* ∋ ß. *conſ. cynoſbat. q. ſ. f. bolus, omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend. per aliquot ſeptimanas.*

In the mean time turbith vomits, mercurial purgatives, and ſudorific diet-drinks, may be uſed occaſionally.

GANGRENE and MORTIFICATION in the UTERUS.

1. A *Gangrene* of the *uterus* is a beginning mortification either of ſome part, or of the whole thereof; which when compleat, and the part ſo mortified, that it has no ſenſation, is call'd *ſphacelus* or *ſideratio*. *Definition.*

2. It may proceed from inflammations, abſceſſes, ſchirrhoſity or ulcers; as alſo from the *fœtus* preſſing hard upon the *uterus*, or moles adhering thereto; from the corruption of a dead *fœtus*, retention of the ſecundines, virulent ulcers, venereal diſorders, the *fluor albus*, blows, bruiſes, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. When a gangrene firſt begins in the *uterus*, there is a greater heat felt in the part than uſual; the pulſe is weak and quick; the parts affected at length grow cold, ſoft, livid and black, like to a dead and corrupted carcaſs; and when the caſe is turn'd to a ſphacelation, they remain without any ſenſe of feeling, either when cut or prickt with a ſharp inſtrument, whilſt a fetid and cadaverous ſteam exhales from them. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. A gangrene in the bottom or body of the *uterus* is deemed incurable, and generally proves mortal; *Prognoſtics.*

mortal; but when in the neck thereof, or *vagina*, it may be extirpated; but not the entire *uterus*, with ſafety, as ſome have imagined.

Regimen. 5. The diet here ſhould be ſlender, ſomewhat acid, warm, and ſtimulating.

Cure. 6. Internal medicines are ſuppoſed to be but of little force in the cure. However proper decoction of the woods may be tried; together with ſtrong cardiacs and alexipharmics. With theſe may be joined externally the following injection.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. mel. ægyptiac. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. āa* ℥ ij. *m. f. injectio.*

Pledgets alſo dipt in this liquor may be applied hot to the part; which having been ſcarified, may be dreſſed with *ung. ægyptiac. balſ. ſulphur. terebinth.* or *ol. terebinth.* made warm. Some touch the part with the lunar cauſtic, others recommend the actual cautery; and between whiles the following *fotus* may do ſome ſervice.

7. ℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. long. gentian. āa* ℥ j. *fol. abſinth. com. nicotian. ſcord. āa m.* ij. *ſem. urtic. urent.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iß. *adde tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. tinctur. cantharid. āa* ℥ iß. *m. f. fotus, vel injectio, frequenter calide adhibend.*

But where the thing is practicable, 'tis the ſureſt way immediately to cut out the mortified part; which has ſometimes been done with good ſucceſs. Tho' much better may be reaſonably expected, from taking the bark; according to a late diſcovery.

STERILITY.

Definition. 1. *Sterility* is ſuch a ſtate of the body, as indiſpoſes it, upon the uſe of the natural means, to conceive or propagate the ſpecies.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſes of ſterility are various; as the want of a proper age; a hectic, hydropic, or feveriſh

veriſh ſickly habit; an obſtruction, tumor, calloſity, cicatrix, or diſtortion of the *uterus*; an obſtruction or defect of the *menſes*; the *fluor albus*, which by continuing long, may greatly relax the glands of the *uterus*; an inability to retain and cheriſh the *ſemen virile*; the *omentum* preſſing upon the orifice of the *uterus*, and cloſing it up; and laſtly, a ſtraitneſs or impervioufneſs of the *vagina* and *uterus*.

Sterility may alſo proceed from ſome defect in the male; as a ſeminal weakneſs; want of a due erection; virulent or ill cured venereal caſes, faſt living, a worn out conſtitution, *&c.*

3. When a tumor actually appears in the uterine veſſels; when the *menſes* are obſtructed; when the *fluor albus* has continued long; when the patient is very fat or bulky, and by the uſe of proper means does not conceive; theſe ſymptoms may be eſteemed cauſes or ſigns of ſterility. If the *labia pudendi*, or the entrance of the *vagina*, are cloſed it is manifeſt to the ſight, but when the orifice of the *uterus* is ſhut up, 'tis more difficult to be known, while the patient is very young, till about the time of menſtruation; upon which, great pain and heavineſs are felt in the uterine veſſels, occaſion'd by the detention of the matter of the menſtrual flux; the abdomen ſwells, the patient becomes ſickly; and ſometimes a tumor is form'd in the cavity of the *uterus*. The other ſigns or cauſes of ſterility may beſt be known by proper inquiry from the perſon concern'd; compar'd with what may be learnt by inſpection. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. 'Tis very unſafe to prognoſticate a future ſterility from one that is preſent; even tho' there be a total obſtruction of the *menſes*, or a long continued *fluor albus*, *&c.* But if once we are certain that it happens on account of ulcers, calloſities, *&c.* in the parts, it may not be raſh to ſay that conception is impracticable, till thoſe are removed. When there *Prognoſtics.*

there is a total want of erection, or of *ſemen* on the ſide of the male, generation is on all hands declared impoſſible; and the caſe generally thought incurable. When the *vagina* is naturally imperforated, as ſometimes happens in new-born children, it proves mortal in a few days time, without the manual operation; upon account of the detenſion of the urine. If the *uterus* be naturally cloſed with a membrane, it may be of ill conſequence, unleſs cut away before matrimony, or the firſt eruption of the *menſes*. Calloſities alſo and tumors of the parts are dangerous; and often attended with bad circumſtances.

Regimen. 5. Where ſterility ſeems owing to any particular diſtemper, the regimen to be obſerv'd muſt have regard thereto. But when it happens thro' a ſeminal weakneſs, or want of erection, the diet ſhould be nouriſhing, ſubaſtringent, eaſy of digeſtion, and moderately ſeaſoned. Strong broths, gellies, ſago, *&c.* are here thought proper. The exerciſe ſhould be moderate; the air clear and cool; the ſleep not over-much; and great moderation ſhould be uſed, for ſome time, in the conjugal affair.

Cure in general. 6. Preparatory to the general cure of ſterility, 'tis proper to uſe evacuations, unleſs any particular ſymptom forbid them; ſuch as phlebotomy, lenient purgatives, and a gentle emetic, eſpecially if the perſon be plethoric, or cacochymic; becauſe moſt of the medicines to be perſcribed, in this caſe, being aromatic, or highly nouriſhing, they may otherwiſe bring on inflammatory diſorders, as the pleuriſy, *peripneumonia*, &c.

7. After due evacuations,

℞ *Rad. ſatyr. eryng. condit. āa* ℥j. *pulv. cinnamom. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. zinzib. condit. āa* ℥ß. *rad. contrayerv. radic. angelic. hiſpanic. macis āa* ʒj. *troch. viper.* ℥j. *ſucc. kerm.* ʒ vj. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒß. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quantit.*

n. m.

n. m. major. omni nocte, ſummo mane, & hora 5ta *p. m. ſuperbibend. cochlear.* iij. *vini ſequentis.*

℞ *Vin. canarin.* ℔ iv. *caryophyl. n. m. piper. long. ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. ſerpentar. virgin. coccinel. āa* ʒ. iß. *ſyr. è corticib. citri.* ʒ iv. *m.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Conſerv. flavend. aurant.* ʒ j. *theriac. androm. confect. alkerm. āa* ʒ ß. *ſpec. diambr. cortic. winteran. pulv. croc. ſem. cardamom. min. pulv. carui, n. m. ſerpent. virgin. caryophyl. aromatic. āa* ʒj. *carn. viper.* ʒj. *ſyr. balſamic. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibend. cochlear.* iv. *infuſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Pulv. cinnam.* ʒj. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contus. fl. lavendul. āa* ʒ ß. *rad. angelic. hiſpan. zinzib. dontrayerv. macis, coccinel. āa* ʒiß. *vin. canarin.* ℔ iv. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſyr. croc. caryophyl. āa* ʒij.

9. If boluſes are deſired,

℞ *Pulv. croc. ſpec. diambr. rad. contrayerv. āa gr.* v. *ol. cinnamon. gut.* ij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpanic. pulv. cinnam. caſtor. ſal. viper. āa gr.* v. *mithridate.* ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. m. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ſerpent. virgin. ſpec. dianthûs, pulv. carui, n. m. āa gr.* v. *ol. caryophyl. gut.* i. *theriac. androm.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Coccinel. zinzib. pulv. lign. aloes, caryophyl. macis āa gr.* iv. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* ij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iv. *conſerv. aurant.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. croci. p. ſ. f. bolus, quem ſumat omni nocte, & ſummo mane, ad quindecem vices, cum cochlear. aliquot vin. canarin. vel hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nigr.* ʒij. *mirab.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. è cortic. citri.* ʒ vj. *tinct. cantharid. gut.* iij. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Spt. hormin. croc. caſtor. tinct. cantharid. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* x. *bis in die, è quovis vehiculo appropriat.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Tinct. croc. ſal. volat. eleos. tinct. caſtor. cantharid. āa* ʒj. *m. ſumat ut ſupra, cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nigr. menth lact. alex. āa* ℥ iv. *aq. cinnam. fort epidem. mirab. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſpt. croc. āa* ʒ ij. *ſyr. é cartic. citri* ℥ iß, *m. f. julapium.*

11. The following powder may anſwer the ſame intention, without the aſſiſtance of cantharides.

℞ *Balſ. tolutan. gum. ſtyrac. fl. lavendul. āa* ʒß. *carn. viper. pulv.* ℥ij. *pulv. cinnam.* ʒ iij. *cort. winteran.* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc. caſtor. galang. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. caruiāa.* ʒ iß. *fl. benzoin. rad zinzib piper. long. contrayerv. ſem. cardam. min. ſpec. diambr. dianth. caryophyl. n. m. macis, āa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulvis cujus doſis ſit* ℈j. *bis in die, cum aliquo liquore appropriat.*

12. If lozenges are more agreeable.

℞ *pulv. aromatic. præcedent. ſucc. kerm. ſacchar. albi āa* ℥ij. *ſpir. lavend. c.* ℥ ß. *mucilag. gummi tragacanth. q. ſ. f. troch. parv. ſ. a. quorum teneat unum in ore frequenter.*

13. The following tincture is excellent.

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpanic. contrayerv. ſerpentar. virgin. zinzib. capſul. ſiliquos, ſem. cardamom. min. āa* ʒ vi. *n. m. caryophyl. āa* ʒ iij. *macis, coccinel. āa* ʒ iß. *ſpt. hormin. lavend. comp. caſtor. croci āa* ℔j. *digere ſ. a.*

℞ *Hujus tinctura* ℥ß. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xij. *bis vel ter in die.*

14. Some patients may be induced to take a glaſs of the following clear, grateful water, who will not ſo readily comply with other forms.

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpan. galang. min. ireos florent. rad. raphan. ruſtic. dracontij āa* ℥ ij. *herb. hormin. meliſs. āa m.* vj. *fl. lavendul. m.* iv. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. carui, cardamom. maj. caſtor. croc. cinnamom. āa* ℥j. *bacc. junip.* ℥ ij *caryophyl. v. m. āa* ℥ß. *ſpt. vin. gallici opt. cong.* ij. *aq. fatan. q. ſ. diſtillentur*

diſtillentur cong. ij. *quibus adde ſacchar. alb. ad gratiam conciliand.*

15. The cantharides in the foregoing preſcriptions, may either be omitted, or their quantity diminiſhed, or augmented, as the caſe requires; the doſe of them here being adapted to ordinary caſes: but if they ſhould at any time cauſe a dyſury, or ſtrangury, they are directly to be laid aſide, and *gum. arabic.* to be added to the broths emulſions, *&c.* made uſe of.

16. Perfumes are here purpoſely omitted, becauſe they diſagree with moſt conſtitutions; but where they are grateful, muſk, civet, or the eſſence of ambergreaſe may be added to the compoſitions.

17. Where there is a ſufficient erection, and only the *ſemen* is wanting, all ſtimulating and aromatic medicines are to be omitted, and the cure attempted with proper balſamics, and a nouriſhing diet; which ſhould, in this caſe, always be ordered along with the cardiacs and ſtimulating medicines.

18. During the uſe of internals, we muſt not omit externals.

℞ *Ung. martiat.* ℥ ij. *ol. n. m. per expreſs.* ʒ iß. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ß. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungatur pudendum ſubinde.*

Or,

℞ *ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. macis per expreſs.* ʒ iß. *balſ. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. lavendul. chym. caryophyl. rhodii āa gut.* iv. *m. in eundem uſum.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. palmæ* ℥ ij. *ol. majoran. origan. cymin. menth. āa gut.* v. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ß. *m.*

If the liniments are deſired yet more ſtimulating, to any of the abovementioned may be added *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ iß. *vel* ʒ ij. occaſionally.

19. Peſſaries for the ſame purpoſe may be prepared as follows, and uſed as occaſion ſhall require.

℞

℞ *Mel. opt.* ʒ ß· *pulv. n. m. caſtor. caryophyl. āa* ℈ j. *pulv. fol laur. q. ſ. f. glans debitæ formæ, ſubdatur & detineatur per duas vel tres horas, ſub noctem.*

Or,

℞ *Mithrid.* ʒ vj. *pulv. fol. menth. q. ſ. m. in eundem finem.*

20. But as this ancient form is almoſt aboliſh'd, inſtead thereof may be conveniently uſed ſuch an injection as the following.

℞ *Caryophyl. aromatic. n. m. zinzib. rad. angelic. hiſpanic. āa* ʒ j. *lign. aloes, macis, ſem. cardamom. āa* ℈ j. *fol. menth. m.* j. *infunde in vin. alb.* ℔ j. *coque lento igne in vaſe clauſo ad* ʒ xij. *& colaturæ injiciantur* ʒij *tepide omni nocte h. ſ.*

21. When the parts abound with moiſture, reſtringent or aromatic fumigations may be uſed to advantage, as in caſe of the *fluor albus*; the ingredients proper for this purpoſe are *ſtyrax calamit. cort. caryophyl. pulv. n. m. caſtor. zinzib. rad. angelic. hiſpanic. caryophyl. aromat. galang.* &c.

22. Where other things have failed, the cold bath has been found of ſervice; eſpecially in leucophlegmatic conſtitutions. A journey to *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, &c. with a courſe of waters, has alſo been attended with ſucceſs.

So much for the cure of ſterility in general.

Occult ſterility. 23. There is a certain occult ſpecies of ſteriliy, that cannot ſafely be attributed to the cauſes before aſſigned, or to any particular cauſe at all. Sometimes no manner of defect is diſcoverable, on the ſide either of the male or female; and yet they ſhall, againſt their wills, remain without iſſue. This has given occaſion for every odd conjectures; as to the poſſible cauſe of ſterility; when neither party appears to be in fault. Some have recourſe to incantation for this purpoſe; and amulets, charms, and magic

magic rites are preſcribed for the cure. External remedies have been uſed in all ages, for relief in this caſe; and where the notion of their virtue is ſtrong, it may not be amiſs to comply therewith. The following ingredients, being ſewed up in a proper *ceſtus*, may be wore about the waſte, at the ſame time that well adapted medicines are taken internally.

℞ *Rad. eryng. zedoar. dictam. alb. ireos. florent. āa* ℥ ß *rad. contrayerv. zinzib. āa* ʒ ij. *herb. menth. major. hormin. āa m.* ß. *ſem. coriand. caryophyl. piper. long. fl. anthos, cort. aurant. ſantal. citrin. caſtor. opt. croci, ſal. vol. armoniac. āa* ʒ j *m. f. pulvis craſſus ſerico inſerend. & pro cingulo geſtand.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpan. galang. minor. ſatyrij āa* ℥ ß. *herb. meliſs. ſcord. lavendul. āa m.* ß. *gum. benzoin. ſal. volat. armon. ſem. cardamom. min. n. m. lign. aloes, gum. ſtyrac. cort. limon. āa* ʒ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

If the *ceſtus* be deſired more ſtimulating, add *cantharid.* ℈ ij. *moſch. zibeth. & ambræ gris. āa* ℈ß. where perfumes are agreeable.

24. If the patient appears to be leucophlegmatic, 'tis proper to mix chalybeates along with the ſtimulating aromatics made uſe of. *In leucophlegmatic habits.*

If the *uterus* be indiſpoſed thro' weakneſs, relaxation, or the *fluor albus*, to retain the *ſemen*, proper aſtringent fomentations, or fumigations, may prove ſerviceable; being uſed as in the *fluor albus*. *Indiſpoſitions of the uterus, &c.*

When the caſe appears to proceed from the venereal taint, an obſtruction of the *menſtrua*, ulcers, calloſities, *&c.* a due regard muſt be had thereto, before any cure can reaſonably be expected. *From the venereal taint, &c.*

25. When the *labia vulvæ* grow together, they are to be cautiouſly ſeparated by inciſion, and the ſides kept aſunder for ſome time, by rags

dipt in a proper unguent. And if the mouth of the *uterus* is cloſed, a proper *cannula*, or peſſary of cork, caſed over with wax, might be introduced to keep it open.

When the *vagina*, or *uterus*, happens to be diſtorted; when the perſons concern'd are over-fat, unweildy, or the like; ſuch caſes muſt be remedied by a proper regimen, poſture and bandage, ſuited to the cauſe reſpectively.

SECT. II.

DISORDERS of PREGNANT WOMEN.

Temporary diſeaſes attending pregnancy.

1. WHEN a woman becomes pregnant, or hath actually conceived, various ſymptoms are apt to follow; all which may be conſider'd as ſo many temporary diſeaſes.

2. If the conjugal act hath been performed with advantageous circumſtances, and ſome days after a ſmall pain is perceived about the navel, attended with ſome gentle commotions in the bottom of the *abdomen*; if within one, two, three, or even four months after, but eſpecially if within the firſt or ſecond, the *menſes* ceaſe to flow, as it were ſpontaneouſly, or prove much leſs in quantity than uſual, without any apparent cauſe, there is a great probability that the woman has actually conceived, and upon the firſt failure of this kind, ſhe begins to count the ſeries of her weeks, without taking notice of the time before elapſed. After this, or between the ſecond and third month, but generally about the third, the motions of the *embryo* become perceptible to the mother; who is then often troubled with a *nauſea*, vomiting, loathing, longing, or a craving for uncommon things,

things, or for large quantities of ſuch as are common. About this time, or not long after the total ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, the breaſts begin to ſwell, grow hard, painful, and contain a little milk. The nipples alſo become larger, firmer, and darker colour'd a yellowiſh livid circle appearing about them. The eyes ſeem ſunk and hollow, with the whites dull and thickiſh. During the two firſt months of pregnancy, the woman grows thinner, and ſmaller; the *abdomen* alſo being depreſs'd tho' it afterwards diſtends, and grows gradually larger. 'Tis reckon'd a ſure diagnoſtic of pregnancy, if, upon examination, the orifice of the *uterus* proves to be exactly cloſed; while the body thereof is equally diſtended, in proportion of the time elapſed, from the firſt ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual flux; but eſpecially if the neck of the *uterus* feels prominent, and pointed like the ſtalk end of a pear, but flattens gradually, and at length ſubſides, or, as it were, becomes one with the round body of the *uterus* itſelf; tho' this will not happen till near the time of delivery. There are no certain ſigns to inform us, whether a woman goes with a boy or a girl; only the former is ſaid to be more reſtleſs in his confinement than the latter. Nor will every one venture his reputation, by pretending to ſay, whether a woman goes with more than one child; but ſome form a judgment hereof from the uncommon magnitude of the *abdomen*, when there is no dropſy ſuſpected; from a depreſs'd line, which they ſay is diſcoverable along the middle of the *abdomen*, with a prominence on each ſide thereof; eſpecially if the woman feels various motions on both ſides of her.

Their beginning and increaſe.

3. 'Tis uſual for women to have a difficult labour of their firſt child; and eſpecially if they are paſt their youth. The bearing of many children, and particulary if it be without conſiderable intervals, ſubjects women to the hyſteric diſeaſe, or a conſumption; and the more ſo, if they are of a weak conſtitution. Twins occaſion more danger and difficulty, than a ſingle birth. Unnatural labours are uſually attended with danger; which always riſes in proportion to the violence of the preceding, preſent, and ſubſequent ſymptons.

The regimen to be obſerved during pregnancy.

4. During the time of pregnancy, every thing that might any way prove offenſive, as all diſagreeable ſights, ſmells, *&c.* ought to be carefully avoided. The air, if poſſible, ſhould neither be too hot nor cold; mild and cool, clear and refreſhing. Red wine is thought a proper liquor at this time; eſpecially in caſe of *nauſea* and vomiting Particular regard muſt be had to gratify the longing of pregnant women, for the ſafety both of the child and the mother. The food, in general, ſhould be light, and eaſy of digeſtion; but in caſe any uncommon, or even extravagant thing ſhould be eagerly craved for, it muſt be allowed; a denial thereof having been found of dangerous conſequence. Reſt and ſleep are to be indulged; and the exerciſe, or motion, ſhould upon no account be violent; eſpecially for the firſt two or three months after conception, to prevent miſcarriage; as alſo towards the time of delivery, that the labour may not be render'd difficult and dangerous, by a wrong ſituation of the child. The paſſions of the mind, as anger, fear, ſurprize and joy, ſhould be kept under due regulation, and never ſuffer'd to riſe too high; becauſe they in that caſe frequently endanger a miſcarriage. If the mother be ſanguine, or at all ſubject to inflammatory

matory diſtempers, it may be very proper, now and then, to breathe a vein, during the time of pregnancy; but eſpecially ſoon after conception, or the total obſtruction of the *menſes*; and again, about the ſixth or ſeventh month.

We come now to conſider the more violent diſorders or ſymptoms, that attend women during their pregnancy: and firſt,

A VOMITING and NAUSEA.

The more violent diſorders attending pregnancy.

5. A vomiting and *nauſea* generally happen to pregnant women, from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or the growth of the *fœtus*; whence it comes to compreſs the *abdomen*, ſtomach, and parts adjacent. Theſe ſymptoms appear ſoon after conception, and generally continue till the third or fourth month; about which time they ceaſe. Upon this the mother recovers her appetite, as alſo her colour, which before was faded. But ſometimes theſe ſymptoms remain during the whole time of pregnancy, and increaſe towards the end thereof; which is a ſign that the child lies high.

From the time of conception, till about the third or fourth month, this diſorder is not accounted dangerous; but if frequent and violent after that time, 'tis thought it may chance to cauſe abortion. When it proceeds from the high ſituation of the child, it ſometimes remains till the time of delivery. The hiccup attending this caſe, ſometimes proves of bad conſequence.

Acids, as the *ſuccus limon. acet. vin. alb.* &c. may be moderately uſed along with what is drank. The patient ſhould eat little at a time, and often. The food ſhould be light and eaſy of digeſtion.

If the perſon be plethoric, bleeding may be proper; eſpecially if the vomiting continue after the third or fourth month. Alſo, at any time of

pregnancy, 50 drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* may be given in a glaſs of wine, or other proper liquid. If the reaching be ſo violent, as to diſturb reſt in the night-time, a gentle opiate may be given, along with ſome proper ſtomachics; The anti-emetic mixture of *ſal. abſinth.* and *ſucc. limon.* may be taken in the quantity of half a ſpoonful now and then. Cardiac juleps, electuaries, *&c.* have here their uſe. The *emp. ſtomachic. magiſt.* may likewiſe be applied to the ſtomach. If the perſon be coſtive, exhibit a gentle cathartic occaſionally; and if the ſymptoms ſtill continue violent, proceed as in caſe of a common vomiting.

LONGINGS.

6. When the mother longs for any particular thing, ſhe appears penſive, dejected, and reſtleſs; upon being aſk'd the meaning thereof, ſhe generally confeſſes it, and often of her own accord. If what is thus long'd for can be had, 'tis proper to procure it immediately; which when offer'd, is generally devour'd with great greedineſs.

SYNCOPE and FAINTINGS.

7. Pregnant women are frequently ſubject to a *ſyncope*, faintneſs, or lowneſs of ſpirits, attended with a weak pulſe and a languid circulation. At theſe times they commonly fall into a cold ſweat, viſible upon their faces, grow pale, have a tremor upon the nerves, feel a ſinking at the heart, pain at the ſtomach, *&c.* Theſe ſymptoms may happen at any time during their pregnancy; but moſt frequently about the fourth and ſeventh months. They are ſeldom of bad conſequence, unleſs frequent, violent, and of long continuance; and then they may endanger abortion. A *ſyncope* from ſurprizes, frequently occaſions a miſcarriage.

If

If the perſon be plethoric, and ſubject to a *ſyncope*, it is proper to bleed; as alſo if it happens from a ſurprize. Drops of *tinct. croc. ſal. volat. oleoſ.* &c. ſhould here be taken in wine, water, or any proper cordial; and upon occaſion, a cardiac, or paregoric draught ſhould be given as being here often of ſervice, eſpecially in caſe of a ſurprize. During the paroxyſm, proper means muſt be uſed to bring her out of it; as by applying volatile ſalts, *&c.* to the noſe. The air muſt be temperate and clear. The cure is to be attempted in the manner formerly deſcribed. See pag. 116, *&c.*

DIARRHOEA.

8. A *diarrhœa* ſometimes happening to women with child, cauſes great weakneſs, and endangers abortion. Sometimes the *diarrhœa* is ſimple, and not attended with much pain; but if join'd either with a *lienteria*, *dyſentery*, or *teneſmus*, it comes indifferently at any time of pregnancy; eſpecially about the laſt months, after a ſurprize, or errors committed in the non-naturals.

The following mixture may be of immediate ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ij. *confect. fracaſtor.* ℥ ß. *bol. armen. coral. rub. āa* ʒij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vitriol. q. ſ. ad aciditatem. conciliand. m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas, agitato prius vaſe.*

In other reſpects this caſe may be treated as a common *diarrhœa*. See page 205, *&c.*

COSTIVENESS.

9. The *fœtus* compreſſing the inteſtines, is apt to occaſion a coſtiveneſs in the mother, eſpecially towards the end of the reckoning. This is ſeldom of ill conſequence, and does not

endanger abortion, except when 'tis of that continuance as to cauſe pains in the head, colical ſymptoms, the iliac paſſion, &c.

If the excrements are harden'd in the inteſtines, a gentle clyſter of mutton-broth, &c. may be given occaſionally.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſſiæ fiſtul.* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ij. *cremor. tartar.* ℥ ß. *ol. aniſ. gut.* iv. *ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. omni nocte h. ſ. vel ſæpius, ſi res poſtulat.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruffi, extract. rad. āa* ʒ ß. *m. f. pilul.* x. *quarum capiat* ij, *vel* iij. *pro re nata.*

SWELLING and PAIN in the BREASTS.

10. A larger quantity of blood and *lympha* being brought to the breaſts in the time of pregnancy, occaſion them to grow turgid, and ſometimes painful; eſpecially ſoon after the diſappearance of the *menſes*; or while the *fœtus* is ſmall, and requires but little nouriſhment. At this time alſo the breaſts appear to contain a ſmall quantity of a thin, ſerous milk. After a few months, when the *fœtus* is grown larger, the hardneſs and pain go off; the breaſts increaſe in bulk; and the milk becomes more concocted, white and perfect. The pain and ſwelling of the breaſts in this caſe are ſeldom of any ill conſequence, being, if moderate, no more than natural: but in caſe the breaſts ſhould ſuppurate and break, ſome danger may be apprehended; eſpecially in plethoric, or cacochymic habits of body. The mother in theſe caſes ſhould be careful not to lace herſelf any thing tight. If there be a *plethora*, and the ſymptoms continue after the third or fourth month, 'twill be proper to breathe a vein. A gentle lenient purgative may alſo be of uſe; if the pain ſeems at all fix'd,

And

And by this means the ſymptoms will either vaniſh, or degenerate into other diſorders; and in that caſe muſt be treated accordingly.

PAIN in the BACK, LOINS, and HIPS.

11. The weight and preſſure of the *fœtus*, together with the diſtention of the ligaments, are very apt to cauſe a heavy, painful ſenſation in the ſmall of the back, hips, and loins; eſpecially when the *fœtus* is large, or after the uſe of any violent motion. This pain uſually proves more ſevere when a women goes with her firſt child than afterwards. When it happens naturally, or without any ſtrain, or other external injury, 'tis never dangerous; but when from violent motion, or the like, it may cauſe abortion and even prove mortal; if attended with a fever, a vomiting, the hiccup, *&c.* Reſt, in this caſe, ought to be indulged; and when it proceeds from external injuries, the patient ſhould be confin'd to her bed. Bleeding ſoon after the injury was received, may greatly conduce to the cure: and, if there be occaſion, a gentle perſpirative may be exhibited to advantage. A ſtrengthening plaſter ſhould be apply'd to the region of the loins; and in caſe of reſtleſneſs, opiates may be given occaſionally. But when the pain proceeds merely from the weight or preſſure of the *fœtus*, the *abdomen* ought to be ſupported and kept up by a proper bandage, or large ſwathe, fitted for the purpoſe. And if the perſon be plethoric, 'tis proper to breathe a vein.

SWELLING of the LEGS and THIGHS.

12. During the time of pregnancy, the legs and thighs of the women are apt to ſwell, eſpecially towards the cloſe of the day. This ſymptom is ſuppos'd to proceed from an obſtruction

ſtruction to the return of the venal blood back to the heart, cauſed by the preſſure of the *fœtus* againſt the veſſels; whence tumors and *varices* may ariſe therein; and if the diſtention be violent, pain muſt neceſſarily enſue. A ſwelling happens the readier in the theſe parts, becauſe they are dependant; becauſe the circulation is but languid towards the extremities of the body; and becauſe that a *plethora* is induced by the ſtoppage of the *menſes*. Theſe ſwellings being thus occaſion'd, uſually proves œdematous, or pit upon the preſſure of the finger. This ſymptom generally happens in the laſt months of pregnancy; the leucophlegmatic, ſanguine, and ſuch as walk much, or uſe violent exerciſe, being the more ſubject thereto. It ſeldom proves of ill conſequence, and always ceaſes after delivery. The regimen and diet in this caſe, muſt be ſuited to the conſtitution, whether leucophlegmatic or ſanguine: in the former, it ſhould be warm and nouriſhing but in the latter, thin and cooling. In caſe of a ſanguine, or plethoric habit, phlebotomy may be proper. The legs ſhould be placed in an horizontal poſture, as frequently as poſſible: and if the ſwelling prove very conſiderable, warm fomentations, prepared with *oxycrat. vin. rub. flor. melilot. ſambuc. abſinth. vulg. fol. laur. majoran. flor. lavend.* &c. may be preſcribed. If *varices*, or any particular knots or diſtentions of the veins appear, let proper bandages be applied, firſt moiſten'd with red wine; and roll them from below upwards upon the legs: or upon occaſion, order the uſe of ſtrait ſtockings, to be laced tight occaſionally.

DROP-

DROPSY in the UTERUS and OEDEMATOUS TUMORS in the LABIA PUDENDI.

13. It ſometimes happens that during the time of pregnancy, there is a colection of a watry humor found in ſome particular membranes, diſtinct from what immediately includes the *fœtus*; and this is call'd a dropſy of the *uterus*. And ſometimes likewiſe an œdematous tumor will form itſelf in the *labia pudendi*, from an aqueous or ſerous humor depoſited upon the parts. This frequently happens when the woman is dropſical, or of a leucophlegmatic habit; when the *fœtus* preſſes ſo hard upon the abdomen and bladder, as to hinder the free excluſion of the urine, or cauſe a rupture of ſome lymphæducts; or, laſtly, when any external injury has been received upon the parts themſelves. When the *labia vulvæ* are thus tumefied, they appear white, are ſoft, and as it were ſomewhat tranſparent; tho' the tumor is rarely painful, except it was cauſed by external injuries. The parts ſink in, or pit upon preſſure; and are alſo very apt to itch; and ſometimes they ſwell to ſuch a magnitude, that the patient cannot well ſtand erect. In caſe of the dropſy in the *uterus*, the abdomen will be ſwelled preternaturally, and beyond what the time of pregnancy, or growth of the *fœtus* requires; and generally a ſwelling of the *labia vulvæ* attends a dropſy in the *uterus*. Such caſes may prove of ill conſequence, by ſtraitning the paſſage in the time of delivery. A true uterine dropſy is rare; and when it does happen, the water thereof commonly breaks away before the birth. The regimen in theſe caſes ſhould be the ſame with that preſcrib'd for the dropſy. Strong or forcing diuretics, and violent purgatives, ought by all means to be here avoided, for fear of cauſing abortion. A decoction of the woods may perhaps be

be uſed to great advantage as common drink. And in general, the caſe may be treated as the *anaſarca*; due regard being had not to cauſe any great commotion in the body. Iſſues are often of ſervice; being cut towards the beginning of the diſorder. The *labia vulvæ* have alſo been ſometimes ſcarified with ſucceſs; when the ſwelling was great, and a large quantity of ſerum contain'd therein. Sometimes a mere dropſy in the *uterus* has been miſtaken for pregnancy; as being attended with a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*; and ſome other of the uſual ſymptoms: but it may uſually be diſtinguiſhed therefrom by the ſoftneſs, and the want of turgency and milk in the breaſts.

BEARING-DOWN of the MATRIX.

14. Sometimes from a low ſituation of the *fœtus*, the mother perceives a great weight at the bottom of the abdomen, or has the ſenſation of a bearing-down, or preſſure upon the neck of the *uterus*; and this may happen to be ſo great, as to hinder the perſon from walking, without conſiderable pain and difficulty. This caſe alſo may either proceed from, or be made worſe, by the *fluor albus*, falls, or the like external injuries; an uncommon magnitude of the *fœtus*, ſtraining the ligaments of the *uterus*; former difficult labours, *&c.* The ſymptom is augmented by walking, upon every diſcharge of the urine; and grows ſevere towards the end of the reckoning; ſo as ſometimes to cauſe a great difficulty of urine, a numbneſs of the hips and thighs, a coſtiveneſs, or an uneaſineſs in going to ſtool. The diſorder, however, is ſeldom ſo violent as to cauſe abortion, unleſs it proceeds from a fall, or the like external injury: but when it happens to be ſeated very low, or ſo that the neck of the bladder is greatly preſſed, it may bring on a ſuppreſſion of the urine, that is always attended with

with danger, if it prove of long continuance; eſpecially if the time of delivery is at hand. The air ought to be pure and temperate; the diet drying and abſorbent; and the drink ſomewhat aſtringent. Reſt is to be indulged; the paſſions of the mind are to be moderated; and the exerciſe ſhould be very gentle. The cure principally depends upon ſuſpending the abdomen, and conſequently the *fœtus*, by a large ſwathe-band, made for the purpoſe. But if the ſymptom ſhould be violent, ſuch aſtringents may be uſed as are ordered in the diarrhœa, immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids, vomiting of blood, *&c.* But if the woman be very near her time, aſtringents ought to be exhibited with caution. If the *fluor albus* be the cauſe, the caſe muſt be treated accordingly. If it proceed from external injuries, phlebotomy will be convenient; and afterwards the uſe of balſamic medicines. But in caſe it proceed from former difficult labours, proper cardiacs, and a diet-drink of *lign. guaiac.* &c. together with a ſtrengthning and nouriſhing diet, will be convenient. And if the caſe be attended with a difficulty of urine, the abdomen ought to be ſuſpended in a proper manner; or if the ſymptom ſtill continues, a doſe of the *pilulæ matthæi*, repeated now and then, may prove effectual. A numbneſs of the legs and thighs happening in the mean time, may, if violent, be ſucceſsfully treated with warm fomentations prepared of *flor. chamæmel. lavendul. fol. abſinth. vulgar. ſpt. vin camphorat. ſpt. lavend. comp. aq. hungar.* &c.

DIF-

DIFFICULTY and INCONTINENCE of URINE.

15. It often happens that during pregnancy, the urine cannot be detain'd in the bladder till the uſual quantity is collected; and when the bladder is loaded therewith, that it cannot, without difficulty, be diſcharged. This may proceed from the large bulk of the *fœtus*, which occaſions it to preſs againſt, and obſtruct the neck of the bladder; ſo that its ſphincter muſcle cannot have its proper play, to hold in and evacuate the urine. And this kind of diſorder becomes moſt remarkable near the time of delivery. When ſuch diſorders proceed from a ſtone in the bladder, or any inflammation in the neck thereof, the pain is more violent than when cauſed by the preſſure of the *fœtus*. A ſuppreſſion of urine may prove of worſe conſequence than an incontinence thereof; eſpecially if in any meaſure occaſioned by an inflammation, or the ſtone.

But if an incontinence of urine be violent, and continue for any conſiderable time, it may occaſion an immature excluſion of the *fœtus*. Reſt in theſe caſes ought by all means to be indulged. The diet ſhould be moderate; and not too high ſeaſoned either with ſalt, ſpice, or any acrimonious ingredients. When there is a violent incontinence of the urine, the patient ſhould lie ſupine, and be confined to her bed: but if any ſmall ſtone ſhould be the cauſe of the obſtruction, gentle exerciſe might conduce to bring it away. If the preſſure of the *fœtus* be great, the abdomen ſhould be ſuſpended and kept up by a ſwathe. But if the urine be too acrimonious and ſtimulating, proper emulſions and ptiſans, with *gum. arabic*, &c. ſhould be drank of freely; and a cool, ſlender diet be ordered. If the obſtruction be great,

we may ſafely draw away ſome blood from the arm; eſpecially if the patient be feveriſh or plethoric. *Pilul. matth.* is an excellent diuretic in this caſe; and may be given in proper doſes with a deal of ſafety. But when the ſuppreſſion proves inſuperable by medicines, the catheter muſt be introduced; and the bladder unloaded by its means. And this operation may be repeated as often as there is occaſion for it. But if there happens to be a large ſtone lodged near the neck of the bladder, and proves the cauſe of this diſorder, it muſt now be only thruſt back with the catheter, and the operation of lithotomy be deferred till after the delivery, when the patient ſhall have recovered ſtrength ſufficient to undergo it. Or if the ſtone be ſmall enough, it may at any time be extracted with a pair of forceps fit for the purpoſe. But in caſe the neck of the bladder is block'd up only by a gravelly matter, or a few very minute ſtones, they may perhaps be made to paſs the urinary conduits, by a free uſe of an emulſion, or decoction, prepared with *gum. arabic. rad. alth. fol. malv.* or the gentle and lubricating diuretics; eſpecially if a doſe of the *pilul. matth.* be now and then interpoſed.

A COUGH and DIFFICULTY of RESPIRATION.

16. A difficulty of reſpiration, attended with a cough, is no unuſual ſymptom in pregnant women; and ſeems to proceed from a plethora, occaſion'd by a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or the high ſituation of the *fœtus*; whence it happens to compreſs the diaphragm, ſtomach and lungs; and conſequently proves the more troubleſome after eating or drinking at all immoderately; or after any violent exerciſe. This ſymptom uſually increaſes till the time of delivery; and if very violent, may procure, or be attended with, abortion. The diet in this caſe ought to be thin, deterſive

terſive, and moderate; eſpecially if the patient is at all plethoric. The exerciſe ſhould be very gentle; the paſſions of the mind well regulated; the cloathing looſe and free; and the poſture in ſleeping ſomewhat erect; with the head conſiderably raiſed. If either the cough, or difficulty of reſpiration is violent, be the time of pregnancy what it will, we may venture upon phlebotomy: and eſpecially if the patient be plethoric, or no other ſymptoms contra-indicate. And in caſe of coſtiveneſs, a gentle clyſter or lenient purgative, ſhould be adminiſtred occaſionally. The pectorals here proper are much the ſame with thoſe preſcribed in caſe of a common cough and aſthma; due regard being had to the preſent ſtate of the patient. See pag. 104, *&c.*

HÆMORRHOIDS.

17. Pregnant women are very often troubled with the hæmorrhoids, from a turgency and repletion of the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, occaſioned by the obſtruction of the menſtrual flux, coſtiveneſs, or the preſſure of the *fœtus*. The hæmorrhoids in this caſe, are very apt to bleed, which proving moderate, and happening about the ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, may be advantageous: but if the flux is violent, and attended with great pain and ſwelling of the part, it may chance to cauſe abortion, or greatly weaken the child, or render it ſickly. If the patient be coſtive, the ſwelling internal and large, the pain great, and the ſymptom proceed from the preſſure of the *fœtus* upon the part, the cure is difficult, and very uncertain. The diet in this caſe ſhould be ſlender and cooling, and the exerciſe gentle. Reſt ought to be indulged; and if the ſymptom is violent, the patient would do well to keep much in bed; or when up, to ſeat herſelf eaſy, in a reclining poſture. Bleeding and other gentle evacuations

ations are proper in order to the cure, if the ſuppreſſion of the *menſes* appears to have been the cauſe. But if it proceeds from coſtiveneſs, a lenient cathartic, or ſolutive glyſter, may be given now and then, to keep the body open. The following electuary has been found ſerviceable in this caſe.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ ij. *pulv. ſanct. flor. ſulphur.* *āa* ʒ ij. *ol. anis. gut.* vj. *ſyr. roſar. damaſc. q. ſ. m. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitat. n. m. h. ſ. pro re nata.*

If the ſwelling be great, hard, and external, leeches may be applied thereto; but if ſoft, it may, when thought proper, be opened with a lancet. In all other reſpects, this caſe is to be treated as the common hæmorrhoids; only if the *fœtus* preſſes hard upon the part, its weight ought to be ſupported by ſome proper contrivance.

CONTINUANCE of the MENSTRUAL FLUX.

18. We ſometimes find that women, tho' they have actually conceived, will, thro' the courſe of their pregnancy, continue to have a regular periodical ſhew of the *menſes*; but eſpecially thoſe who are of a plethoric or ſanguine conſtitution; have a thin ſharp blood; or are ſubject to a weakneſs in the uterine veſſels. This not unfrequently happens for the firſt four or five months after conception; but ſeldom during the whole time of their reckoning; and the flux, in this caſe, is commonly leſs than the natural, or that which happens out of the ſtate of pregnancy. When this flux continues longer than the fourth month, the child generally proves weak, ſickly, and ſhort-lived; but if it continues till after the ſixth, it greatly endangers abortion. The diet ſhould here be ſtrengthning, aſtringent, balſa-

mic, and refrigerating. Reſt and ſleep are to be indulged; the paſſions ſuppreſſed, and venery forbore.

If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy may be ſafely uſed in order to the cure, from the time of conception to the fifth month after. But ſome recommend cupping inſtead thereof. It may likewiſe be of ſervice to give a dram of prepared red coral, twice a day, in a glaſs of claret, or the tincture of red roſes. In other reſpects this caſe is to be treated as an immoderate flux of the *menſes*, or the *fluor albus*; due regard being had to the circumſtances of pregnancy. See pag. 371, &c.

FLOODING.

19. When, during the time of pregnancy, there is a continual flux of blood from the *pudendum*, attended with pain, 'tis called *flooding*; and diſtinguiſhed from the *menſes* in being continual, whereas the menſtrual flux is periodical. This ſymptom is apt to happen in caſe of a mole or falſe conception, as well as in a real pregnancy. A ſurprize alſo, any immoderate paſſion, falls, or other external injuries, may cauſe it. 'Tis uſually attended with very great pain; and ſometimes the *waters* come away along with it. The flux is uniform and conſtant, unleſs it be ſtopped by clodded or grumous blood; which being once removed, it returns with greater violence: and if the flooding thus continues for any long time, it throws the patient into a ſyncope, and often into convulſions. All floodings, from what cauſe ſoever they proceed, endanger abortion, unleſs ſpeedily ſtopt; and always prove mortal when violent, or of very long continuance. Upon the firſt appearance of this ſymptom, the patient ſhould immediately be put to bed; avoid all manner of motion; and carefully guard againſt the

the paſſions of the mind. If the flux be moderate, breathe a vein by way of revulſion; order the patient to lie ſtill; and give an opiate, with proper reſtringents, in order to prevent abortion. But if the caſe is violent, and a miſcarriage does not ſuddenly happen, the delivery ſhould directly be attempted, by breaking the membranes, that include the *fœtus*, or cutting them cautiouſly with a proper inſtrument, and expeditiouſly extracting the child, as alſo the whole after-burthen; for this being left behind, would make the flooding ſtill more violent; which continuing longer, would bring on convulſions and death itſelf. The ſame thing will alſo happen, if the delivery be delayed too long, and the flooding hath been violent. After the affair of delivery is over, opiates may be given to great advantage, in order to ſtop the flux; but if it proves violent, and there be imminent danger of the patient's life, the moſt preſent remedy ſeems to be a due doſe of the known aſtringent powder, prepared of ſteel and tartar, taken in brandy, or ſome other ſpirituous liquor. After the flux is once ſtopped, either by repeated doſes of an opiate, this powder, aſtringent injections, fomentations, or the like, the cure may be finiſhed, and a relapſe prevented, in the ſame manner as a common hæmorrhage, or the immoderate flux of the *menſes*.

The VENEREAL DISEASE in the Time of PREGNANCY.

20. If, during the time of pregnancy, a woman be afflicted with the venereal diſeaſe, the cure of it ought to be deferr'd till after delivery, if the expected hour be near at hand. But in caſe the ſymptoms of the venereal taint appear between the time of conception, and the fourth month after, the cure may directly be begun,

and happily finish'd, without danger to the mother or *fœtus*. But then we are to attempt this cure by a gentle salivation, rather than a frequent repetition of violent cathartics. And by this means the child may be freed from the distemper, as well as the mother. And unless the former be relieved in this manner, the cure is seldom perform'd after the birth. 'Tis a very idle thing for women to trust to their delivery, in hopes that they shall by that means alone, be perfectly freed from the venereal disease.

MOLES, or FALSE CONCEPTIONS.

Definition. 1. A *Mole* is defined a lump of fleshy matter, destitute of bones, joints, and limbs, of no certain figure, generated in the *uterus*, but wanting a *placenta*, and umbilical chord, and adhering closely to the *uterus*, from whence it receives its nourishment; being usually included in a membrane, interspersed with various vessels.

The miscarriage, or untimely delivery of a mole, as about the second month, is vulgarly call'd a *false conception*.

Cause. 2. Moles are usually supposed to proceed from some violent force, or external injury, received after conception, whereby the tender rudiments of the *fœtus* are crushed, or blended together in one common and undistinguish'd mass of flesh, which cannot readily be discharged out of the *uterus*; the mouth whereof is closed upon conception. 'Tis generally supposed, that moles cannot be generated without the joint concurrence of both sexes.

Diagnostics. 3. A mole being of a membranous, or actual fleshy substance, may be easily distinguished from that apparently fleshy, or concreted grumous matter, which is often discharg'd upon a long obstruc-

tion of the *menses*; for, upon a due enquiry, the latter will be found to be no more than coagulated blood; unless there has been some venereal intercourse between the two sexes. The matter of a false conception seems to be more membranous than perfectly formed mole, and usually contains some quantity of a corrupted humor. When a woman goes with a mole, the *abdomen* is harder, sorer, and feels heavier than when she goes with quick child. She is seldom free from pain; and when the mole grows large, upon turning her self in bed, she feels, as it were, a dead weight, or a heavy lumpish matter, roll and fall from side to side. The breasts, also, do not swell up so much in this case, as when there is a real child; and contain but little, if any milk. The colour of the face fades, or looks more deaden'd; and the patient is frequently much more disordered in going with a mole, than with a live child. If to the signs abovemention'd, there be added also this, that after the fourth or fifth month of her reckoning, she finds no motion, nor feels no strugglings within the *uterus*, there is great room to suspect it no real conception. And the thing will be past all doubt, if the signs hitherto mentioned remain the same, long after her time of reckoning is expired.

Prognostics.

4. False conceptions are always esteem'd less dangerous than moles; yet a miscarriage of this kind, may prove of worse consequence than a miscarriage of a *fœtus*; because in the former case, the flooding is usually more violent, and of longer continuance. Women have gone with moles for several years together, tho' they sometimes soon prove mortal; the flooding in this case often happening long before the exclusion of the mole. The danger attending moles increases with their bulk, duration in the *uterus*, and their degree of adhesion thereto; join'd

with the age, ſtrength, and conſtitution of the patient. Moles of long continuance, are apt to degenerate into, or cauſe ſcirrhous tumors, or cancers, barrenneſs, and a deal of miſery.

Regimen. 5. The regimen to be obſerved in caſe of a mole, or falſe conception, is the reverſe of that requir'd in caſe of pregnancy. Violent motion may conduce to free the patient of her load, if ſeaſonably uſed. In general, whatever tends to promote the menſtrual flux, forward difficult labours, and haſten the *lochia*, may be ſerviceable here. But after the mole is once diſcharged or extracted, the regimen proper in caſe of abortion, or after-delivery, is alſo convenient in the preſent caſe.

Cure by internals. 6. When the foregoing ſigns conſpire to aſſure us, that a mole, or falſe conception, is actually forming, the firſt thing to be done is, to order proper emollient liniments to be freely uſed, in order to relax the parts, and particularly the orifice of the *uterus*; which in a falſe conception is leſs dilated than in caſe of a mole. Theſe liniments may be compoſed of *ung. dialth. ol. palm. ol. puleg. rutæ*, &c.

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ ij. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ j. *ol. macis per expreſſion. ol. rut. chym. āa* ʒ j. *ol. ſabin. chym.* ʒ ß. *m. f. linimentum, & cum hoc inungantur pubes & interioria vulvæ frequenter.*

7. After this proceed to ſtrong diuretic, or emollient purgative glyſters, which are to be repeated as the ſtrength of the patient will permit.

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ℥x. *elect. lenitiv. ol. ſambuc. āa* ℥ ij. *vin. ɔmetic. terebinth. venet. āa* ʒ vj. *vitel. unius ovi, ol. rutæ, junip. chym. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.*

8. A ſtrong cathartic alſo may now and then be exhibited, as the patient's ſtrength will allow.

℞

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. fol. sen. āa* ʒ iß. *sal. tartar.* ℈j. *infunde in aq. fontan.* ℥ iv. *colaturæ* ℥ ijß. *adde sal. cathart. amar.* ʒ vj. *gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *sal. prunel.* ʒj. *syr. de spin. cervin.* ʒ vj. *spt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *ol. sabin. gut.* ij. *m. f. potio.*

It may sometimes be convenient to give a dose of calomel, over-night; and the potion just now described, the following morning.

9. If these remedies fail of success, strong sternutatories, and emetics, with the *infusio croc. metallorum*, &c. may be exhibited, and repeated at due distances: to which it may be proper to premise phlebotomy in the ancle, or elsewhere.

10. Pessaries are recommended for this purpose, and may be prepared of *hiera picra, sal. nitri, ol. sabin. junip.* &c. Thus,

℞ *Spec. hier. picr.* ℥ ß. *ol. puleg. sabin. rut. āa gut.* v. *mel. commun. vel mithridat. q. s. ut f. pasta, de qua formentur glandes, per aliquod tempus successive gestandæ.*

11. If time will allow, this case may be treated as an obstinate suppression of the *menses*, or a difficult labour, with proper fomentations, injections, *&c.* tho' these ought not to be made too irritating, lest they should contract the orifice of the *uterus*, instead of relaxing and dilating it. But it frequently happens, that the flooding is so violent, that there is no opportunity to regard any other symptom: this being of such moment, that all the rest are of an inferior consideration with regard thereto. Opiates, and the astringents prescrib'd in the immoderate flux of the *menses*, and other hæmorrhages, must be called in here; and all engines set at work together, in order to stop the flux. In this case, emollient fomentations and liniments, being speedily used to the *abdomen*, in order to relax the parts; the hand, first anointed with some proper oil or unguent, *In the way of delivery.*

muſt be immediately introduced into the *vagina*, up to the *uterus*, and the membrane containing the mole or falſe conception, laid hold of, with the finger, and gently pull'd away. If one finger be inſufficient for this purpoſe, and another cannot readily be introduced, the crane's-bill, or *forceps*, muſt directly be convey'd, or ſlid along the finger into the *uterus*, and ſo taking hold of the fleſhy ſubſtance, it may ſometimes be eaſily brought away. But when labour-pains come on at the expected time of delivery, a mole may commonly be extracted after the uſual manner, without the aſſiſtance of an inſtrument. But when it adheres ſtrongly to the *uterus*, and has long remain'd therein, ſo that it appears impoſſible to ſeparate it with the fingers, the knife and crotchet are to be made uſe of, in order to ſeparate and extract it. But if the mole be of long ſtanding, and hath occaſion'd a ſcirrhoſity, this operation frequently proves unſucceſsful; and therefore ought to be undertaken with very great caution. When the *uterus* is ſcirrhous, 'tis proper, after the extraction, to inject into it, provided the flooding is not violent, proper detergent liquors, ſuch as a ſolution of *balſam. peruv.* with the yolk of an egg, in barley-water, or the like; and in other reſpects to proceed with internals, as in caſe of ſcirrhous tumors. See pag. 626, *&c.*

ABORTION.

Definition and cauſe.

1. ABortion, or an untimely delivery of the *fœtus*, may proceed from various cauſes; as immoderate evacuations, violent motions, ſudden paſſions, frights, *&c.* This may happen at any time of pregnancy; but if before the ſecond month, 'tis uſually called a *falſe conception.*

2. A

2. A fever uſually precedes it, being either continual or intermitting; a pain in the loins and head; a heavineſs in the eyes; a bearing-down and conſtriction of the *abdomen*: and when the time of miſcarriage is juſt at hand, the pains are much the ſame with thoſe in labour; and felt principally about the *os pubis*, and *os ſacrum*. The breaſts, which before were turgid, now ſubſide and become flaccid; the patient is apt to faint, and a ſerous humor ouzes from the *uterus*; upon which follows the efflux of the *waters*, flooding, *&c.* *Diagnoſtics.*

3. If the time of pregnancy is far gone, ſo that the *fœtus* muſt needs be large; if the cauſe of abortion were violent; if the patient is ſtrongly convulſed; if a large hæmorrhage either precede or follow; if the woman is of a weak conſtitution; if the *fœtus* be putrefied; if the woman was never before deliver'd of a live child; the caſe may be reputed dangerous: but with other circumſtances, abortion is rarely mortal. *Prognoſtics.*

4. Upon the firſt appearance of the ſymptoms of abortion, the patient muſt be put to bed. The paſſions of the mind are to be kept calm and moderate. The food ſhould be eaſy of digeſtion. The liquor may be wine, diluted occaſionally with water: but in caſe of a diarrhœa, large flooding, *&c.* the *decoct. alb.* appears to be the moſt proper liquor. In other reſpects, the diet and regimen muſt be ſuited to the particular ſymptoms that happen to attend abortion; whether they are coſtiveneſs, a teneſmus, vomiting, *&c.* *Regimen.*

5. When the firſt ſigns of abortion are diſcover'd, and the patient is at all plethoric, 'twill be highly proper to take away ſome blood by phlebotomy. After which the following bolus and draught may be of ſervice. *Cure in general or particular.*

℞ *Pulv. coral. rub. terr. japonic. croc. mart. aſtringent. bol. armen. ää* gr. xv. *croc.* gr. v. *conf. ect.*

fect. alkerm. ʒß. *ol. nuc. moſchat. chym. gut.* j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend. una cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ij. *ſtephan.* ʒ vi. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ʒß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒj. *m. f. hauſt.*

Or,

6. ℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒß. *lapid. hæmatit. maſtich. ſang. dracon. gran. kerm. āa* ∋ß. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *ſyr. è roſis ſiccis q. ſ. m. f. bolus, 5ta quaque hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. āa* ℥iij. *mirabil.* ℥ij. *margaritar. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. croci* ℥ß. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. f. julap.*

7. In caſe of violent flooding,

℞ *Aq. plantag. ſperm. ranar. germ. querc. āa* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. fort. acet. opt. āa* ℥ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. bol. armen. āa* ʒ ij. *terr. japon. lap. hæmatit. ppt. āa* ∋ ij. *laudan. liquid. gut.* 30. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſyr. è coral. papav. errat. āa* ℥ ß *f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlearia* ij. *tertiâ quaque hora, agitato prius vaſe.*

8. In the mean time, external applications are not to be omitted. If the hæmorrhage be not check'd in a moderate time, proper fomentations, injections, ſuffumigations, or the like, may be uſed to advantage; as in caſe of an immoderate flux of the *menſes*, &c. It may likewiſe prove of ſome advantage, to apply the following plaſter to the region of the loins; where 'tis thought to conſtringe the fibres, and tend to reſtrain the flux.

℞ *Emp. oxycroc. de minio rub. paracelſ. ad herniam. āa m. & extende ſuper alutam regioni lumbor. applicand.*

Attended with a teneſmus. 9. If a *teneſmus* attend, proper doſes of rhubarb ought, at due diſtances, to be adminiſtred, together with ſuitable balſamics, mucilages, or the like; for which ſee *teneſmus*, pag. 214, *&c.*

10.

10. An habitual weakneſs, or laxity of the uterine veſſels attending in this caſe, it is to be treated as the *fluor albus*; but particularly a decoction of *lign. guaiac.* might here prove very ſerviceable, if the patient be not of a thin or hectical conſtitution. *Laxity of the uterine veſſels, &c.*

11. When the flooding is attended with a breaking out of the waters, and violent pain at the bottom of the *abdomen*, the time of abortion is judged to be near. In this caſe the uſe of aſtringents is to be omitted: and as the abortion is natural or unnatural, the midwife is to perform her part, as in caſe of a natural or unnatural birth: the ſame external and internal remedies, which tend to bring away the ſecundines, and promote the *lochia*, being proper in both caſes.

SECT. III.

Diſorders attending Delivery.

NATURAL BIRTHS.

1. A *Natural birth* is that which happens in about forty weeks after conception, unattended with any extraordinary or uncommon ſymptom. *Definition.*

2. The *fœtus* growing gradually large, comes at length, together with the ſecundines, waters, *&c.* to make a conſiderable preſſure upon the orifice of the *uterus*; which, added to the increaſed ſtrugglings, or motion of the child, cauſes an uneaſineſs to the mother, and a deſire of being freed from the burthen, now ready to break its way. By the increaſe, or continuance of theſe cauſes, the membrane containing the *fœtus* is at length broken; when the collected waters iſſuing, *Cauſe, &c.*

lubricate

lubricate and relax the orifice of the *uterus*, and all the internal parts of the *vagina*; which upon this the more readily give way to the motion of the *fœtus*, and the throws of the mother, or the frequent, repeated contractions of the abdominal muſcles.

Diagnoſtics. 3. About the ſeventh or eight month from conception, but ſometimes later, a conſiderable motion of the *fœtus* is felt in the *uterus*; at which time it is generally turn'd by the prevailing gravity of its head, or tumbled downwards with its face to the mother's back.

The ſigns of the approaching hour of delivery, are ſinking or flatneſs of the upper part of the *abdomen*; the burthen then falling to the lower; periodical pains in the belly, reſembling thoſe of the colic, and diſtinguiſh'd from them only by their ſeat, as being in labour generally felt towards the bottom of the *abdomen*. Theſe pains are apt to increaſe, and returning by intervals, ſeize the region of the loins, as well as the *abdomen*. Upon this the face appears ſomewhat inflamed; the pulſe and reſpiration are quick and irregular; a drought, and ſometimes a hoarſeneſs of the voice attend; as alſo a vomiting and univerſal *tremor*, but eſpecially in the legs and thighs: and all theſe ſymptoms increaſe gradually as the time of delivery comes on; which is commonly preceded by the diſcharge of a thickiſh humor, tinged with blood, vulgarly called the *ſhews*; and eſteemed a certain ſign of the ſudden breaking of the membranes, and iſſuing out of the waters. And now, upon examination, the orifice of the *uterus* will be found dilated; ſoon after which, the membranes break, the waters come away, and, in caſe of a natural birth, the woman is immediately delivered, with proper aſſiſtance.

Prognoſtics. 4. If no unuſual ſymptoms appear, we may prognoſticate a ſafe and ſpeedy delivery; the whole

whole affair being uſually over in ſix or eight hours time at furtheſt, and often in much leſs. 'Tis not uncommon to miſtake the turning of the *fœtus* in the *uterus* for a ſymptom of the enſuing labour; and ſometimes the real labour-pains have been taken for a fit of the colic; from which, however, they may be diſtinguiſhed by the diagnoſtics above ſet down.

5. The labour-pains being apt to cauſe a fever, the regimen ſhould by no means be ſtimulating, or capable of raiſing the velocity of the blood. Gellies, chicken-broth, and a ſoft balſamic nouriſhing diet, are the moſt approved in this caſe. Chicken, veal, and the like, are allowable where there is no danger of a fever. Wine, occaſionally diluted with water, may be uſed for the conſtant drink, ſome time before and after delivery. In the very hour, 'tis cuſtomary to exhibit a glaſs of ſome cordial water, occaſionally; which is thought to facilitate the labour. The uſe of emollient glyſters is requiſite in caſe of coſtiveneſs, or where fæces are collected and hardened in the inteſtines, ſo as to prevent, in ſome meaſure, the excluſion of the *fœtus*. But this obſtruction ſhould, if poſſible, be removed before the time of delivery. 'Tis alſo uſual, in order to forward the excluſion of the child, to relax the parts, and render them dilatable without pain, to anoint the *vagina*, and internal cavity, with ſome proper unguent. *Regimen.*

6. Delivery is perform'd in the following manner. The woman being commodiouſly ſeated in a chair, or rather placed upon a bed, with her head and breaſts raiſed high, and convenient matters under her, to receive the waters, *&c.* the midwife, by introducing her finger, from time to time, into the *uterus*, and comparing the ſeveral ſymptoms together, and eſpecially when the *ſhews* appear, learns that her aſſiſtance is neceſſary. *Delivery how perform'd.*

She

She then anoints her fingers, and introduces firſt one, and then another into the *uterus*, till at length the whole hand gains entrance: wherewith, the membranes being now broke, ſhe takes hold of the child's head, which in a natural poſture lies downwards, with the face towards the mother's back; the arms alſo being ſtretched out, and lying parallel to the ſides, *&c.* And now ſhe endeavours by gentle means to extract it gradually, in the poſture ſhe finds it; the mother, in the mean time, regulating her throws, and managing her breath ſo as to aſſiſt the operation; which is commonly eaſy and expeditious, unleſs the parts prove ſtrait, and the head of the infant large. When once the child is advanced ſo far as the ears, the midwife takes hold of both ſides of the head, with both her hands, and gradually pulls him forwards up to the ſhoulders, which often prove a conſiderable obſtacle. and If the child remains long in the ſtate, it greatly endangers ſuffocation. When once the ſhoulders have made their way, the other parts uſually follow without much difficulty, except the hips. When the child is quite extracted, the next thing to be brought away is the *placenta uterina*, or burthen as 'tis called; in order to which, the umbilical chord, or navel-ſtring, muſt be gently drawn forwards; and upon this the ſecundines, or burthen, will follow. Great care muſt here be taken that no violence is offered in drawing the umbilical chord to ſtrongly, for fear the *placenta* ſhould adher to the *uterus*; from whence it ought in that caſe, to be ſeparated in a very gentle manner, but ſo that no part of it be left behind; which might prove the cauſe of convulſions, violent flooding, and death itſelf. After the entire extraction of the *fœtus* it is finally ſeperated from the mother, by immediately cutting the umbilical chord; care being taken of the child, whilſt

whilſt the *placenta* is extracting; which, in natural births, is generally brought away entire, and with conſiderable eaſe.

5. The umbilical chord is cut after the following manner. When the length of about a quarter of a yard thereof is extracted, upon drawing away the ſecundines, a wax thread is paſſed ſeveral times round it at the length of two or three inches from the child's navel; and again at the diſtance of about two inches from the firſt ligature, towards the mother; then the chord is immediately cut aſunder with a pair of ſciſſars, between the two ligatures, and that part thereof which belongs to the mother, carefully put up in the *uterus*; what belongs to the child, being carefully placed between two bolſters, and turn'd up towards the pit of the ſtomach. Or, as 'tis cuſtomary, the chord is firſt wrapped up in a fine linen rag, and ſecured with the ſwathe, or belly-band. It muſt be carefully regarded not to tie the thread too tight, for fear of its cutting the chord aſunder in that part; whence a mortal hæmorrhage might enſue: and likewiſe for fear of ſuch a flux of blood: it ought not to be tied too looſe. Such an hæmorrhage has ſometimes happened ſeveral days after the birth of the child; tho' that part of the umbilical chord which was left with it, uſually withers away, and ſpontaneouſly fall off, in nine or ten days time. After the withered chord is thus fallen off, the navel frequently remains tender for ſome time. If this be troubleſome, 'tis proper to apply to the part a ſoft compreſs dipt in warm milk; but if it appear diſcoloured, a little brandy ought to be mixed with the milk applied. In caſe of ſuppuration, or conſiderable moiſture of the part, let it be dreſſed with *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapompholyg.*

Manner of cutting the umbilical chord.

6. After

What remains to be done after delivery.

6. After the delivery of one child, the perſon who performs the office of midwife, muſt be ſatisfied there is not another remaining behind, before the mother is put to bed: an error or neglect of this particular being ſucceeded by violent and ſometimes fatal flooding. In caſe of faintneſs, during the time of delivery, the patient is to be ſupported by cordials, but more particularly by volatile ſpirits, or ſalts, frequently applied to the noſe; for theſe, by their ſtimulating particles, may aſſiſt in procuring the throws, and excluſion of the *fœtus*, at the ſame time that they prove otherwiſe ſerviceable. When the whole affair is over, the woman, if ſhe were delivered up, is ſpeedily to be put into a warm bed; and a proper cordial or a glaſs of hot wine to be given her; a compreſs alſo being applied hot to the *uterus*, to promote the flux of the *lochia*, and renewed twice or thrice in an hour, or as there ſhall be occaſion. For the ſame purpoſe, 'tis likewiſe uſual to bind a large double linen cloth, firſt made hot, about the *abdomen*; which may alſo, if there be occaſion, be gently compreſſed now and then with a warm hand. Soon after the woman is compoſed, or come to her ſelf a little, 'tis an uſual thing to give her a dram or more of *ſperma ceti*, mix'd with an equal quantity of *theriac. andromach.* or if the patient can afford it, a dram of *confect. alkerm.* every five or ſix hours; waſhing it down with a little warm wine, or the like. This method may do very well for the rich; but the following is much cheaper, and poſſibly as ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. recens. extract.* ℥ij. *ſyr. capil. vener.* ℥j. *laudan. liquid. gut.* 30. *m. ſumat cochleare unum ſubinde.*

Or,

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ℔ ß. *bryon. comp.* ʒ iv. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ʒ iß. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat cochlear.* iij. 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaque hora.*

The following is an admirable cordial, or paregoric, approved by long experience in the preſent caſe.

℞ *Aq. puleg. rutæ āa* ʒ iij. *hyſteric.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ vj. *artemiſ.* ʒ ß. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ iij. *laudan. liquid. Sydenham.* ℈ ij. *m. capiat cochlearia* vj. *immediate poſt partum, & deinde repetatur doſis pro re nata.*

7. For the two firſt days after delivery, the woman ſhould be ſomewhat ſparing in her diet; which ought to be chiefly liquid, and conſiſt of panada, grewel with white-wine, *&c.* Chicken-broth, or gellies, may be freely drank of; and every now and then a hot diſh of the common white-wine-caudle. This preparation is ſaid to be a wonderful thing for promoting the *lochia*; which ought by all means to be encouraged; an obſtruction thereof being apt to cauſe convulſions, tremors, and other nervous diſorders. About three or four days after delivery, the patient may be allowed the uſe of boiled chicken, or veal, if there be no danger of a fever; and if the appetite will ſerve, or the conſtitution requires it, lamb or mutton may, after this time, be uſed with moderation; and the common method of life be introduced again by degrees. *Regimen after delivery.*

8. Reſt and ſleep ſhould be indulged for a conſiderable time after delivery; but if thro' pain, fatigue, or other violent ſymptoms, it cannot be naturally obtain'd, we muſt endeavour to procure it by artificial means. To which purpoſe it may be proper to exhibit the following draught occaſionally.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. puleg. āa* ʒ j. *hyſteric.* ʒ vj. *laudan. liquid. tinctur. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus, pro re nata ſumend.*

The regular flux of the *lochia* ſhould, thro' the whole time, be promoted by a ſuitable poſture of the body, as lying with the head and abdomen raiſed, *&c.* And if the patient be very coſtive, for the two firſt weeks of her lying-in, it will be proper now and then to give a clyſter of milk and ſugar, boiled with a few carminative ſeeds, *&c.* which will prove more ſucceſsful and leſs dangerous than purgative or laxative medicines, given by the mouth. But afterwards, if there be occaſion, gentle lenitives as ſtew'd prunes, manna, caſſia, or the like, may be ſafely made uſe of. The paſſions of the mind are to be cautiouſly regulated during the whole time, or for a complete month after delivery. The air is to be admitted or excluded the room, according to the heat of the ſeaſon, and conſtitution of the patient, her ſickneſs, faintneſs, or the like; but too much care cannot be taken to prevent catching cold, eſpecially during the firſt week of the time, by the uſe of damp linen, cold liquors, or expoſing any part of the body, eſpecially the abdomen, *&c.* to the open air; which ſometimes cauſing a ſudden ſtoppage of the *lochia*, throws the patient into imminent danger of her life. If no particular ſymptoms indicate the contrary, the woman may riſe in about a week after her delivery, and ſit up for an hour or two at a time, if her ſtrength will bear it. But this cannot be ſo ſoon complied with by ſome women of delicate and weak conſtitutions. In caſe of faintneſs, or great weakneſs, the following drops may be ſervicable; being taken occaſionally in a glaſs of warm wine, or the like.

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *pro doſi, ſubinde repetend.*

The *lochia* uſually continue to flow for the ſpace of thirty days; during which time, 'tis cuſtomary,

cuſtomary, among us, for the woman to keep within-doors, and chiefly in her bed; but ſome particular robuſt conſtitutions can eaſily diſpenſe with the rigor of this cuſtom; and venture abroad in ſeven or eight days after delivery, when the *lochia* muſt needs be freſh upon them; which expoſes them to very great danger. After the diſappearance of the *lochia*, 'tis cuſtomary for the woman to take a gentle cathartic or two, before ſhe leaves her chamber.

The following is a proper form in this caſe.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *ſem. fœnicul. d. rad. rhabarb āa* ϑ ij. *ſal. tartar. gr.* xij. *infunde in aq. rutæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ ijß. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. roſar. ſolutiv. āa* ʒ ß. *tinctur. caſtor.* ϑ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* 20. *m. f. potio, mane ſumend. cum regimine, & repetatur bis, vel ter, prout fuerit occaſio.*

9. If the woman is, during her month, afflicted with flying pains, as not unuſually happens from taking of cold, *&c.* 'tis proper to exhibit a gentle diaphoretic, in the following manner. *In caſe of flying pains.*

℞ *Theriac. andromach.* ϑ ij. *lapid. contrayerv. antimon. diaphoretic. āa gr.* xv. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, hora ſomni ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. puleg. āa* ʒ j. *theriacal.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ʒ ß. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſtus.*

If this bolus and draught, repeated two or three times, as there is occaſion, fail to remove the pains, the patient, after ſhe goes abroad, may make uſe of the bagnio.

10. We come next to conſider in what manner the child is to be treated, after it is ſeparated from the mother. And firſt, a proper linen cloth, and warm flannel, being provided for its reception, it muſt be laid thereon, and immediately carried to the fire; to be kept warm whilſt the midwife performs the remaining part of her office to the mother. But if the *placenta* be long in *The manner of treating the new-born infant.*

bringing away, it will be proper in the mean time gently to waſh the infant, with a ſoft linen rag dipt in warm water, or rather ſmall beer, and unſalted butter, in order to take off the ſcurf. If the child appears to be weak, it may be convenient, after he is well waſhed and dry'd, to rub him gently over with a little warm white-wine, or brandy diluted with water. After he is dreſs'd, 'tis an uſual thing to give him a little freſh butter and ſugar, which commonly proving emetic, brings up a quantity of phlegm that was lodged about the ſtomach, *larynx*, &c. and afterwards taking downwards, purges off the *meconium*, or black fecal matter from the inteſtines. So long as this black matter continues to be diſcharged, they uſually give the child twice or thrice a-day, a tea-ſpoonful of *ol. amygd. dulc. ſyr. violar. āa*, or elſe of the *ſyr. flor. perſicor.* or *ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* alone. But if they find him ſubject, or inclinable to have fits, or convulſions, 'tis uſual to give him now and then a little *coral. rub ppt. pulv. de guttet. āa* mixed up into a thin electuary, with *ſyrup. pæon ſimp.* After the exhibition of the ſugar and butter, the child is uſually put to ſleep; and after he awakes is variouſly treated, according to the particular fancy of the good woman, and ſeldom without a little ſuperſtition. It might be proper, if it were poſſible, to obſerve the following rules in the treatment of a hearty new-born child. 1. To give him no brandy, geneva, anniſeed-water, or the like fiery cordials, either alone or mixed, with his panada; and nothing that may curdle or diſagree with his milk-diet. 2. No fleſh-meat, nor even fat pig, the favourite thing of ſome over-kind nurſes, nor wine in any large quantity, ſhould be allowed, within the month at leaſt; becauſe the infant was not thus fed in the *uterus*. Acids ought not to be mixed with the aliment; nor ſhould the child be too much cram'd at one

one time; but rather be fed little by little, and often. 3. The infant ſhould lie with his head conſiderably rais'd that the phlegm, wherewith young children abound, may the readier be diſcharg'd, and ſuffocation be prevented. The ſudden deaths of young children are, 'tis very probable, often owing to a neglect of this caution.

DISORDERS attending DIFFICULT BIRTHS,

1. *Difficult births* are thoſe wherein the woman continues long in the pains of labour, without being deliver'd. *Definition and cauſe.*

This caſe may proceed from an uncommon ſtraitneſs of the paſſages; as happens not unfrequently in very young, or elderly women, who were never deliver'd before; as alſo in ſuch as are of a dry, hectic conſtitution. Sometimes alſo the membranes breaking long before the time of delivery, the waters are wanting, which ſhould lubricate and relax the parts, in order to procure an eaſy excluſion of the *fœtus*. And ſometimes again, theſe membranes being too thick or ſtrong, will not break in ſeaſon; or when the time of delivery is at hand. There may alſo be a great weakneſs on the ſide of the mother, which diſables her throws: and a like weakneſs on the ſide of the child, will leſſen the effect of its ſtrugglings. To theſe cauſes may be added, the hæmorrhoids, convulſions, and a large accumulation of the *fæces* in the inteſtines, a *diarrhœa*, dyſentery, dropſy, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* in the *uterus*, or parts adjacent; a relaxation of the *uterus*, the large bulk of the child, twins, unſeaſonable flooding, a diſtortion of the paſſage, a dead child, *&c.*

2. When the child is dead in the *uterus*, the woman will not feel the uſual motion of it, probably for a conſiderable time before delivery. *Diagnoſis.*

Her pains and throws will likewiſe be weak and languid, and not at all forwarded or promoted from within; and when the waters break away, there will be no apparent ſigns of immediate delivery. The mother, upon turning, will likewiſe remarkably find the child to fall from one ſide to the other, if it be dead within her; and remain like a heavy weight, on that ſide to which ſhe turned. And upon ſearch, the perſon who performs the office of midwife, will be ſenſible of a want of motion in the *fœtus*, and of its cadaverous ſcent, if it is corrupted. The countenance of the mother may likewiſe expreſs the death of the child; her eyes appearing ſunk and hollow, her face pale and wan; and if it has been dead for any time, her breaſts will become flaccid, and a ſanious fetid matter iſſue from the *uterus*. Add to all this, that if the ſecundines are excluded before the *fœtus*, 'tis reputed a certain ſign that 'tis dead. The ſuſpicion will be confirm'd if the woman has not gone out her reckoning; if ſhe hath received any external injury during the time of her pregnancy; if ſhe is unhealthy, or vehemently infected with the venereal taint; if no pulſation can be felt in the umbilical chord; if the ſutures of the child's head are cloſed, or the bones of the ſkull wrapp'd over one another; and laſtly, if the woman be convulſed, and the caſe attended with flooding, faintneſs, *&c.*

There is room to ſuſpect twins, if after the woman is deliver'd of one child, the pains, flooding, and tumefaction of the *abdomen* continue; but the matter may be put beyond all exception by ſearching.

We may conjecture that the membranes including the child are too ſtrong, if the woman has gone out her full time, and remains for ſome hours in labour; if the pains and throws have been ſufficiently

ſufficiently ſtrong and regular; if the poſture of the child be natural; if the gathering, as 'tis vulgarly called, of the waters, (that is, their bulging outwards, between the head of the child, and the membranes) has been of a longer continuance than uſual, before the coming away thereof; and laſtly, if upon examining the membranes by the touch, they appear to be of an uncommon thickneſs.

Prognoſtics. 3. If the woman actually continues in labour for the ſpace of four or five days, the caſe is adjudged dangerous. If the child proves to be really dead, the pains leſſen or go off; and the woman falls into convulſions, or lethargic diſorder. If there be a violent flooding, and no proſpect of a ſpeedy delivery, the woman is in great danger of her life. In general, all caſes of this kind are dangerous in proportion to the violence of the ſymptoms, and their continuance, compared with the conſtitution of the patient.

Regimen. 4. In the moſt difficult and dangerous labours, great care ſhould be taken to encourage and keep up the ſpirits of the woman; the contrary procedure, or a neglect hereof, might be of very fatal conſequence. In other reſpects the regimen muſt be adapted to the cauſe, conſtitution, and particular ſymptoms which appear.

Cure in caſe a ſtrait paſſage. 5. When the birth is retarded by any particular, or general ſtraitneſs of the paſſage, a lubricating diet ſhould be order'd, conſiſting of gellies, broths, *&c.* prepared with balſamic or unctuous ingredients, as *rad. alth. gum. arabic.* &c. The inteſtines, in caſe of the leaſt degree of coſtiveneſs, muſt be directly diſcharged of their contents, by emollient glyſters repeated occaſionally: and a little before the expected hour, it will be proper to uſe hog's lard, by way of unguent, or the following liniment freely:

℞ *Unguent. dialth.* ℥j. *ol. amygdal. dulc. lilior. alb. āa* ℥iß. *m. f. liniment. cum quo calide inungatur pudendum internum & externum, libera manu, bis terve in die.*

'Twill here alſo be convenient to give now and then a dram of *ſperma ceti* internally, along with the broths, or other liquids; or for the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥j. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ℥ß. *m. f. hauſtus pro re nata repetend.*

The medicines uſed before the breaking away of the waters, ought not to be of too forcing a nature; leſt, by cauſing an immature evacuation thereof, the delivery ſhould be retarded.

When the paſſage, notwithſtanding the uſe of theſe means, remains ſtill too cloſe, recourſe may be had to a proper inſtrument, made on purpoſe to dilate and widen the orifice of the *uterus* by gentle degrees, till the excluſion of the *fœtus* be procured.

The unſeaſonable coming away of the waters.

6. When the waters break away unſeaſonably, or long before the time of the delivery approaches, it will be proper to lubricate and relax the parts, by the external uſe of emollient oils or unguents, recent butter, lard, or the like; and to order for internals, the ſame medicines that are proper in caſe of weakneſs on the ſide of the mother. It might likewiſe be of conſiderable ſervice to inject frequently into the *uterus*, a proper quantity of warm *ol. amygd. dulc.* the throws in the mean time being encouraged, by all the artificial aſſiſtance the woman can afford; as by regulating the breath in inſpiration, violent motions of the diaphragm, and abdominal muſcles, ſneezes, ſtraining, *&c.* But if this caſe be attended with a violent flooding, or convulſions, we muſt immediately proceed to the extraction of the *fœtus*, for the ſafety both of that and the mother.

7. If

7. If the labour is known to be retarded by a thickneſs of the membranes including the *fœtus*, ſo that they break not in due time; which may be learnt by the collection, and long continued bulging out of the waters; we muſt proceed as in caſe of weakneſs, or want of ſtrength in the mother, with the additional aſſiſtance of ſuch particular motions as tend to forward delivery, as walking, *&c.* But if they ſtill obſtinately continue unbroken, and the caſe be deſperate, they may be tore aſunder, or rather cautiouſly cut thro' with a biſtory, by a croſs inciſion, in order to open a free paſſage for the child. *Thickneſs of the membranes.*

8. When the child is large, or dropſical in a particular part, or when the woman labours under a great weakneſs, or wants ſufficient ſtrength to raiſe or ſupport her throws, ſhe ought, now and then, to drink a glaſs of warm wine; which might alſo here to advantage be burnt with aromatics. In this caſe, a glaſs of cinnamon, or other cordial-water, may be attended with ſucceſs. Some good women, when the excluſion of the *fœtus* appears to be retarded thro' weakneſs, give about a ſcruple of powdered *dictam. cret.* in a draught of penny-royal water; and repeat the doſe as they find occaſion. Others infuſe the leaves in wine for the ſame purpoſe; or uſe them along with the common ſpices, in burning wine, *&c.* And this method often appears to be ſucceſsful. 'Tis here uſual with ſome, but how rational is not the queſtion, to give *lap. de Gaa. pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. bezoar.* &c. in large doſes, which they repeat occaſionally; and others again, who have credulous women to deal with, adviſe the wearing of a load-ſtone, eagle-ſtone, the *cranium humanum*, or the like; and this ſometimes to the great conſolation of the patient. But where ſuch aſſiſtances *When the child is large*, &c.

are

are not highly prized, the following may be ſubſtituted to advantage.

℞ *Troch. de myrrh. borac. āa* ℈j. *ſyr. de artemiſ.* ʒß. *aq. hyſteric. puleg. āa* ʒ j. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒj. *ſpt. c. c. per ſe gut.* 20. *m. f. hauſtus.* 3tia *vel.* 4ta *quaque hora repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ℈ß. *croci opt. caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. c. c. āa gr.* vj. *troch. de carabe* ℈j. *ſyr. atriplic. olid. q. ſ. f. bolus, pro re nata ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ* ʒ ij. *ſtephan.* ʒ j. *ſyr. croci* ʒß. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. ſuccinat.* 30 *m. f. hauſt.*

If powders are more agreeable,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ʒj. *caſtor. croci āa gr.* 15. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* iij. *m. f. pulv. in chartas* iij. *dividend. ſumat unam* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaque hora, cum cochlearib.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. puleg. rutæ āa* ʒ iij. *cinnamom. fort. ſtephan. āa* ʒ ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri.* ʒj. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. fol. dictam. cretic. cinnamom. troch. de myrrh. rad valerian. āa* ʒß. *ol. nuc. moſchat. gut.* iij. *m. f. pulv. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam pro re nata cum cochlearib.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. ten. puleg. hyſteric. āa* ʒ ij *ſpt. corn. cerv. ſal. vol. oleoſ. āa* ʒß. *ſacchar. albiſſ. q. ſ. m. f. julap. de quo ſumat etiam cochlear.* iv. *ſubinde.*

If theſe or the like medicines fail of ſucceſs, proper ſternutatories may be given occaſionally; or even an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, unleſs convulſive motions, or violent flooding, contraindicate it. After the excluſion of the *fœtus*, the following drops may be continued for a few days.

℞ *Tinct.*

℞ *Tinct. caſtor.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. c. c. tinctur. croci āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 30. *ſubinde cum hauſtulo vini alb. liſbon.*

9. If the hæmorrhoids, by their tumefaction and pain, ſhould prove any obſtruction to the delivery, it may not be amiſs, by the application of leeches, to unload the veſſels, and draw out a conſiderable quantity of the ſtagnant blood. The part affected may likewiſe be frequently bathed with warm milk: or, if the patient is coſtive, an emollient glyſter ſhould be injected, conſiſting of oil of almonds, milk and ſugar, or the like. After this, emollient liniments may be uſed to the part; care being taken that nothing of an offenſive ſcent, or capable of affording noxious *effluvia*, enters their compoſition; for fear they ſhould affect the child. In other reſpects the caſe may be treated as the vulgar hæmorrhoids, in the manner formerly mentioned. See pag. 23, &c. *Hæmorrhoids.*

10. When there is any conſiderable accumulation and induration of the *fæces* in the inteſtines, whereby the uterine paſſages are ſtraiten'd, a diſcharge thereof is to be ſollicited, by the repeated uſe of the emollient glyſters, or if it be ſuſpected, that ſome inconvenience will attend the poſture requiſite for the commodious reception of a remedy in that form, a mild ſuppoſitory, as a violet-comfit, *&c.* may be employ'd inſtead thereof. *Coſtiveneſs.*

11. If a violent *diarrhœa*, or dyſentery, weakens the patient, and hinders the excluſion of the *fœtus*, a ſtop ſhould immediately be put thereto, or the cure be attempted in the following manner. *Diarrhœa, or dyſentery.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. fort. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. rhabarb. torrefact. confect. fracaſtor. ſine melle, coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb. āa* ʒ ij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. menth. lavendul. comp. āa* ʒ ij. *f. mix.*

mixtura, de qua capiat cochlear. ij. *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas, vel cruentas; agitato prius vaſe.*

And in order to ſupport the patient, let there be in readineſs ſome ſuch as the following julap, to be drank of between whiles, as there ſhall be occaſion.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ iv. *mirabil. ſtephan. āa* ℥ ij. *magaritar. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. menth. croci, ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat cochlear* iv. *in languoribus.*

In other reſpects, the cure of theſe ſymptoms is to be attempted in the manner formerly delivered; due regard being here had to the particular circumſtance of the patient. See pag. 128, &c. p. 210, &c.

When the child is dead. 12. If the child be actually dead, and the woman's pains decreaſe, or go off, and the throws return no more, it may be proper to employ ſuch medicines as are preſcribed in caſe of weakneſs on the ſide of the mother. If theſe have not the deſired effect, and the waters are already broke away, whilſt the patient remains poſſeſſed of ſufficient ſtrength, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be exhibited to advantage. But if the woman wants ſtrength, and much time has been ſpent in vain; if there be a conſiderable flooding, convulſions, or other dangerous ſymptoms, the extraction of the child is immediately to be attempted, either by the manual, or inſtrumental method.

In caſe of twins. 13. In caſe of twins, the requiſite procedure does not materially differ from the common; care being taken that no one of them be left behind unregarded in the *uterus*; and to prevent their croſſing, or entangling with one another in delivery; whereby the extremities of that which is deſigned to be brought away laſt, might eaſily be miſtaken for thoſe of the other.

Such

Such a miſtake might prove of fatal conſequence, both to the twins and mother. In order to avoid it, the midwife having firſt extracted the head and ſhoulders of one, ſhould gently ſlip her hands under its arm-pits, and directly bring it away. It frequently happens, that in caſe of twins, after one of them is delivered naturally, the other happens to come not with its head, but its feet foremoſt, or footling, as 'tis vulgarly called; in which poſture it is then to be extracted. And ſometimes after one is deliver'd, the other will remain in the *uterus* for ſome days, which is a dangerous caſe; and requires the membranes, if not already broke, to be carefully cut, and the child extracted. If one of them happens to be dead, and the other alive, great caution and expedition ſhould be uſed in the delivery: but ſometimes weakneſs, faintneſs, convulſions, or other bad ſymptoms, may require the operation to be deferr'd, till the patient can in ſome meaſure aſſiſt herſelf. This rule ought conſtantly to be obſerved, that the child which lies loweſt in the paſſage, ought firſt to be extracted.

14. If a ſuppreſſion of urine be the cauſe of delay in the delivery, and this proceeds from a ſtone in the bladder, preſſing upon the neck thereof; it ought directly to be repell'd by the introduction of a catheter. But if the child, by bearing hard againſt the bladder, be the cauſe of this ſuppreſſion, the *abdomen* is now and then to be raiſed, and compreſſed, by a proper ſwathe or fillet. And in caſe this has not the deſired effect, recourſe muſt be had to the catheter, in order to empty the bladder of its contents. *Suppreſſion of urine.*

15. When convulſions happen to retard delivery, the caſe is adjudged dangerous; and the operation is here ſeldom performed without the loſs of the mother, and ſometimes alſo *Convulſions.*

of

of the child, unleſs great expedition be uſed. Proper internals, or nervous cardiacs, ſhould here be freely given, in order to put off, or defer the fits.

℞ *Pulv. rad. valerian. ſylv. pulv. de guttet. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. croci āa gr.* v. *camphor. gr.* iij. *conſ. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. pæon. q. ſ. f. bolus,* 3tia *vel* 4ta *quaque hora ſumend. cum cochlear* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. rutæ āa* ℥ iij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ℥ j *ſpt. lavendul comp. tinctur. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa* ʒ iß. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear* iv. *frequenter.*

The operation in this caſe is to be attempted directly, if the woman be delirious, or the flooding violent, as frequently happens. And here likewiſe, if the membranes are not already broke, they ought to be tore, or rather cut, with a biſtory, gently gliding it up, or introducing it with the point turned towards one of the fingers, for fear of undeſignedly wounding any other part.

Violent flooding preceeding delivery.

16. If the delivery is render'd dangerous by reaſon of a violent flooding preceding it, too ſtrong cardiacs, or ſtimulating medicines, ought not to be given, for fear of increaſing the hæmorrhage. But if the perſon is plethoric, and too great a loſs has not been already ſuſtain'd, it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, by way of revulſion. In the mean time, or after the operation, the following bolus and julap may do ſome ſervice.

℞ *Terr. japonic. troch. de carabe, pulv. myrrh. coral. rub. ppt. āa* ℈ ß. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. q. ſ. f. bolus,* 4ta *quaque hora, vel pro re nata, ſumend. ſuperbibendo cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. plantag. roſar. rub. cinnamom. ten. vin. rub. āa* ℥ ij. *acet. acerr.* ℥ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *m. f. julap.*

3 Alſo,

Alſo,

℞. *Spt. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *lavendul. comp.* ʒj. *m. ſumat gut.* xx. *frequenter, cum hauſtu aq. fontan. vino rubro commixt.*

To theſe mececines may be added laudanum occaſionally. If the flux ſtill proves violent, the ſame externals and internals may be us'd as were formerly preſcrid'd in the like kind of hæmorrhage See immoderate flux of the *meuſes*, &c.

17. If the birth ſhould be delay'd, or protracted, on account of any impoſtumation, or ulceration in the *uterus*, diſcover'd ſome time before, the caſe muſt be treated in the manner formerly mention'd; due regard being had to the ſtate of pregnancy. But if they happen to be diſcover'd juſt in the time of labour, we may order for the impoſtumation, if no other ſymptom contra-indicate, lenient clyſters, emollient fomentations, and reſolving liniments: but for the ulceration, pledgets dipt in warm red wine: the midwife being particularly careful to perform her office gently. And this is all that can well be done in theſe caſes, till after delivery; and then they may de treated as ordinary caſes. *Impoſtumes, or ulcers in the uterus.*

18. If any old calloſity, or cicatrix in the *vagina* or *uterus*, create a difficulty in the delivery, and the diſorder was known during the time of pregnancy; the cure ought then to be attempted, in the manner formerly mention'd. See pag. 450, *&c.* But at preſent we can only uſe gentle emollient fomentations and liniments, conſiſting of milk, *ol. amygdal. dulc.* &c. Or elſe a piece of prepared ſponge may be put up, in order to dilate the parts. And, in caſe of failure here, an inſtrument might be contrived for the ſame purpoſe; or elſe the calloſity, or cicatrix, may be pared, and taken down by inciſion, to widen the paſſage of the child. *Calloſity, &c.*

19. If

Relaxation of the uterus.

19. If the relaxation of the *uterus*, or its ligaments, retards the birth, no more emollient medicines muſt be uſed than are abſolutely neceſſary but cloths dipt in warm red wine may be frequently applied to the part. The poſture of the woman muſt be ſuch, as may beſt favour the diſorder; and ſhe ought to lie quiet as much as poſſible. In other reſpects, this caſe may be treated as the common bearing-down, relaxation, or *procidentia uteri*.

Diſtortion of the vagina.

20. When a diſtortion of the *vagina* hinders the excluſion of the *fœtus*, the woman muſt be placed in a ſuitable poſture to anſwer it, ſo as moſt to favour the delivery; and for this purpoſe, that of ſtanding is generally preferr'd. Other caſes there are which are quite different poſtures, when the woman cannot be deliver'd in the uſual manner, and particularly that of ſtanding upon a ſtool: which are more practiſed anciently than it is at preſent. In this caſe the woman is to be ſupported under her arms, or may recline a little upon a pillow, laid in ſome convenient place. Particular diſtortions of the parts, ſituations of the child, the woman's uſual way and manner of life, and other particular ſymptoms, may require ſtill different poſtures, as kneeling, leaning, reclining, *&c.* which are beſt concerted by the mother and the midwife.

In caſe of ſtickage.

21. Sometimes the delivery will be retarded by the ſtickage of the child in the orifice of the *uterus*, between its neck and ſhoulders; which is a caſe that requires great care and expedition on the part of the midwife, to prevent the ſuffocation of the infant, and avoid pulling the head quite away from the ſhoulders, which make the reſiſtance. This ſtickage is gently to be eaſed by introducing the fingers or hand be-

between the neck of the *uterus*, and that of the child.

Sometimes alſo the umbilical chord is wound about the neck of the child; which requires to be diſentangled, in order to the preſervation both of the mother and the infant, before the time of delivery. To prevent any fatal accident from this cauſe, the midwife ought to ſatisfie herſelf, by examination, before ſhe enters expreſly upon her office; and if ſhe finds the chord thus entangled, by all means to endeavour to clear and reduce it to its natural ſituation.

DISORDERS attending UNNATURAL BIRTHS.

1. *Unnatural births* are thoſe wherein the child preſents itſelf any other way than with its head foremoſt, or downwards, and its face turn'd towards the mother's back. *Definition.*

2. *Unnatural births* may happen from the child's turning itſelf, or being turned, in the *uterus*, whether ſide-ways, ſupine, or otherwiſe; ſo that the hands or feet, knees, ſhoulders, *&c.* may firſt, ſeparately, or jointly preſent themſelves. The umbilical chord alſo being broke, may ſometimes appear firſt; and ſo may the *placenta uterina*, and either adhere ſtrongly to the *uterus*, or come away before the child. *Cauſe.*

3. The particular ſtate of the caſe is beſt learnt by the ſymptoms attending the labour, compared with what appears upon examination, or ſearch. If the throws are regular and ſtrong; the *vagina* and *uterus* ſufficiently dilated; the waters evacuated, and yet the birth does not come forward, we may conjecture that the child is large, or affected with a general or particular dropſy, as in the head, *abdomen*, &c. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. The danger attending unnatural births always riſes in proportion to the violence of the *Prognoſtics.*

ſymptoms, the continuance of the caſe, and the nature of the cauſes from whence it proceeds.

General manner of delivery. 5. All unnatural births ought, as much as poſſible, by artificial means, to be reduced to the natural kind. Thus, when the head preſents itſelf ſide-ways, the child, if it be practicable, ſhould be gently put back, and turn'd to the natural ſituation, before it is extracted. But if it is already advanced too far this, for inſtance to the neck, it may then, by turning, be reduced to the proper poſture, and extracted as in natural labours.

If the Child lie ſupine. 6. If the child lie ſupine, with its face upwards, and it be found impracticable to turn him, he muſt be extracted in that poſture; tho' the conſequence is uſually ſome ſmall contuſion or blackneſs in the face of the child, or a flatneſs of the noſe, occaſion'd by preſſing againſt the *os pubis*, or *oſſa innominata* of the mother.

When dropſical. 7. When the child is dropſical in the head, it may be known by the large bulk thereof, and the openneſs of its ſutures; while the other parts of the body are generally ſmall, and waſted. If the extraction cannot here be made in the ordinary way, upon account of the unnatural magnitude of the head; the ſpace between the ſutures may be cautiouſly pierced with a proper inſtrument, in order to evacuate the water collected therein. But if the child be dead, the ſame thing may be done without danger; and afterwards the women will be deliver'd with eaſe. The like method is alſo to be taken when there is a dropſy in the child's breaſt or abdomen; due regard being had to the ſtructure of the part, and the proper manner of making the puncture.

When monſtrous. 8. If the *fœtus* be monſtrous, either univerſally, or in any particular part, and the utmoſt endeavours both of the mother and the midwife, are unable to procure a delivery, ſo that the life

of

of the patient is in imminent danger; the ſuperfluous or unnatural part of the *fœtus* may be cut off with a proper inſtrument; or a diviſion of the whole may be made; ſo that the pieces being extracted, it may ſave the life of the woman. And in all caſes of this kind, or where we are certain that the child is actually dead, and can no other ways procure delivery, we muſt cut the *fœtus* into proper portions, and extract it piecemeal. But whilſt there is the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect the *fœtus* alive, all endeavours are to be uſed before the inſtrumental method of extraction is attempted.

When the feet come foremoſt.

9. If after the waters are broke away, the feet preſent themſelves the firſt, ſome danger may attend any attempt to turn the child. 'Tis therefore more adviſeable to endeavour to extract it, in the manner that offers; and when it is advanced ſo far as the hips, it may, with leſs hazard of its ſlipping, be gently drawn by wrapping a fine ſingle napkin around it. But if the face now happens to be upwards, it ought to be turn'd downwards, to prevent the hazard of ſuffocation, violent contuſion in the face, the catching of the chin, or preſſure of the noſe, againſt the *oſſa innominata*, or *pubis*. If only one foot appears, let it be conſidered whether it be the left or the right, which will direct the ſearch for the other; and when by this means they are both found and placed together, the operation may be performed as above-mentioned.

When both hands and feet.

10. When both the hands and feet preſent themſelves at once, 'tis impoſſible to proceed whilſt the child remains in this poſture. The hands therefore are to be turn'd back, or re-placed, the feet remaining as before; and thus the extraction may be performed.

One hand or both.

11. If one hand and arm, or both, come forwards, they muſt be put back, and re-

placed, if poſſible; but when they are far advanced, the caſe is attended with danger, and the operation with difficulty. If this caſe ſhould happen, and there are certain ſigns that the child is dead, the limbs which thus preſent themſelves may with leſs danger be twiſted off at the joints, by the bare ſtrength of the hands, than cut away by the uſe of ſharp inſtruments for the purpoſe. If after the hands are replaced, the head cannot be found, and much time has been already ſpent to no purpoſe, ſearch may be made for the feet, and the *fœtus* extracted after the manner requiſite in that caſe.

The knees. 12. When the knees preſent themſelves, whilſt the hams are turn'd backwards towards the *nates*, great care muſt be had not to miſtake what is thus preſented, for the head; to which purpoſe the part ſhould be traced up to the ham: and the woman being laid in a convenient poſture for delivery, ſearch muſt be made for the feet; obſerving that the child's face be kept towards the mother's back; and thus it may be extracted.

The ſhoulder. 13. When a ſhoulder preſents itſelf firſt, the caſe is difficult, upon account of the great diſtance of this part from the feet. To reduce the caſe, the child muſt be replaced, and then, as well as poſſible, the hand being introduced, ſearch muſt be made for the feet; which being brought out firſt the *fœtus* may be extracted.

The back. 14. When the back comes foremoſt, the child runs the riſk of being ſuffocated, unleſs the poſture be preſently alter'd; nor will it be poſſible to procure delivery, without finding the feet, and bringing them out firſt.

The nates. 15. When the *nates* come firſt, the poſture muſt be reduced, and ſearch made for the feet, as in other unnatural caſes; but where this end cannot be obtain'd, delivery may be attempted in the manner wherein the child is preſented; for

for there are inſtances of ſucceſsful delivery in that double poſture.

16. When the breaſt, or the belly preſents firſt, the caſe is often dangerous; becauſe it is impoſſible to extract the *fœtus* as it lies in that poſture; and the ſpinal bone can never be bent backwards with ſafety. When the belly preſents itſelf, the umbilical chord generally appears firſt. In theſe caſes the midwife is diligently to replace the parts and find out the feet: remembring always to turn the face of the child to the back of the mother, and ſo to deliver it. When either ſide comes firſt, the caſe is leſs dangerous; and the method of extraction much the ſame. *The breaſt or belly.*

17. If the umbilical chord come firſt, whether the child be in a natural or unnatural poſture, the caſe will be attended with danger; unleſs the delivery be ſuddenly perform'd; becauſe from a contuſion of the part, or coagulation of the blood in the umbilical veſſels, the circulation is apt to be ſtopp'd; which is frequently the death of the child, and cauſes violent ſymptoms in the mother. In this caſe the midwife muſt attempt to replace the chord, and afterwards extract the *fœtus*, either by the head or feet: the operation being expeditiouſly performed, for fear of a prolapſion of the chord, and the death of the child, who is commonly a great ſufferer by this ſymptom, if not ſuddenly removed. *The umbilical chord.*

18. When the umbilical chord is broke, the danger is greater on the ſide of the mother than of the child, becauſe of the difficulty there will now be to extract the *placenta*; which remaining long behind, either in whole or in part, cauſes violent flooding, convulſions, and ſudden death; whereas, on the ſide of the child, if once naturally deliver'd, this inconvenience is ſoon remedied by a ligature. If any part of the umbilical chord remains fixt to the *placenta*, it may *When the umbilical chord is broke.*

ſerve to conduct the midwife thereto; and then it may be ſeparated in the manner deſcribed in natural births. But if it break cloſe to the *placenta*, the caſe is very dangerous, becauſe of the time uſually required to find the *placenta* without a clue: during which alſo the *uterus* may be greatly contracted; or, at leaſt, remain leſs capable of diſtention, when the waters have been long before diſcharged. In this caſe the hand muſt be introduced, and the *placenta* being diſtinguiſhed from the bottom of the *uterus*, by its number of little inequalities on the ſide where the umbilical veſſels terminate; it may, if it be looſe, or adhere not ſtrongly to the *uterus*, be readily brought away, but if any part of it be fixed thereto, that muſt firſt be looſed, and ſet free by the fingers. And if, by this means, it cannot all be brought away, 'tis more eligible to leave ſome part behind, than by a rude treatment offer violence to the *uterus* itſelf; which might throw the patient into violent convulſions, and cauſe immoderate flooding, or even death it ſelf: or if the woman ſhould eſcape with life, inflammations, ulcers, gangrenes, *&c.* might be the conſequence of ſuch injuries. In this caſe it may be proper to give ſome ſuch as the following medicines, to forward the expulſion of the *placenta*.

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ℥vi. *hyſteric.* ℥ij. *tinctur. myrrh. caſtor. āa* ℥ß. *ſpt. croci* ʒij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat cochlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

Or,

℞ *Elix. proprietat. ſpt. c. c. ſuccin. āa* ʒij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ter. quaterve in die, cum hauſtulo vini albi.*

A galbanum plaſter may likewiſe be applied to the navel. And if there be occaſion, ſneezing may be excited, by the uſe of a proper ſternutatory. Emollient glyſters alſo, and proper injections, may be of ſervice.

19. When

19. When the *placenta* preſents it ſelf, or comes quite away before the *fœtus*, the danger is very great; the child, in this caſe, being often ſuffocated; and the mother uſually flooding violently, whilſt the *fœtus* remains ſeparated in the *uterus*, and cannot be readily excluded. The delivery is here immediately to be attempted; and extracting firſt the *placenta*, the child is inſtantly to be laid hold of, and brought away, without ſpending time to reduce it to the moſt deſirable poſture, if that cannot be preſently obtained; for fear of endangering the life both of the mother and child. Upon a complete delivery, the flooding generally abates or ceaſes; but if it ſhould not, it muſt be treated with proper aſtringents, in the manner hereafter mention'd. See pag. 475, and pag. 516, &c. *When the placenta comes firſt.*

The INSTRUMENTAL METHOD of DELIVERY.

1. WHEN the common manual operation cannot take place, ſo as to procure delivery, and the ſymptoms are ſo violent, as to threaten ſudden death to the mother, recourſe muſt be had to proper inſtruments, in order to extract the *fœtus*. *Definition.*

2. This is frequently the caſe when the child is dead, or dropſical in any particular part, the woman weak, or when there has been any ill management, thro' delay, &c. It is commonly attended with flooding, convulſions, ſyncope, &c. The inſtrumental method of delivery, except the *cæſarian* operation, is always death to the child if it be not dead before; and not unfrequently proves fatal to the mother likewiſe, unleſs the operator be very expert. *Uſe and danger.*

The general manner of it deſcrib'd.

3. The inſtrumental method of delivery is, in general, this. If the child be actually dead, or if the life of the mother be in imminent danger; the operator introduces, with his right hand, the hooked inſtrument, called the crotchet, and made for the purpoſe, the point whereof is turn'd towards his own hand, for fear of hurting the *uterus*, and directed to the head of the child; which being once found, he fixes it, if poſſible, between the ſutures, or in one of the ſockets of the eyes, or in the cavity of the ears or mouth. But if it can commodiouſly be fix'd in the *occiput*, the hold will be the ſurer, and the operation performed to greater advantage. The inſtrument being thus fixed, the operator proceeds to extract the child; and after the head is once brought out, there is ſeldom any more occaſion for the inſtrument; but he performs the remaining part of the operation with his hands alone, in the common manner. After the child is thus deliver'd, great care muſt be taken not to break the umbilical chord, becauſe of the difficulty it would create in bringing away the *placenta*. A rupture of this kind is very eaſy, if the child has been dead for any conſiderable time; in which caſe the parts will putrefy. Thus much for the general method of delivery by the inſtrument. In all the particular caſes, we are to proceed in the manner formerly mention'd; only here no regard need be had to the ſituation of the *fœtus*, as in caſe of natural births. 'Tis ſufficient that the operator delivers the woman, ſafely and expeditiouſly, with that poſture of the child, which beſt ſuits his intentions. If the body of the *fœtus* ſhould come away, and the head be left behind, the inſtrument muſt again be introduced, and fixed as above-mention'd. But if it prove too large, as ſometimes happens from a dropſy, *&c.* to be extracted at once, it may be prudently cut into ſeveral portions,

portions, by an inciſion knife; and it will then come away with eaſe. If both the head and *placenta* remain in the *uterus*, and the *placenta* be fix'd to the *uterus*, the extraction of the head muſt be firſt attempted; otherwiſe a violent flooding will ſucceed. But if the *placenta* be detatch'd from the *uterus*, it may, if it is found readily practicable, be brought away firſt. For the other particular caſes, ſee *moles*, *unnatural births*, &c.

CÆSARIAN OPERATION.

Cæſarian operation, what.

BY *Cæſarian operation* is meant the cutting through the *abdomen*, into the *uterus* of a pregnant woman newly deceaſed, in order to ſave the life of the child. And if the mother not long before her death perceived the uſual motion of the *fœtus*; if the midwife can find any pulſation in the umbilical chord, or any of the arteries of the child, after the mother is dead, or juſt about the time of her death, there are ſome hopes that this operation may be attended with ſucceſs; tho' the caſe is always dubious and uncertain: and we cannot well expect to ſucceed, when the woman has been dead more than a few minutes. The operation is ſaid to have been antiently performed near the article of death, with a happy event, in reſpect of the child; but as it muſt always be fatal to the mother, whilſt alive, the moderns never propoſe it till after her death. When the operation has been reſolv'd upon ſome time before the death of the woman, and all things are got in readineſs for it; immediately upon the laſt gaſp of the mother, a large inciſion being made along the abdomen, between the *muſculi recti*, ſo as to avoid the *peritonæum*, for fear of wounding the inteſtines, till the *uterus* appears; the knife muſt directly be plunged therein, but not at all deep, leſt it touch the child; the

The manner of performing it.

the *uterus* always growing thinner, as the natural time of delivery approaches. The membranes including the *fœtus* are then to be inſtantly divided; and ſeparating the *placenta* from the bottom of the *uterus*, the child is with all poſſible expedition and dexterity to be taken out, and freed from the burthen, after the uſual manner. At this time the child will very probably appear as if it were dead; tho' perhaps a ſmall pulſation of the heart, umbilical chord, or arteries, may be found upon examination. Immediately the mouth, noſtrils, ears, *&c.* muſt be cleanſed and freed from their mucus; and the child waſhed all over with warm wine, or a little brandy and water, inſtead of the common lotion; and then wrap'd up in flannel, and placed before a moderate fire: by which means it may poſſibly be brought to manifeſt ſome remarkable ſigns of life. After this, it may be treated in the common method before deliver'd. The operation is called *Cæſarian*, from a ſuppoſition that *Julius Cæſar* was delivered by means of it.

SECT. IV.

DISORDERS *conſequent upon* DELIVERY.

FLOODING.

Definition, &c. 1. THE delivery is immediately, or ſoon followed by a copious hæmorrhage, which proving continual for the time, is called flooding; being generally grumous, and of dangerous conſequence, if immoderate, or of long continuance; eſpecially in tender conſtitutions, or when it cauſes weakneſs, faintneſs, ſyncope, convulſions, *&c.* The regimen in this caſe ſhould not be too hot. Reſt is to be encouraged. The diet

Regimen.

may

may be panada, ſago, gellies, *&c.* The drink, wine and water, with a toaſt, *&c.* Proper paregorics ſhould be exhibited occaſionally, if the patient be any way reſtleſs.

2. If this caſe be prolong'd, or heightened, by part of the *placenta*, grumous clods, *&c.* remaining in the *uterus*, the excluſion thereof may be attempted by gentle emmenagogics, as *borax*, *ſperm. ceti*, *troch. de myrrh.* &c. the internal uſe of all pungent aromatics, and inflammable ſpirits, being avoided. If ſuch medicines fail of ſucceſs, the offending bodies muſt be extracted by manual operation; otherwiſe ſudden death might enſue. After the total extraction hereof, the violence of the ſymptom generally goes off; and the patient, if the hæmorrhage were not exceſſive, preſently recovers. *Cure in general and particular.*

3. If the continuance of the caſe be owing to the difficulty of the labour, or any violence offer'd, or damage ſuſtain'd in delivery, or bringing away the *placenta*, ſleep and reſt ought to be encouraged; a thickening balſamic diet ſhould be uſed; and the patient ought to be kept moderately cool. Injections of warm red wine might be ſerviceable.

Or,

℞ *Vin. rubr.* ℥iv. *aq. plantagin.* ℥ ij. *aceti acerrim.* ℥j. *alumin. rup.* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ij. *m. f. ſolutio, cum ſiphone calidè injiciend. ter quaterve in die.*

The moderate uſe of acids is here convenient; or a few drops of ſpirits of vitriol, may now and then be properly taken along with ſome convenient liquor. And in general, the method requiſite here is much the ſame with that obſerved in other violent hæmorrhages; due regard being now had to the caſe, and particular circumſtance of the patient.

4. If the flooding proves the more violent upon account of a plethoric conſtitution, phlebotomy may

may be allowed, provided the patient's ſtrength will admit thereof. After which, the caſe may be treated as a common hæmorrhage, with reſtringent injections, particular local applications, and internal medicines. In general, the following mixture is excellent.

℞ *Aq. plantag. germin. querc.* āa ℥ iij. *aceti opt.* ℥ ij. *ſyrup. coral. cydonior.* āa ℥ ß. *lapid. hæmatit. ppt. bol. armen. terr. japonic.* āa ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *tertia vel quarta quaq; hora, agitato ſemper vaſe.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ vj. *acer. aq. theriacal.* āa ℥ j. *coral. rub. ppt.* ʒ ij. *alumin. rup.* ϑ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *frequenter.*

5. If a large collection of indurated *fæces* in the inteſtines, preſſing upon the *uterus*, and ſometimes colical ſymptoms, ſeem to occaſion a continuance of the flooding, glyſters may prove of ſervice, being repeated occaſionally. In all flooding, from what cauſes ſoever, the abdomen ſhould not be ſwathed too tight; becauſe this generally increaſes the diſorder. If the hæmorrhage ſtill continues violent, and is attended with faintneſs, convulſions, *&c.* it may not be amiſs to uſe ſome ſuch as the following injection.

℞ *Vitriol. alb.* ʒ iij. *alumen. rup.* ʒ j *ſolve in aq. plantag. vin. rub. acet. opt.* āa ℥ j. *& fiat injectio, cum ſiphone ſubinde adhibend.*

If other externals are required, they may be the ſame with thoſe preſcribed for a hæmorrhage at the noſe. It may likewiſe be of ſervice to dip linen clothes in oxycrate, and apply them to the regions of the abdomen and loins. For farther directions in this particular, ſee *hæmorrhages, diſorders of pregnant women*, &c. pag. 318, *&c.* pag. 475, *&c.*

SUP-

SUPPRESSION or OBSTRUCTION of the LOCHIA.

Hiſtory of the lochia.

1. FOR the firſt four or five days after delivery, a quantity of pure blood is evacuated by the mouths of the veſſels where the *placenta* adhered; which proves large or ſmall, according to the conſtitution of the woman, the heat of the climate, the manner of delivery, and other circumſtances. After this time, the flux decreaſes, grows more ſerous, and daily appears leſs red, or ſomewhat of the colour and conſiſtence of *pus*. Theſe phænomena ſeem to proceed from much the ſame cauſes as they do in recent and digeſted wounds; the two caſes being nearly parallel. The evacuation generally ceaſes in fifteen or twenty days from delivery; during which time it may greatly vary in point of colour, conſiſtence, ſcent, *&c.* This flux is generally much leſs after a miſcarriage, than after a perfect birth; eſpecially when the woman was not far advanced in her reckoning. The *lochia* conſtantly decreaſe in their quantity, as the milk comes more plentifully into the breaſts; which added to the white colour whereof they ſometimes appear, has been the foundation of a conjecture, that the matter both of the milk and the *lochia* was the ſame. But the matter of the *lochia* has not the properties of real milk, as ſome perſuade themſelves; and, in reality, appears to be only diſcharged from the wounded veſſels of the *uterus*, till their mouths are cicatrized. When this flux is regular and natural, the quantity thereof is proportion'd to the cauſe, the conſtitution, and the laceration of the veſſels cauſed by the divulſion of the *placenta* from the *uterus*; the ſcent thereof is not fetid, but its change of colour and conſiſtence gradual, without giving any ſigns that it is acrimonious, corroſive, or the like.

An

Cauſe of their obſtruction. An obſtruction hereof may proceed from various cauſes; as a diarrhœa, paſſions of the mind, eſpecially anger or ſurprize; the taking of cold, eſpecially receiving the cold air at the mouth of the uterine veſſels; the uſe of aſtringent medicines; an obſtructed perſpiration; the drinking of cool liquors, *&c.*

Prognoſtics. 3. A ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* is more or leſs dangerous in proportion to the degree thereof; and the time of its continuance. If the ſtoppage be ſudden, and happen upon the firſt two or three days after delivery, 'tis uſually the cauſe of inflammatory diſorders, pains in the head, a fever, difficulty of breath, and inflmmation of the *uterus*; and if not ſpeedily remedied, the cauſe of abſceſſes, ulcers, and ſometimes cancers, lameneſs, pains in the loins and lower belly, convulſions, the hyſteric paſſion, *&c.* Theſe diſorders, however, are mitigated or prevented by other natural hæmorrhages, as of the noſe, hæmorrhoids, *&c.* as alſo by particular evacuations, as profuſe ſweats, or an increaſed diſcharge of urine; wherein a large quantity of a black ſediment may be frequently obſerved.

Regimen. 4. In this caſe the patient muſt by all means be confined to her bed, and lie therein with her head and body ſomewhat raiſed, in order to favour the evacuation. All that ſhe drinks, ought to be warm; a glaſs of warm wine is to be allowed between whiles; and ſhe may uſe for her diet, proper gellies, broths, panada, *&c.* If no inflammatory diſorders appear, a warm perſpirative regimen ſeems to be the moſt proper.

Cure. 5. It has, in this caſe, been often found ſucceſsfull to drink a ſmall draught of *aq. hyſteric.* and *aq. puleg. āa* twice or thrice a day. But in caſe of a fever, theſe hot waters are hardly allowable, except it be a ſmall quantity of the latter, well freed from its pungent aromatic oil. Dry frictions upon

upon the legs, &c. may alſo be made to good advantage in this caſe. To theſe ſome add the uſe of cupping-glaſſes, either with or without ſcarification. Glyſters likewiſe have their uſe in this caſe, unleſs it be attended with a diarrhœa; but they ought to be emollient and emmenagogic, and not conſiderably purgative. Injections alſo might here be of great ſervice, prepared of a decoction of *rad. ariſtoloch. gentian. centaur. min. ſabin.* &c. with the addition of *tinctur. myrrh. elix. proprietat.* &c. In the mean time, if the obſtruction prove obſtinate, and be attended with a *plethora*, phlebotomy is adviſeable. And for internals,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh. borac. āa gr.* 15. *ſperm. ceti, gr.* x. *ſal. volatil. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſ. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. de artemiſ. q. ſ. f. bolus*; 5ta *quaque, hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. rutæ āa* ℥iij. *hyſteric.* ℥ ij. *tinct. ellebor. nig. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de artemiſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

Or,

℞ *Troch. de myrrh.* ℈ j. *borac.* ℈ ß *pulv. ſabin. rad. valerian. ſylveſtr. āa gr.* viij. *ol. rutæ chym. gut.* 1. *m. f. pulvis ſumend. pro re nata, cum cochlearib. aliquot julap. ſupra deſcript.*

The following drops may be given in any proper vehicle, as often as there is occaſion.

℞ *Spt. ſal. armoniac. tinct. ſuccin. myrrh. āa* ʒj. *m. ſumat gut.* 30. *cum hauſtulo vini alb. aq. fontan. commixt. ſubinde.*

If a diarrhœa comes on, as the conſequence, and not as the cauſe of this obſtruction, or ſuppreſſion, it ought not ſuddenly to be check'd; unleſs it prove ſo violent, or continue ſo long, as greatly to weaken the patient. In which caſe it may be treated as a common diarrhœa; regard being had to the preſent ſtate of the patient. Thus, for example,

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb. torrefact.* ʒ ß. *troch. de myrrh. pulv. caſtor. opt. âa gr.* v. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* 1. *ſyr. de artemis. q. ſ. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumend.*

The diſorders occaſion'd by a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, uſually diſappear upon the return of the flux. But if any particular ſymptoms ſhould remain, as an inflammation, impoſtumation, *&c.* of the *uterus*, a *lumbago*, the rheumatiſm, *&c.* they muſt be treated as mention'd under thoſe particular heads; due regard being had to the cauſe. See ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hyſteric paſſion, *&c.* pag. 413, *&c.* pag. 420, *&c.*

IMMODERATE FLUX of the LOCHIA.

Deſcription. 1. THE *lochia* ſometimes flow ſo copiouſly, or continue ſo long, as greatly to weaken the patient, and endanger her life. The proper quantity of this diſcharge, indeed, cannot be univerſally aſſign'd; different circumſtances and conſtitutions requiring it in different degrees: but in general, if there be conſiderable loſs of ſtrength, or want of ſpirits, a low, weak, or intermitting pulſe, the *facies hippocratica*, fainting, ſyncope, convulſions, pains in the *hypochondria*, abdomen, or the like; the diſcharge in ſuch caſes muſt be deem'd immoderate. And after recovery, the uſual conſequences of a violent hæmorrhage, as paleneſs, want of fleſh, ſwelling in the legs and thighs, a dropſical diſpoſition, *&c.* will generally remain for ſome time.

Regimen. 2. The regimen requiſite in this caſe, muſt be reſtringent, and ſhould proceed gradually from the weaker to the more powerful things of that kind. Barley-grewel, panada, gellies, rice-grewel, harts-horn drink, *&c.* are here very convenient; a glaſs of red wine and water, being uſed between whiles. The patient ought not to be kept very hot. The ſleep is to be moderate; and the drinking of thin liquids is not to be greatly en-

encouraged, for fear of bringing on a dropſy.

4. Opiates, given occaſionally, are ſerviceable. But the reſtringent medicines may be ſome ſuch as the following.

℞ *Aq. plantag. germin. querc. āa* ℥ iij. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ iß. *coral. rub. ppt.* ʒ ij. *lapid. hæmatit.* ʒ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ʒ vj. *tinctur. terr. japonic.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. ceraſ. nig. āa* ℥ iij *theriacal.* ℥ iß. *bol. armen. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ſpec. de hyacinth. terr. japonic. āa* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è coral. de roſis ſice. āa* ℥ ß. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* 15. *f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlear.* iv. 4ta. *vel* 5ta *quaque hora.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. prunel.* ℈ j. *ſang. dracon.* ℈ ß. *m. f. pulv. ſumend. cum hauſtulo vini rubri aqua fontan. commixt. ter quaterve quotidie.*

If internals fail of ſucceſs, we muſt have recourſe to externals; which, in general, may be the ſame with thoſe preſcrib'd in caſe of flooding, after delivery, immoderate flux of the *menſes*, hæmorrhages at the noſe, *&c.* But if theſe ſtill prove unable to ſtop or abate the flux, dip a linen cloth in oxycrate, made cold by ſtanding in a ſolution of *ſal. armoniac.* and apply it to the ſmall of the back, or the part affected. And alſo inject into the *uterus* the following ſolution.

℞ *Sal. nitri, alumin. rup. āa* ʒij. *vitriol. roman.* ʒ j. *ſal. vitriol.* ℈ j. *ſolve in aq. plantag.* ℥ iij. *acet. acer.* ʒ j. *& f. injectio, ſubinde in uterum, ope ſiphonis, injiciend.*

This is the method to be uſed in the moſt dangerous flux of the *lochia*; for thoſe of the milder kind, we refer to common *hæmorrhages*, and in particular to *flooding*, both before and after delivery. See pag. 475, *&c.* pag. 516, *&c.*

CONVULSIONS.

Cauſe. 1. A Violent extraction of the *placenta*, a retention thereof, a ſtoppage of the *lochia*, &c. are apt to cauſe convulſions after delivery; which are more or leſs dangerous, according to the cauſe, continuance, and degree thereof, compared with the conſtitution of the patient.

Cure. 2. If they proceed from a violent extraction of the *placenta*, which cauſes a large flooding, aſtringent injections prepared of red wine, *alum. rup. ſacchar. ſaturn.* &c. will be proper. But if the veſſels of the *uterus* are only lacerated or injured, without any conſiderable hæmorrhage, the injections ſhould be emollient and anodyne, conſiſting of warm milk, *decoct. hord.* or a decoction of *fol. malv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. lini*, &c. mixt up with *mel. roſat.* &c. When this ſymptom has its riſe from a retention of the ſecundines, or a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, ſternutatories may be uſed to advantage; as alſo detergent injections, prepared with *rad. ariſtoloch. gentian. fol. abſinth. vulg. artemiſ.* &c. To a decoction whereof may be added *mel. roſat. tinct. myrrh. elix. proprietat.* &c. In the mean time give proper anti-epileptic medicines along with ſuch as are anti-hyſteric.

But if any concreted blood, or grumous matter remain behind in the *uterus*, it muſt be extracted, before we can reaſonably expect the convulſions ſhould ceaſe. When this ſymptom happens from, or appears together with a fever; and the patient is of a plethoric habit, the caſe may be treated after the manner of a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, or *menſtrual flux*; with due regard to the preſent circumſtances. See pag. 519, and pag. 413, &c.

HY-

HYSTERIC SYMPTOMS.

WOMEN are frequently troubled with *hyſteric ſymptoms*, after the time of delivery; to remedy which, 'tis uſual to order a galbanum plaſter to be applied to the navel; and to put the patient into a courſe of anti-hyſteric medicines, after the manner obſerved in the *hyſteric paſſion*; with proper regard to the cauſe and circumſtances of the preſent caſe. See pag. 420, &c.

FEVER.

1. ABOUT the third or fourth, and ſometimes about the fifth or ſixth day after delivery, the uſual ſymptoms of a fever appear; the *lochia* in the mean time continuing to flow regularly. *When the fever comes on.*

2. This fever ſeems to be the conſequence of the diminution of the *lochia*, and increaſe of the milk in the breaſts; which being now fill'd therewith, become hard, turgid, painful, and hot. The milk, at this time, is likewiſe of a thicker conſiſtence; and the patient feels a pain and heat in her loins, back, and ſhoulders. *Cauſe and Dianogſtics.*

3. This kind of fever is ſeldom dangerous; and generally goes off in a ſhort time by a diaphoreſis, without requiring the aſſiſtance of many medicines; or any thing more than the obſervance of a proper regimen, or the uſe of a ſlender diet. But fevers, proceeding from other cauſes, ſometimes happen in particular conſtitutions after delivery, ſo as to prove violent, of long continuance, and of bad conſequence; during which, the *lochia* are generally ſuppreſs'd; a particular that is reckon'd a certain mark whereby to diſtinguiſh this from the fever cauſed by the milk. *Prognoſtics.*

Regimen. 4. A ſlender regimen ought here to be obſerv'd, as well as in the former caſe; due regard being had to the ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, in order to promote the flux thereof. To which purpoſe the regimen might here be the ſame with what was order'd in that caſe.

Cure. 5. When a fever of any conſiderable violence happens from the diſtention, pain and inflammation of the breaſts, upon account of the milk contain'd therein; it may be proper to bleed in the ancle. Phlebotomy is likewiſe very convenient when ſuch a fever is attended with other inflammatory diſorders, as a pleuriſy, peripneumony, *angina*, pulſation in the head, *&c.* after which a gentle diaphoretic, alexipharmic, or cardiac may be exhibited in a moderate doſe, and repeated occaſionally.

6. If the breaſts are conſiderably tumefied, or inflamed, a fomentation may now and then be uſed thereto, conſiſting of warm milk, or a decoction of *fol. malv. alth. flor. chamæmel*, &c.

Or,

℞ *Fol. alth. flor. chamæmel. melilot. āa m.* ß. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℥x. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij *m. f. fotus.*

Emollient cataplaſms will alſo be of ſervice:

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ß. *fol. malv. m.* j. *ſem. lini. fænugrec. āa* ℥ ß. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ adde pulv. ſem. lini, farin. fabar. āa q. ſ. unguent. dialth. parum. ut f. cataplaſma.*

The common cataplaſm of bread and milk, will likewiſe ſerve very well in this caſe; a little oil or *axung. porcin.* and ſaffron, being added thereto. But if the fever proceed from catching of cold, uſe gentle diaphoretics, or treat it as an obſtructed perſpiration. See pag. 327, *&c.* And when grumous matter, or coagulated blood lodg'd in the *uterus*, gives riſe thereto, let proper anodyne and emollient remedies be made uſe of. See ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, pag. 520. Dis-

DISORDERS from INJURIES done to the UTERINE PASSAGE.

1. THE diſtention of the parts, and ſometimes the laceration thereof, in delivery, is apt to cauſe an inflammation of the *uterus* and *vagina*; which, if not very violent, may be remedied by anointing them now and then with *axung. porcin.* the *unguent. dialth. ol. amygd. d.* or the like. And ſome there are who ſucceisfully uſe a ſolution of fullers-earth in water for the ſame purpoſe. But when the diſorder is violent, the conſequence of a very hard labour, and the parts are conſiderably tumefied: when 'tis increaſed by the lodgment of grumous matter, *&c.* in the *uterus*, and remains long after delivery; if it be likewiſe attended with a difficulty of urine, a great coſtiveneſs, a fever, convulſions, or the like, ſo as to threaten a ſcirrhous tumor or abſceſs; the caſe appears to be highly dangerous, and ſometimes proves ſuddenly mortal.

2. The regimen here muſt be ſuited to the ſymptoms, and the cauſe from whence they proceed. In general, the diet ſhould be of a cooling nature, or ſuch as is proper in all inflammatory diſorders. Reſt is to be indulged, ſleep encouraged, and all exerciſe avoided. The *abdomen* ſhould not be ſwathed too tight, nor kept too warm. *Regimen.*

3. Such anodyne fotus's, cataplaſms, liniments, and injections, as will not retard the flux of the *lochia*, are here proper; together with the uſe of ſuch internals, as are preſcribed in inflammatory fevers. An inflammation of the *uterus*, cauſed originally by a difficult birth, or a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, if it continue long, ſometimes degenerates into ulcers, ſcirrhous tumors, or cancers, which are exceeding difficult to cure. *Cure.*

When theſe diſorders are in their beginning, and happen in plethoric habits, and eſpecially if the flux of the *lochia* is ſuppreſs'd, it ſeems adviſeable to draw away now and then a ſmall quantity of blood by phlebotomy. A gentle purgative glyſter may likewiſe be injected between whiles: and the uſe of proper deterſive, anodyne and reſolving injection may greatly couduce to the cure. After the *lochia* are entirely gone off, we come to give proper purgatives by the mouth. If the ſymptoms continue violent after the woman hath left her bed, and recovered her ſtrength, a ſalivation may be propoſed before the diſorder grows inveterate, or degenerates. In other reſpects theſe diſorders may be reſpectively treated as common inflammations, abſceſſes, ulcers, ſcirrhoſities, and cancers. An injury done to the *uterus*, in the time of delivery, may likewiſe cauſe a relaxation of its ligaments; whence it comes to bear down, ſo as ſometimes to appear almoſt inverted. This caſe, if not ſpeedily remedied, may turn to a violent inflammation of the part, and bring on very dangerous ſymptoms. Reſt ought here by all means to be incouraged: and a convenient poſture contrived. 'Tis afterwards to be treated with reſtringent injections, peſſaries, and the like; in the manner formerly mention'd under bearing-down of the *matrix* and *procidentia uteri*. From the magnitude of the child, the long continuance, or difficulty of the labour, *&c.* the *uterus* and *vagina* are ſometimes ſo immoderately diſtended, that they recover their tone and natural ſtraitneſs again with difficulty. This diſorder is always increaſed by the *fluor albus*. In this caſe it may be very proper to inject the following aſtringent liquor twice or thrice a day, or to uſe it warm by way of lotion.

℞

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. balauſt. āa* ℥ j. *bol. armen. terr. japon. alumin. rup. āa* ℥ ß. *coque in vin. rubr. tinct. roſar. rub. āa* ℔ iß. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *ſint pro injectione, vel lotione.*

AFTER-PAINS.

SOME time after the birth is brought away, the woman feels great pains in her loins, groins, *&c.* which are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs heightened by a detenſion of the *lochia*; which, in this caſe, ought by all means to be promoted. A ſtrengthening plaſter may here be applied to the ſmall of the back; and if the patient is reſtleſs, ſleep may be procured, and the pains eaſed, by proper doſes of laudanum. But, in general, a proper regimen, with the obſervance of a due poſture, uſually effects the cure, without any occaſion for particular medicines. The pains ſeem to proceed from a diſtention of the ligaments of the *uterus* in the time of delivery. The free uſe of *ol. amygd. dulc. ſperm. ceti, troch de myrrh.* &c. is commonly preſcribed after delivery, for the prevention or remedy of theſe pains; and generally with good ſucceſs. See pag. 491, 492. If they are attended with flatulency in the *viſcera*, proper carminatives muſt be ordered internally; and if there be occaſion, a gentle glyſter, well charged with carminative ſeeds, *&c.* In the mean time the abdomen muſt be kept moderately warm; and the liquors made uſe of ſhould not be drank cold. The ſwathing ſhould not be tight; and reſt ſhould be indulged; or if there be occaſion, encouraged by the prudent uſe of opiates.

HÆMORRHOIDS,

THE *hæmorrhoids* often ſucceed hard labours; and are much more troubleſome than dan-

gerous. If they appear very tugid, leeches may be applied near the part, as has been mention'd in the hæmorrhoids, proceeding from other cauſes. In caſe they are attended with coſtiveneſs, proper regard muſt be had thereto; and, in general, the hæmorrhoids ſucceeding delivery muſt be treated as the common ſort. See pag. 282, &c.

PROCIDENTIA ANI.

A Hard or difficult labour is ſometimes ſucceeded by the falling down of the *rectum*, which ought to be replaced as ſoon as poſſible, in the manner formerly mention'd under diſeaſes of the *anus*. See pag. 287. After it is thus replaced, reſtringent fomentations may be uſed to the part, prepared of red wine, *flor. balauſt. cort. granator.* &c. the patient obſerving to lie ſupine, or in a poſture that beſt favours the diſorder. In other reſpects this caſe may be treated as the common; only if the hæmorrhoids ſhould happen a little before the time of delivery, they can hardly be remedied till that is over; in which caſe the woman muſt uſe her utmoſt endeavours to regulate her throws, ſo as leaſt to affect the diſorder'd part.

DILACERATION of the PERINÆUM.

IT ſometimes happens, from a very difficult labour, or ſome rough management in the delivery, that the *perinæum* is rent aſunder; whence the *fæces* come to be excluded thro' the *pudendum*, as well as by the *anus*. This caſe is attended with little danger, tho' very diſagreeable; but after it has once happened, 'tis very difficult, and ſcarce poſſible to prevent the ſame in future deliveries. The ſole remedy for it

is the manual operation, which is perform'd in the following manner. The patient being laid in a convenient poſture, as ſoon as the ſymptoms conſequent upon delivery will admit, the *pudendum* is firſt to be cleanſed of any *fæces* that may happen to be lodg'd therein, by means of proper injections, or otherwiſe; and after the parts are again dried, as much as their nature and ſituation will permit, the rent muſt be ſtitched up the whole length thereof, at a proper depth from the ſurface. Then pledgets being dipt in ſome ſuitable agglutinant, as the *liniment. arcæi*, &c. the whole is to be ſecured with a convenient plaſter, and, if there be occaſion, a bandage; which may be removed as often as is required. Care muſt afterwards be taken, by ordering a proper poſture, to prevent the tearing out of the ſtitches; which ought by no means to be continued to ſuch a length, as any way to ſtraiten the entrance of the *vagina* or *uterus*, which might prove of very ill conſequence in the next dilivery. *The operation for it.*

ABSCESSES.

Abſceſſes in ſeveral parts of the body, as in the groin, hips thighs, feet, *&c.* are ſometimes conſequent upon delivery; which tend to ſuppuration, and ſometimes cauſe a continual lameneſs. Theſe will often appear after all the other ſymptoms are gone off; though they are ſometimes the conſequence of inflammatory diſorders, during the time that the woman is confined to her bed. And however dangerous they may prove of themſelves, they generally appear to be the criſis of the diſeaſe which gave riſe thereto. If theſe abſceſſes, or tumors, cannot be carried off by proper artificial evacautions, as phlebotomy, purging, *&c.* (with the uſe of

calo-

calomel between whiles, in proper doſes, where the ſtrength of the patient will admit thereof; at the ſame time ordering gentle perſpirative fotus's, liniments, and cataplaſms;) we muſt have recourſe to the contrary method, and endeavour to bring them to ſuppuration; and when the matter is fully ripened, open them with the lancet or cauſtic; and attempt their cure by digeſting and incarning them. But in caſe they turn to ſcirrhous or ſcrophulous ulcers, they muſt be treated accordingly, as we ſhall hereafter mention. See pag. 625, &c. 614, &c.

DISEASES *in the* BREASTS, *conſequent upon* DELIVERY.

Cauſe. 1. THE breaſts of women, after delivery, are apt to be variouſly affected by the quantity, want, or conſiſtence, the ſtagnation, retention or coagulation, or ſome ill quality of the milk therein; whence proceed inflammation, hardneſs, excoriation, and fiſſures in the nipples, and at length tumefaction, impoſtumation, ſcirrhoſity, and cancerous ulcers. Theſe ſymptoms may alſo be augmented by a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, or take their riſe from external injuries, as bruiſes, &c. and generally appear the moſt violent after a woman is delivered of her firſt child.

Diagnoſtics. 2. Pains and inflammations of the breaſts, are attended with tenſion, heat, and redneſs of the part, a fever, and other ſymptoms of an inflammation. The breaſts ſometimes appear livid and tumefied, when the inflammation is of long continuance. When the tenſion and fever diminiſh, 'tis a ſign the tumor tends to impoſtumation. When the tumor grow ſcirrhous, 'tis known by its

its being hard, immoveable, not painful, and of a dark reddiſh colour. When the impoſtume breaks, it turns to an ulcer; which is laudable when the *pus* appears white, of a good conſiſtence, and moderate in quantity; and the ulcer itſelf but ſhallow, unattended with hardneſs, calloſity, or diſcolouration. But if the matter be ſanious, thin, fetid: and the ulcer deep, ſinuous, livid, hard, callous, or of long ſtanding; 'tis reckon'd of a malignant nature. When the ſymptoms of ſcirrhoſity greatly increaſe, and the tumor comes to break, 'tis then called a cancerous ulcer. When the milk curdles in the breaſt, an inflammation frequently attends, eſpecially if this caſe happens within a fews days after delivery. But when it appears, as is not unuſual, fifteen or twenty days after the breaſts have been ſuck'd, they now become hard, unequal, and rugged, without any redneſs; and the glands thereof being over-diſtended, are diſtinctly viſible. A cold ſhivering here uſually ſeizes the ſmall of the back; which is often followed by a fever, in about four and twenty hours time. Varices appear in the breaſts, which may be known by their turgency, winding figure, and azure colour; being more or leſs viſible, as the veins lie more ſuperficial or deep. The excoriation and fiſſures of the nipples, are ſometimes ſo violent or malignant, as at length to take off the part wherein they are ſeated; and leave an ulcer behind that is very difficult of cure.

Diagnoſtics.

3. The pain or tumor of the breaſts, which uſually comes on ſoon after delivery, ſeldom proves dangerous, or difficult of cure; unleſs the breaſts turn ſcirrhous, cancerous, or ulcerous.

Regimen.

4. A moderate and ſlender regimen ought here to be obſerv'd; and the body ſhould by all means be kept ſoluble.

§. If

Cure.

5. If a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* gave occaſion thereto, the flux thereof is to be promoted. If a *plethora* were the cauſe, gentle evacuations, as cupping, bleeding, purgation, *&c.* may be ſervicable. If any bruiſe has preceded, or gave riſe to the diſorder; after phlebotomy, the following liniment proves very beneficial; and is of great uſe in moſt external inflammations.

When from a ſuppreſſion of the lochia.

℞ *Unguent. popul. dialth. ol. roſar. aceti vin. alb. āa* ʒ ß. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur partes affectæ, calidâ manu, ſubinde.*

After the uſe hereof, the following plaſter may be applied to the parts.

℞ *Emplaſtr. diachyl. ſimp. è cymin. āa* ʒ ß. *diachyl. cum gum.* ʒ j. *m. extende ſuper linteum, partibus affectis applicand.*

Cataplaſms alſo have their uſe in this caſe, prepared after the following manner.

℞ *Rad. ſigil. ſolomon. lilior. alb. alth. āa* ʒ ß. *flor. melilot. m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. & colaturæ adde pulv. ſem. lini, fœnugrec. āa q. ſ. ung. dialth. parum, m. f. cataplaſma.*

If a fomentation be required,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. āa m.* ß. *flor. hyperic. ſambuc. āa m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ij. *m. f. fotus.*

Lotions likewiſe are ſometimes uſed with ſucceſs in this caſe. The following is excellent, if there be great pain and inflammation.

℞ *Aq. calc. aceti vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphorat. āa* ʒ ij. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ß. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ j. *opij* ϑ ß. *m. f. lotio.*

In the mean time proper internals may likewiſe be made uſe of; ſuch as gentle diaphoretics, diuretics, *&c.* If the caſe degenerates into an impoſtume, a ſcirrhous tumor, or a cancer, it muſt be treated accordingly. See pag. 623, *&c.*

6. If the breaſts appear to be hard, on account of the curdling of the milk therein; they ought

to be drawn by means of glaſſes, or other proper contrivances, before the child is put to ſuck; but if the child is not intended to ſuck the mother, proper means muſt be uſed, in order to diſcuſs, reſolve, and diſſipate the tumor or repel the milk. To prevent its curdling, the breaſts ought to be kept cloſe and warm. A frequent uſe of freſh-drawn linſeed oil, by way of liniment, has ſometimes proved very effectual in reſolving a painful hardneſs in the breaſts, cauſed by the coagulation of the milk therein. The fomentation laſt deſcribed, may likewiſe be uſed in this caſe, if the hardneſs remains obſtinate, in order to diſcuſs it. *From the curdling of the milk.*

5. If the tumefaction of the breaſts cannot be diſcuſſed by the uſual cataplaſms of linſeed-meal, bean-flower, *&c.* together with the uſe of proper evacuations, ſuited to the nature of the caſe, and the circumſtances of the patient, but remaining obſtinate, forms itſelf into a ſharp, ſoft riſing; 'twill probably ſuppurate and break. In this caſe no repellents muſt be apply'd, but the ſuppuration ought to be promoted by the frequent uſe of emollient cataplaſms, in order to ripen the tumor, and bring it to a head. The common cataplaſm of bread and milk, with the addition of little ſaffron, may ſerve very well for this purpoſe; or that of the mealy ſeeds mix'd up with a decoction of *rad. alth. lilior. alb.* &c. But if it tends ſlowly to ſuppuration, let it be encouraged with the addition of *rad. bryon. recens* to the cataplaſm; as alſo a little *unguent. dialth.* And when ſuppuration is the thing in view, a low regimen ought not to be ordered; and no evacuating medicines ſhould be uſed. *When tending to ſuppuration.*

6. When the tumor actually contains matter, which may be known by the quaſhing or fluctuation thereof, perceiv'd by making the breaſts vibrate *When the tumor contains matter.*

vibrate between the fingers; and it is ſufficiently ripe, which may be known by the time of its continuance, compared with the preceding ſigns; it ought to be opened in the moſt dependant part with a cauſtic, which will afford a more conſtant and copious diſcharge of matter, and prove more advantageous than inciſion, in caſe of ſinus's, a tendency to ſcirrhoſity, or a cancerous tumor; and after this, it is to be treated as an ulcer, whether ſimple, ſinuous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous. When there is nothing but a ſimple impoſtumation, unattended with any ill ſymptoms, and it be well ripen'd; it may ſuffice to open it with a lancet, which cauſes but little loſs of ſubſtance, and no conſiderable cicatrix. But care muſt be had in this caſe, not to wound any large blood-veſſels, which lie principally towards the *axillæ*. After the diſcharge of the contain'd matter, if it be laudable, the ulcer may be incarned with all convenient ſpeed, by the uſe of the following, for the dreſſing.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. flav. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒvj. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒij. *maſtich. aloes āa* ʒß. *mel. roſat. vitel. ovi āa* ʒij. *m. f. liniment.*

This liniment may be applied warm with pledgets; but too many of them ought not at once to be crowded into the ulcer; which might greatly protract the cure, and bring on very ill ſymptoms. If before the ulcer is incarn'd, there be occaſion for digeſtives, they ought to be uſed no longer than they appear to be abſolutely neceſſary; to prevent a large ſuppuration, which too frequently happens in theſe caſes. If mundificatives are required,

℞ *Unguent. apoſtolor. nicotian. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒß. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ʒj. *pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. āa* ʒß. *m. f. liniment.*

If the edges of the ulcer grow hard or callous, apply thereto *emp. de mucilaginib.* or *diachyl. cum gummi*,

gummi, mixed up with a ſmall proportion of *ſperma ceti*; or take them down by inciſion. But if there be no hardneſs, the dreſſings may be kept on with *emp. diachyl. ſimp.* or *de min. fuſc.* Fungous or ſpongy fleſh appearing, may be taken down with the common cauſtics. When the fleſh is nearly level with the lips of the ulcer, the following will ſerve to cicatrize it.

℞ *Unguent, diapomphol. diſiccativ. rub. tutiæ, alb. camphorat. āa* ʒij. *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. lapid. calaminar. āa* ʒj *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ij. *m. f. unguent.*

As ingredients in ſuch kinds of unguents may be added occaſionally, *ſang. dracon. bolus armen. plumb. uſt. cret. alb. crocus mart. aſtring.* &c.

7. When the ulcer is ſinuous, deep, and winding, which may be known by the introduction of the probe, and the quantity or current of the matter diſcharged, the caſe is adjudged difficult of cure; eſpecially if the matter be ſanious, and the ſinus's numerous. It alſo ſometimes happens, that ſeveral glands ſuppurate and diſſolve away, in different parts of the breaſts, and ſo cauſe different impoſtumes, or ulcer, either at the ſame, or at different times; and require ſo many different operations or inciſions. But when there is any communication between them, 'tis generally thought beſt to lay them all into one, either by the lancet or cauſtic. And if the ſinus ever runs deeper than the mouth of the ulcer, it muſt be opened in that part, otherwiſe an inflammation, or malignant ſymptoms may enſue. If the *pus* be not regularly diſcharged, but kept back in the ulcer it will be apt to acquire a bad conſiſtence, retard the cure, and heighten the ſymptoms; for which reaſon the dreſſings in this caſe ought to be the more frequent; this doſſils made uſe of being ſmall and ſoft. The growth of fungous fleſh muſt here alſo be carefully prevented, by the *When the ulcer is ſinuous. &c.*

the application of *calcanthum*, or the like. But injections, or lotions, being, on account of their form and manner of application, more convenient for ſinuous ulcers, than dry powders or liniments, the *aq. aluminos* may be here uſed to advantage.

Or,

℞ *Unguent. ægyptiac.* ʒij. *tinct. myrrh. mel. roſat. āa* ʒj. *vin. rubr.* ʒij. *m. f. injectio.*

The following may, at once, ſerve both for deterging and incarning.

℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. gum. maſtich. āa* ʒj. *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. āa* ʒß. *ſacchar. cand. rub.* ʒß. *vin. rub.* ℔ß. *coque parum, & colaturæ adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ʒj. *balſam. peruvian. terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi ſolut.) āa* ʒij. *mel. roſat.* ʒj. *m. f. injectio, vel lotio, pro re nata adhibend.*

Soon after the evacuation of the matter, it may greatly conduce to the cure of the ulcer, to endeavour to repel or diſcuſs the milk in the breaſts. During the cure, the body ought to be kept ſoluble, and the diet ſhould be eaſy of digeſtion. If the patient is of a phlegmatic conſtitution, an iſſue may be cut to good advantage, and the decoctions of the drying woods preſcribed; together with the uſe of proper edulcorants, and particularly millipedes. But if the ulcer prove very ſtubborn, and hard to remove, a courſe of calomel may be entered upon, after the ſymptoms conſequent on delivery are totally gone off, and the woman has recovered her ſtrength.

When ſcirrhous. 8. If the ulcers grow ſcirrhous, the matter evacuated uſually appears ſanious, the cure proves tedious and the ulcer degenerates into a cancer. In this caſe, all external, unctuous medicines are to be omitted, and ſupuratives are not to be truſted alone. When there is only

only a ſuſpicion of this caſe, the following may be uſed for the dreſſing.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi, baſilic. flav. terebinth. venet. vitel. ovi āa* ℥ß. *præcipitat. lævigat.* ℥j. *pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. gentian. āa* ℥ß. *balſ. peruvian.* ℥ij. *m. f. liniment.*

In order to remove any ſcirrhoſity that may appear round the ulcer, proper evacuations, ſuch as bleeding, purging, *&c.* ſhould be made uſe of; as alſo warm perſpirative fomentations. But in caſe it remain obſtinate, and cannot be brought to ſuppurate regularly, emollient fomentations and cataplaſms are to be employ'd. The following embrocation may likewiſe be ſerviceable.

℞ *Fol. melilot. hyperic. abſinth. vulgar. āa m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔j. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ij. *aq. regin. hungar.* ℥j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ß. *m. f. fotus.*

If the caſe ſtill grows worſe, and ſeems likely to prove obſtinate, proper evacuations muſt take place, as bleeding, cathartics, *&c.* but eſpecially emetics of *turpeth. min.* by way of revulſion. And if theſe fail of ſucceſs, a partial or a total ſalivation may be adviſed; and afterwards a courſe of diet-drink, made with the drying-woods. But if the patient appears to be hectic, ſuch a courſe is not to be adviſed; but inſtead thereof a milk diet, with the teſtaceous powders and a change of air.

A ſcirrhous tumor in the breaſts without matter.

9. When a ſcirrhous tumor happens in the breaſts, without any appearance of matter, it muſt either be repell'd, or reſolv'd, by the external uſe of proper perſpiratives, or diſcutients; together with the aſſiſtance of evacuating medicines; or be brought, if poſſible, to ſuppuration, in the manner juſt now preſcribed. But if the caſe grows ſcrophulous, or degenerates into a cancer, it muſt be treated accordingly, in the

manner we ſhall mention hereafter. See pag. 623, &c.

Varices in the breaſts.

10. When *varices* appear in the breaſts, or the veſſels thereof are knotted, or preternaturally diſtended, and the caſe is ſuperficial, or unattended with an ulcer, and the patient is of a plethoric habit, phlebotomy will be very convenient; and afterwards the uſe of proper fomentations to the part, prepared of red wine and water, or oxycrate boil'd with *flor. roſar. rub. balauſtior. cort. granator.* &c. The wearing of a proper plaſter upon the part may likewiſe conduce to the cure. For which purpoſe a mixture of equal parts of *de minio rub. & diachyl. ſimp.* ſeems the beſt. But when the *varices* go deep, and appear to be complicated with a ſcirrhoſity, or cancer, as not unfrequently happens, the caſe muſt be treated with due regard to theſe ſymptoms. And here it might be very convenient to order iſſues; for they often ſeem to do ſervice in theſe caſes.

Excoriations, fiſſures, and loſs of the nipples.

11. Excoriations, fiſſures, and loſs of the nipples, are common caſes, and often prove very troubleſome. But fiſſures and excoriations are ſeldom dangerous; tho' they will ſometimes continue long. They may proceed as well from the venereal taint, or ulcers iu the mouth of the child, which infect the breaſts, during the time of giving ſuck, as from the diſtention or burſting of the ſmall veſſels by the milk. They ſometimes turn fiſtulous, or ulcerate, and cloſe up the paſſages of the milk. When there is only a ſimple excoriation, it may ſuffice to bathe the part affected now and then with warm milk, or to apply a compreſs that has been dipt therein, and keep it on for half an hour at a time; or renew the application as the former grows cold. It has alſo been found ſerviceable in this caſe, to rub freſh cream upon the nipples, or to apply

apply it thereto ſpread upon fine linen. But where the *fibrillæ* of the nipples appear to be dry, parched, or criſpy, the following mucilage may be more ſucceſsfully uſed.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒij. *ſem. cydonior. pſyl. āa* ℈ij. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* x. *coque parum in aq. roſar. damaſc.* ℥iv. *colaturæ adde mel. roſat.* ʒvj. *f. mucilago, cum qua frequenter illinantur papillæ.*

The following liniment will alſo anſwer the ſame end.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒij. *cer. alb.* ʒj. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒx. *ſolve ſimul, deinde adde croc. pulveriz.* ℈ß. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒiß. *m. f. liniment.*

Theſe externals, however, ſeldom in inveterate caſes perform the cure of themſelves; and ought rather to be omitted, or at moſt but ſparingly uſed, when the *fibrillæ* of the nipples are lax and moiſt. The following is eſteem,d a more general and certain cure for fiſſures and excoriations in the nipples.

℞ *Unguent. pomat. recent.* ℥ ß. *amyl. pulv. bol. armen. āa* ʒiß. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒj. *croc. pulv. gr.* v. *m. f. liniment. frequenter adhibend.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. deſiccativ. rub. diapomphol. alb. camphorat. āa.* ʒij. *tutiæ. ppt.* ʒ iß. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒj. *m. f. unguent. in eundem finem.*

The following is both deſiccative and deterſive, and has been often uſed with ſucceſs.

℞ *Unguent. alb. camphorat.* ℥ß. *pulv. boli armen.* ʒij. *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. amyl. opt. āa* ʒj. *mel. opt q. ſ. f. unguent.* A kind of ſpecific for fiſſures in the nipples, is by ſome held as a great ſecret tho' no more than to touch them with *ol. myrrh. per deliquium.*

Theſe liniments, or unguents, are conſtantly to be well waſhed off the nipples with warm milk, before the child is ſuffer'd to ſuck. And in order to keep on the dreſſings, little perfo-

rated cups of wood, or lead, or nipple-glaſſes, ought to be applied, which upon occaſion, may give vent to the milk by ſuction or otherwiſe. But if the diſorder is increaſed by the ſucking of the infant; he ought to be wean'd, or put to another nurſe, whilſt the milk of the mother is either dried up, or drawn out by ſome proper contrivance, as by the uſe of ſucking-glaſſes, made for the purpoſe. There are ſome who for fiſſures in the nipples, where a detergent is requir'd, only uſe fine powdered ſugar, to fill them up; applying a little *unguent. tutiæ* over it: and this with very good ſucceſs. If ſpongy fleſh grows up in the cure, a little levigated red precipitate ſhould be added to a due proportion of *ung. rub.* for the dreſſing; or it may be taken down with the common cauſtic. When there happens an ulcer in the nipples, it frequently grows callous; which caſe muſt be remedied by proper fomentations, and the uſe of emollient medicines, or cauſtics, as above-directed. If by means of an ulcer, or the like, the nipples ſhould be entirely conſum'd, the child being wean'd, or put to another nurſe, the extraction, or formation of a new one, may be attempted, by the uſe of proper breaſt-glaſſes, and a well regulated ſuction. The ulcer being well deterged, may be incarned and cicatrized in the common manner, with *unguent. tutiæ, diapompholyg. deſiccative. rub.* &c.

Diſorders from too much milk. 12. When the milk offends merely by reaſon of its quantity, it is apt to diſtend the veſſels of the breaſts, and occaſion an inflammation, pain, and other violent ſymptoms. This not unfrequently happens within the firſt fifteen or twenty days after delivery; during which time a remedy may be neceſſary; but afterwards a large quantity of milk ſeldom proves troubleſome; the flux of the *lochia* then gene-

generally abating. But if an immature ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* gives riſe to this diſorder, the flux thereof ought to be again promoted in the manner already mention'd. See pag. 492. Preſently after delivery, in order to prevent too large a flux of milk to the breaſts, 'tis uſual to apply diachylon plaſters to them; and if theſe do not repel the milk, inſtead of the plaſter, they apply a mixture of *popul.* and *unguent. alb.* ſpread upon linen. A mixture of oil of roſes, and vinegar, is likewiſe recommended for the ſame purpoſe; as are alſo rags dipt in brandy, and applied to the *axillæ*. But generally where the mother deſigns to be nurſe herſelf, the diachylon plaſters are ſufficient; and the other things need not be uſed, unleſs where the quantity of milk is ſo great, as to endanger the appearance of violent ſymptoms. The new-born child ought not to be put to ſuck the breaſts of the mother, for three or four days after delivery; and ſome refrain for a longer ſeaſon; but in the mean time have their breaſts drawn in an artificial manner. But if the breaſts are, notwithſtanding, greatly diſtended and painful, and it be now about the fifteenth day after delivery, and no forbidding ſymptoms appear, a gentle cathartic may be exhibited, and, if the woman is plethoric, repeated occaſionally. In the mean time the diet ſhould be ſlender, aud the ſame general method obſerv'd, as in order to diſcuſs the milk. See pag. 544. §. 17.

13. It ſometimes happens, that there is not a ſufficient quantity of milk prepared, or ſent to the breaſts, for the nouriſhment of the child. In this caſe the woman is to aſſiſt and promote the generation of milk by a ſuitable diet and regimen; as by the uſe of emulſions, proper gellies, broths, wine, good malt liquors, *&c.* together with a juicy food, of eaſy digeſtion. *Wants of milk in the breaſts.*

But if the caſe proceed from a weakneſs in the conſtitution of the woman, which cannot diſpenſe with a high nouriſhing diet, it will be proper to wean the child, or put it to another nurſe; and what remains of the milk in the breaſts may be diſcuſs'd, in the manner we ſhall preſently mention. See § 17.

When the milk is too thick. 14. When the wilk in the breaſts is of too thick a conſiſtence, yet in ſufficient quantity, a ſlender, liquid, and diluting diet ſhould be made uſe of. Spirituous liquors, and every thing that might cauſe a viſcidity in the juices, ſhould be avoided. However, a glaſs of wine diluted with water, may be now and then allow'd. Tea, ſack-whey, or the like, are here proper liquors. But if the ſymptoms are violent, it may be very ſerviceable to give between whiles a ſmall doſe of the *cortex*, or ſome proper chalybeate, which may have the power to liquify the blood and juices.

When too thin. 15. When the milk is too thin and watery, the contrary method to that laſt mention'd is to be obſerv'd. The diet ſhould be ſolid, or ſtrong gellies made uſe of frequently; with a proper quantity of ſuch fleſh-meat, as is eaſy of digeſtion, and affords good nutriment. And in general, the ſame method may here be obſerv'd, as was ordered in caſe of a deficiency of milk. See §. 13.

When changed in the breaſts. 16. Sometimes the milk will turn acid in the breaſts, or acquire a taſte different from the natural. In this caſe edulcorants, as the teſtaceous powders, *pulv. ſarſaparil. &c.* ought to be freely uſed; or a courſe of the anti-ſcorbutic juices order'd, as in caſe of the ſcurvy; due allowance being made for the preſent circumſtances.

To diſcuſs the milk in the breaſts. 17. When the milk, upon account of ſome indiſpoſition of the mother, or other particular reaſon, which prevents her giving ſuck, is to be re-

repell'd, or diſcuſs'd; 'tis uſual, in the firſt place, to apply diachylon plaſters to the whole breaſts, or plaſters of *deminium*; as likewiſe the mixture of *populeon* and *unguent. alb.* ſpread upon linen. But when the breaſts are full of milk, they ought to be drawn before the uſe of any external applications; after which they may be bathed with warm brandy, and then covered with flannel, or plaſters of diachylon. Fine rags alſo dipt in rum, or brandy, may be appy'd to, and worn under the *axillæ*; being renewed as there is occaſion. Oxycrate alſo is uſed in the ſame manner, to the ſame purpoſe. Others adviſe a warm ſolution of alum in vinegar, to foment the breaſts withal; covering them afterwards with grey paper, or linen rags dipt in the ſame; or applying them under the *axillæ*. Honey, likewiſe, applied by way of cataplaſm, to the breaſts, has been found effectual for this purpoſe: ſo have the lees of red wine, and ſolutions of the *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* in *aq. calcis*, or *aq. plantagin.* During the uſe of theſe, or the like means, it will be proper to obſerve a ſlender regimen; and to promote, as much as poſſible, the flux of the *lochia*; and when that is totally ſtopp'd, to uſe phlebotomy, glyſters, and purgatives, as the ſymptoms ſhall indicate, or the conſtitution permit. The repelling medicines in this caſe ought not to be very ſtrong, frequently renew'd, or very long continued; as being apt to cauſe inflammation, hardneſs, or ſcirrhoſity. When external repellents have not the deſired effect, ſo as totally to prevent the arrival of milk in the breaſts, it ought, rather than it ſhould ſtagnate there, to be now and then drawn out by ſuction with proper inſtruments; leſt by remaining therein, or being too forcibly repell'd, it ſhould cauſe violent ſymptoms.

The following medicines, uſed under ſuch regulation, may be very ſucceſsful in drying away the milk.

Emplaſtrum diſcutiens & reſolvens.

℞ *Emp. diachyl. ſimp. de minio fuſc. de ſapon.* āa ℥j. *de cymin.* ℥ß *ſolve & adde ol. ſuccin.* ʒj. *m. f. emplaſtrum, cujus parum extendatur ſuper pannum linteum, mammis applicand.*

Unguentum diſcutiens.

℞ *Unguent. popul. alb. camphorat. laurin. nutrit. mel. opt.* āa ℥ß. *m. f. unguent. cum quo ſubinde inungantur mammæ, calidâ manu, ſuperapplicand. de emplaſtr. præcedent.*

Mixtura diſcutiens.

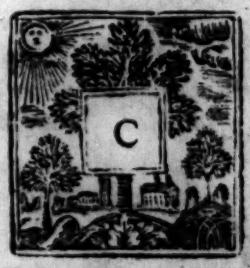
℞ *Aq. vitæ, acet. opt. ol. hyperic.* āa ℥ ij. *aq. calc. plantag. ſperm. ranar.* āa ℥ ß. *ſacchar. ſaturn. alumin. rup. trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* āa ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒj. *m. & utatur inſtar fotûs.*

DIS-

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

PART III.

SECT. I.

1. 
CHILDREN being apt to receive injuries in the *uterus*, during the time of pregnancy, or in the delivery itſelf, 'tis proper, ſoon after they are born, by a particular ſearch, to ſee if all be right about them; in order to rectify ſuch diſorder, before it grows fixed or inveterate.

Bruises.

2. Bruiſes frequently happen in the head, or other parts of infants, cauſed by the rough treatment *Bruiſes in the head.*

ment of the midwife, or otherwiſe. And ſometimes a large tumor appears on the top of the head, occaſioned by the preſſure of that part againſt the internal orifice of the *uterus*; which is not ſo eaſily dilated, as the other parts thereof. The ſame may likewiſe proceed from the hard graſping of the part by the hand of the midwife. The tumor here is ſometimes ſo large and ſo hard, that before delivery it occaſions a doubt as to the part of the child which firſt preſents itſelf. In which caſe, the perſon who performs the office of midwife, muſt ſatisfie himſelf, by introducing his hand on either ſide the tumor, ſo as to feel the bones of the *cranium*; at which time, he will generally find, likewiſe, that the tumor is hard. Other parts of the body, as well as the head, are alſo apt to be bruiſed in the *uterus*, or upon delivery, as the arms, legs, *&c.* which may proceed from a wrong poſture of the child, or by its remaining too long in the paſſage.

The medicines proper to diſcuſs theſe kind of tumors, or cure the contuſions on the head of the child, are ſuch as the following.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. ol. amygd. dulc. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *m. & cum hoc inungatur pars affecta.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. regin. hungar. ol. roſar. āa* ʒ ß *balſ. peruvian.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* v. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. gut.* 30. *m. in eundem finem.*

The part may likewiſe be now and then fomented with warm milk.

But if we find that it begins to ſuppurate, we muſt by all means encourage and haſten the diſcharge of the matter, which might otherwiſe, by being detain'd too long, corrode the *pericranium*, and cauſe a *caries* in the tender ſkull of the infant. In this caſe therefore it will be con-

convenient, immediately to apply to the part *emp. diachyl. cum gum.* or *emp. de mucilaginib.* or the common cataplaſm of bread and milk. And as ſoon as any quantity of matter is collected, the part ought directly to be opened, in order to the diſcharge thereof. The dreſſings in this caſe may be of *liniment. arcæi*, mix'd up with a little *peruvian* balſam, and uſed warm; covering them with a plaſter of ſimple diachylon.

Happening in other prts.

When any of the extreme parts of the child are bruis'd, or hurt in delivery; the medicines juſt now deſcrib'd for contuſions in the head, may be ſerviceable here likewiſe. But if a contuſion ſhould happen in the *ſcrotum*, proper fomentations muſt be uſed to the part, made after the following manner.

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. balanſt. āa* ʒj *flor. roſar. rub. mililot. āa m.* ß. *coque parum in vin. rubr.* ℥ viij. *colatur fit pro fotu.*

When a fracture or diſlocation happen to infants in dilivery, the caſe is to be treated as in adults; due allowance being made for the tenderneſs of the ſubject. If the contuſion be ſo great as to require the uſe of internals; a little ſyrup of rhubarbs, or the powder of that root, may be ſerviceable: a ſmall ſpoonful of canary being likewiſe exhibited between whiles. In other reſpects, contuſions in children may be treated as in adults; with the neceſſary regard to the difference of the ſubject.

TUMEFACTION and a MILKY HUMOR in the BREASTS.

3. Sometimes the breaſts of the infant are tumefied, and ſeeem to contain ſome quantity of milk; part of which may be gently preſſed out with the fingers, and the remainder repelled by means of a diachylon plaſter, applied to the part.

Or,

Or elſe a mixture of *populeon* and *unguent. alb.* being rubb'd thereon, the future ſeparation of this white humor may be prevented by a ſwathe, or gentle ſtricture.

WEAKNESS or FAINTNESS.

4. Sometimes upon delivery, eſpecially when it has been long delayed, the child appears ſo weak, or faint, that 'tis hard to ſay, immediately, whether he is dead or alive. In this caſe he muſt directly be wrapped in flannel, after the uſual cleanſing; and a little warm wine is to be poured down the throat, or ſpirted up the noſtrils. A briſk motion of the whole child, might likewiſe conduce to the recovery of him; or, as it is the common practice of midwifes in this caſe, a briſk ſtroke with the open hand upon the *nates* of the infant. But if theſe things fail, a little ſpirit of harts-horn may be applied to the noſtrils. If by theſe means the child is brought to himſelf, and afterwards proves weak and feeble, he muſt be treated with proper externals and internals, as in caſe of the rickets. Or it may be very convenient in the firſt place, to exhibit a purge or two of rhubarb, and afterwards to uſe the following powders and julap for a conſtancy.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſ.* ʒ ij. *cret. alb. teſtar. oſtreor. āa* ʒ j. *pulv. flor. roſar. rub.* ℈ ij. *cinnamom. opt.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. chart.* 15. *quarum. detur una bis vel ter quotidie, cum cochleari julapij ſequentis.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig.* ʒ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ʒ iß. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochleare unum ſubinde.*

VOMITING.

5. Vomiting is a very common ſymptom in young children; and ſeems ſometimes to proceed

ceed from the curdling of the milk upon the ſtomach, or the taking it down in too large a quantity. This diſorder, unleſs it be violent or of long ſtanding, is ſeldom of any ill conſequence. But when it requires to be remedied, it will be proper, in the firſt place, to exhibit a gentle emetic of the infuſion or tincture of *ipecacuanha*, and in a day or two after, a purge or two of rhubarb; which alſo may be ſucceeded by a free uſe of the teſtaceous powders, in the following manner.

℞ *Aq. menth. cinnamom. ten.* āa ℥ ij. *pæon. comp.* ʒ vj. *cret. lævigat. chel. cancror. ſimp. ppt.* āa ʒ iß. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ʒ vj. *m. detur cochleare unum frequenter.*

A plaſter may likewiſe be applied to the child's ſtomach, conſiſting of *emp. ſtomach. magiſtral.* ſpread upon leather, and rubb'd over with *ol. nuc. moſchat. per expreſſionem.* If notwithſtanding the uſe of theſe remedies, the caſe continues violent, or grows more ſevere, it may be proper to give a few drops of liquid laudanum, along with ſuch anti-emetics as are made uſe of. The following mixture may be ſerviceable in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth. ſucc. limon.* āa ℥j. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ß. *confect alkerm.* ʒ ij. *pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. ppt.* ʒ ij. *laudan. liquid. Sydenham. gut.* 15. *ſal. abſinth.* ϑ j. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ß. *f. mixtura, cujus detur cochleare unum pro re nata, agitato ſemper vaſe.*

In other reſpects, a vomiting in children may be treated as the ſame diſorder in adults; regard being had to the difference of age and conſtitution.

GRIPES.

6. The gripes are a very common ſymptom in young children; and may be cauſed by the ali- *Cauſe, &c.*

ment

ment made uſe of, which is conſiderably different from that which children receive in the *uterus*. The retention of a part of the *meconium* may alſo give occaſion hereto, as, being ſomewhat acrimonious; to which may be added as cauſes indigeſtion, or unwholeſomeneſs of the milk, flatulency, viſcidity in the firſt paſſages, worms, *&c.* This diſorder ſometimes proves ſo violent as to throw the child into univerſal convulſions; or to cauſe what is vulgarly called convulſions of the bowels.

Cure. When the child's panada is ſuſpected to cauſe this diſorder, 'tis cuſtomary to boil along with it *ſem. carui*, *fol. laur.* &c. or two add a little wine or brandy thereto. If the meconium has not been duly purged away, it will be very proper to give a few grains of rhubarb, twice or thrice a week, till the bowels are well evacuated, A little oil of almonds and ſyrup of violets, might ſerve for the purpoſe, where the infant is weak. When the gripes may be ſuſpected to proceed from the taking in of too large a quantity of milk from the breaſt; let the child be debar'd the uſe thereof for a little time, and give of the following mixture till the ill effects appear to be carried off.

℞ *Syr. flor. perſicor. de rhabarb. āa* ℥ ß. *ol. anis. gut.* ij. *m. detur cochleare parvulnm pro re nata.*

When attended with convulſions. If convulſions come on, the caſe muſt be treated in the manner formerly mentioned, under the article of the epilepſy. See pag. 13. When the curdling of the milk in the child's ſtomach appears to cauſe the gripes, let the free uſe of the teſtaceous powders, after a gentle cathartic or two, be preſcribed, along with a proper julap. For example.

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb. gr.* 10. *vel* 15. *pro ratione ætatis, ol. anis gut.* 1. *m. detur cum cochlear. lactis materni, & repetatur doſis bis vel ter, pro re nata.*

After-

Afterwards

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp.* ʒ j *cret. albiſs.* ʒ ſs *margaritar. ppt. coral. rub. ppt.* āa ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in chartas* vi *dividend. quarum ſumat unam ter quaterve quotidie, cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* ij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. menth.* āa ʒ ij. *pæon. comp.* ℥j. *ſyr. è coral.* ʒ vi. *margarit ppt.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

If from worms. If worms appear to be the cauſe of gripings in young children, the readieſt way for the removal thereof ſeems to be a due and prudent uſe of *æthiop. mineral.* by way of powders; to be given twice or thrice a day, along with a little powder of rhubarb. A decoction of crude mercury, in water, might alſo be tried in this caſe. After a continued uſe whereof, a gentle purgative or laxative glyſter ſhould be adminiſtred occaſionally, till the cure appears to be effected. If the diſorder proceeds from flatulencies, let the abdomen of the child be anointed with a mixture of two parts oil of ſweet almonds, and one of *French* brandy; the abdomen being afterwards kept warm with a flannel. Between whiles likewiſe a glyſter of the carminative ſeeds may be given to advantage. If convulſions happen upon this diſorder, it may be proper firſt to give a gentle emetic of the tincture of *ipecacuanha*, or of *oxymel. ſcillitic.* and afterwards to treat the caſe as is directed for convulſions, under the article of epilepſy. See pag. 13.

DIARRHOEA.

7. Young children are ſubject to a *diarrhœa*, upon account of the laxative nature of their diet, and the weak ſtate of the fibres of their inteſtines. A laxative ſtate or the body is however accounted the beſt for children; and therefore the firſt appearance of a diarrhœa, being eſteemed beneficial

neficial in infants, we ſeldom endeavour to put a ſtop thereto, till it becomes violent, or continues too long. When a fever accompanies a diarrhœa in children, the caſe is attended with ſome danger. If the diſorder requires a ſpeedy remedy, a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be firſt preſcribed, and afterwards a mild purgative of rhubarb, with a drop of the oil of aniſeed. This may be taken for two or three days together, and in the mean time the following mixture may be proper.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. lact. alex. āa* ℥ iß. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ß. *confect. fracaſtor. ſine melle* ʒ j *ſpt. c. c. gut.* 20. *m. detur. cochlear parvulum, ter quaterve in die, vel poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.*

When the diarrhœa proceeds from dentition, or any other particular ſymptom, it muſt be treated with regard thereto. In other reſpects, a diarrhœa in children is to be cured as the ſame caſe in adults; due regard being had to the diffierence of age and cauſe.

DENTITION.

8. About the fifth or ſixth month after the birth, children generally begin to have the ſymptoms of detention; at which time ſome of the fore-teeth riſe and break thro' the *perioſteum* and gums; whereby great pain, and ſometimes convulſions are occaſioned. But theſe are uſually the moſt violent in cutting the *dentes canini*; which appear a conſiderable time before the *molares*. Whilſt children are breeding their teeth, they commonly have an itching, heat, pain, and ſwelling in the gums; the *ſaliva* is diſcharged in large quantities from the glands of the mouth: reſtleſneſs, uneaſineſs, a fever, diarrhœa, or coſtiveneſs and ſometimes violent convulſions come on, and continue till the teeth are once broke through, or riſen above the gums. A few days

days before any tooth is cut, the upper part of the gum immediately above it appears thin and whitiſh; the ſides thereof being tumefied and inflamed. Children of a groſs habit of body, and ſuch as breed their teeth with coſtiveneſs, are in more danger than others; eſpecially if they be reſtleſs, feveriſh, or convulſed. The pain created by the breaking of the teeth thro' the gums, may be mitigated by a due uſe of proper internals and externals: A diſcreet uſe of opiates, or liquid laudanum, along with the teſtaceous powders, is one of the ſafeſt and moſt effectual remedies in this caſe. This method will render the child inſenſible of his pain, and by leſſening the effects thereof, tend to prevent a fever, convulſions, or other violent ſymptoms. The following mixture, given occaſionally, is of great ſervice, during the time of dentition; proper purgatives, if it be required, having preceded.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *pæon. comp.* ʒ ij. *cret. opt. lævigat. chel. cancror. ſimp. ppt. āa* ʒ j. *confect. alkerm.* ℈ ij. *laud. liquid. Sydenham. gut.* 15. *m. detur cochlear. unum, ut poſtulat res, vel pro ratione ſymptomatum & ætatis.*

Other particular ſymptoms of dentition are to be treated as we formerly mentioned under the article of the epilepſy. See pag. 13.

THRUSH.

9. Children are ſometimes affected with little ulcerous eruptions, on the internal parts of the mouth, vulgarly called the *thruſh*. Theſe appear ſometimes early, and ſometimes not before the child is three or four years old. They are often accounted a ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe; and if that be the caſe, a fever never appears; which is a pretty conſtant attendant when they proceed from any other cauſe. When joined with a

fever, the caſe is commonly dangerous, and always troubleſome, and ſometimes continues for ſeveral weeks. The firſt appearance hereof is uſually attended with ſymptoms not unlike thoſe of the ſmall-pox; and the fever ſeldom goes off till the thruſh, or little white ulcers, appear on the roof of the mouth. Sometimes theſe ulcers are very numerous, the tongue is black, the fever long continues high, and the whole ſurface of the body is thick beſet with little eruptions, called by the general name of *raſh*. The regimen in this caſe ſhould be much the ſame with that obſerved in fevers. A veſicatory may be applied to the neck, if the fever riſe high. The uſe of the following julep may likewiſe be ſerviceable in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig.* ℥ iv. *theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ vj *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa gut.* 15. *m. f. julap. de quo detur cochleare unum aut alterum, tertia vel quarta quaque hora.*

If the mouth is conſiderably ulcerous, the uſe of the teſtaceous powders may be foreborn; as being apt to clog and fur the ulcers. When the children have the thruſh very young, as when they are about four or five months old, a prudent uſe of treacle-water and ſyrup of ſaffron, ſeems to ſucceed very well; eſpecially if it be diluted a little with *aq. cinnamom. ten. aq. lact. alex*, or the like. In the mean time, the ulcers in the child's mouth ſhould be deterged with ſome ſuch as the following gargle.

℞ *Decoct. hordei* ℥ iij. *acet. opt.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de moris* ʒ vj. *m. f. gargariſma.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantagin.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. vitriol. ſpt. nitri dulc. āa gut.* 15. *mel. roſat.* ℥ j. *m.*

The mouth may be cleanſed with ſomething of this kind, twice or thrice a day, by means of a ſoft linen rag, or the finger of the nurſe.

But

But if the ulcers are very foul, let them be touched with the following.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ ß. *ol. vitriol. gut.* iij. *m.*

If the fever abate, and the ulcers ſtill remain, it may be very proper to give the child two or three calomel purgatives, at due diſtances of time; continuing alſo the uſe of proper externals. And if theſe fail of ſucceſs, we may proceed much after the ſame manner as in the caſe of an *angina*. But when this diſorder proceeds from the venereal taint, a particular regard muſt be had to the cauſe.

RUPTURES.

10. The tender bodies of infants are ſubject to ruptures, from any cauſe which puts them into a violent motion; as coughing, crying, *&c.* eſpecially if they are too highly ſwathed; or ſo that the parts of the *abdomen* are forced too ſtrongly downwards. From the ſame cauſes the umbilical chord ſometimes falls off too ſoon, or a hæmorrhage, inflammation, or ulcer proceed; which muſt be treated occordingly. Sometimes alſo there happens a great prolapſion of the inteſtines at the navel; which is not painful, and ſeldom dangerous, unleſs the inteſtines happen to be entangled; this being a caſe that often proves mortal. Whilſt this rupture is recent, it may be remedied by the conſtant wearing a proper truſs made for that purpoſe. Aſtringent fomentations might likewiſe be uſed occaſionally after the inteſtines are re-placed, in order to contract and ſtrengthen the fibres. When a rupture happens in children from an impoſtumation in the navel, the inteſtines muſt be immediately re-placed, and ſecured by a proper bandage; otherwiſe they preſently gangrenate. Small ruptures of the groin, *ſcrotum*, *labia pudendi*, &c.

happening frequently in children, from flatulencies, and the cauſes above-mention'd, may generally be cured without much difficulty, by proper plaſters and bandages; dipt, if occaſion require, in warm red wine, or oxycrate. But if they remain long, or continue obſtinate, proper truſſes muſt be contrived for them reſpectively, and worn for a conſiderable time; or till the rupture wholly goes up, and the parts which were relaxed, recover their natural tone. Violent motions, as ſtraining, crying, *&c.* ſhould in all theſe caſes be avoided as much as poſſible; and the child confined to his cradle, and there kept in a poſture that beſt ſuits the cure. When there is a hydrocele in the *ſcrotum*, proper fomentations may at firſt be uſed, in order to diſcuſs it, prepared after the following manner.

℞ *Fol roriſmarin. abſinth. vulg. majoran. rutæ āa m.* ß. *flor. lavendul. m.* 1. *coque parum in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℥ x. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hungar. āa* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus frequenter adhibend.*

When the tumor appears to be diſcuſſed by means hereof, it will be very convenient to uſe an aſtringent fomentation after the ſame manner. Thus for example,

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. āa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. calcis, & aq. ferrareor. āa* ℔ ß. *colaturæ* ℥ x. *adde vin. rubr.* ℥ ij. *alumin. rup.* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus.*

Or inſtead of this fomentation, a cataplaſm may be prepared of the meals, with the addition of the ſame reſtringent ingredients, in powder. But if there are no hopes of diſcuſſing the tumor, or if it increaſes under the uſe of theſe means, it muſt be opened by puncture or inciſion, in order to diſcharge the water collected therein. The internals proper for children in caſe of a hydrocele, are ſuch as the following julep.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ iiij. *raphan. comp. vin. alb.* āa ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ß. *m. f. julap. de quo ſumat cochlear.* ij. *frequenter.*

The other ſpecies of ruptures incident to young children, are to be treated as in grown perſons; with proper allowance for their difference of age and conſtitution. See pag. 279.

OPENNESS of the SUTURES.

11. The *ſutures* of childrens heads are generally too open, when the birth was immature, or the conſtitution is weak or watery. This ſymptom happens to almoſt all children in greater or leſs degree; and ſometimes the aperture is not totally in that part not ſo hard as the reſt, for two or three years after the birth. 'Tis obſerved that this openneſs, or diſtance between the bones of the ſkull, is increaſed by the child's catching of cold; eſpecially a cold of the head, as 'tis called. When this diſorder continues long, 'tis reputed a ſign of weakneſs and ſhort life. 'Tis uſual, in this caſe, to rub the head every now and then with a little warm rum, or brandy, mixed up with the white of an egg, and palm oil; a red cloth being applied to, and conſtantly worn over the part, for ſome years. 'Tis of good ſervice to keep the head warm. But when this diſorder proceeds from a collection of water in the head, it muſt be treated as the *hydrocephalum*; the operation generally proving ſucceſsful when the water is lodg'd between the ſcalp and the *pericranium*. See pag. 274. When the diſorder is but ſmall, or no great quantity of water collected in the part, it will commonly ſuffice to uſe general evacuations, to cut iſſues, give calomel purgatives, and the like, at due diſtances of time, as the child can bear them. But when the col-

lection of water is withinſide the ſkull, the caſe is generally deem'd incurable.

Head-mould-ſhot. There is alſo a diſorder incident to the heads of children, directly oppoſite to that abovemention'd, and vulgarly expreſs'd by the word head-mould-ſhot; which ſignifies the cloſe locking of the ſutures, or their riding over one another, ſo as to compreſs the internal parts, as the *meninges*, or brain itſelf. And this is a caſe which is ſuppoſed to admit of no cure from medicines; unleſs room could be given for the increaſe and growth of the parts by manual operation, or a diviſion of the ſutures.

INFLAMMATIONS and EXCORIATIONS.

12. 'Tis uſual for young children to have inflammations and excoriations in ſevereal parts of their bodies, as particularly behind the ears, in the neck, thighs, *&c.* Thoſe on the lower parts uſually proceed from the acrimony of the urine; which ſometimes frets off the *epidermis*, and leaves the *cutis* bare. The cure hereof, is gently to waſh the parts, twice or thrice a day, with warm water; which diſſolves and drinks up the acrimonious ſalts of the urine lodg'd therein. 'Tis alſo an uſual thing among nurſes, to diſſolve a little fullers-earth in water, and apply it to the part, after it has been well waſhed. Finely powder'd ceruſe, chalk, or calcin'd ſlate, will alſo ſerve for the ſame purpoſe. But, in general, where the inflammation and excoriation are conſiderable, 'tis proper to uſe, by way of fomentation, a ſolution of *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* in *aq. plantag.* twice or thrice a day. In the mean time, the parts ſhould by all means be kept dry, or prevented from rubbing one againſt another, by the interpoſition of fine linen rags, or the uſe of a little *ung. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapomphol.* ſpread thin thereon.

ERUP-

ERUPTIONS.

13. Children, during the three or four firſt months after their birth, are frequently troubled with eruptions in the head and feet; and are ſometimes almoſt covered therewith, ſo that they appear in one continued cruſty ſcab. This may proceed from the particular conſtitution or groſs habit of the child, or from ſome ill quality in the milk of the nurſe. When theſe eruptions are ſuperficial, moiſt, and contain a thick yellow matter; and if when the ſcabs fall off, the ſkin beneath appears red, and no way ulcerated; the caſe is not of any malignant nature. Nay indeed, when they prove favourable, 'tis generally thought they are ſalutary, and come as the criſis of ſome other diſtemper, which might, otherwiſe, be more fatal. However, when the puſtules are ripe, or begin to turn cruſty, 'tis cuſtomary to give the child a purge or two of rhubarb, or the like gentle cathartic, and to anoint the ſcabs with cream, oil of almons, *&c.* Some alſo adviſe the application of a little baſilicon, ſpread thin upon linen, to promote the diſcharge of the matter of theſe eruptions on the head; in the mean time taking care to keep the body laxative. But when ſuch caſes grow inveterate, or turn to a ſcabbed or ſcalled head, they muſt be treated accordingly, as mention'd under the article of leproſy. See pag. 334, *&c.*

DISORDERS proceeding from the MILK of the NURSE.

14. When the milk of the nurſe evidently diſagrees with the child, ſo as to cauſe a vomiting, diarrhœa, emaciation, weakneſs, or any of

the ſymptoms abovemention'd, the child ſhould either be wean'd directly, or put to another nurſe, whoſe milk may agree better with him. To avoid, as much as poſſible, the diſorders which might enſue upon the child's ſucking an improper nurſe, regard muſt be had to her age, temper, manner of life, complexion, health, *&c.* 'Tis uſually requir'd in a good nurſe, that ſhe be of an age between twenty-five and thirty-five; that her temper be chearful, her ſkin clear, her hair not red, her breath ſweet, her teeth white, and her body every way ſound and healthful. She ought neither to be ſubject to the *fluor albus*; not to the menſtrual flux, during the time of lactation. Her huſband alſo muſt be healthy; ſhe ſhould have had more than one child of her own; and ought not to begin to ſuckle, 'till about ſix weeks after ſhe was herſelf deliver'd of a healthy child. Her breaſts are uſually deſired large, equal, full, ſoft, and free from lumps, or any particular hardneſs, or ſcars. The nipples are eſteem'd for not being hard, griſtly, or depreſs'd; and for the perforations thereof being numerous and diſtinct. The breaſts are thougt the better, for being full of milk, rather than contaning but a moderate quantity. The milk it ſelf is expected to be of a thickiſh conſiſtence, not wheyiſh or watry, but capable of remaining upon the hand, without running off upon a ſmall inclination thereof; neither ought it to be of a blue colour, tho' 'tis naturally ſomewhat inclining thereto. In ſhort, that is preferr'd which is white, ſweet taſted, well ſcented, and of a high conſiſtence; as that is rejected which ſoon turns four, is thin, or ſmells or taſtes ſtrong, either immediately, or in any moderate time after it is drawn out of the breaſts; which is ſaid to be the caſe of milk afforded by ſuch as are red-hair'd, or uſed to hard

hard labour. Theſe cautions well obſerved in the choice of a nurſe, may prevent the various diſorders in children which flow from the uſe of a bad milk; but when ſuch diſorders, whether diarrhœa's, vomiting, *&c.* actually appear, they muſt be treated according to their ſeveral natures reſpectively.

The RICKETS.

1. The *rickets* is a diſorder affecting the bones of children, and cauſing a conſiderable protuberance, incurvation, or diſtortion therein. *Definition.*

2. This diſeaſe is ſometimes ſuppoſed to proceed from a neglect in ſwathing the child; rolling him two tight in ſome places, and too looſe in others; and placing him in an inconvenient; or too often in the ſame poſture; or ſuffering him to be long wet. 'Tis likewiſe attributed to the want of proper motion, and the uſing the child to one arm only; whence the legs and knees remain too long in the ſame incurvated ſituation. The diſeaſe ſometimes alſo ſeems to be hereditary, or owing to the parents, whoſe juices might be viſcid or acrimonious. The rickets may likewiſe be occaſion'd by ſome natural defect in the digeſtive faculty; whence the aliment coming to be unequally, or irregularly apply'd to the body, ſome parts of the bones increaſe in bulk more than the reſt. The ſame thing may alſo happen from a natural, or acquired viſcidity of the food. But the moſt evident cauſe of this diſorder, is the violence done to the parts of the tender bodies of infants, by preſſure, or ſwathing, which may wreath the fibres of the bones, whilſt they remain in a cartilaginous ſtate, and ſo prevent the equable growth and increaſe thereof *Cauſe.*

thereof. Add to this, external injuries, as falls, blows, *&c.* occaſioning luxations, diſtortions, fractures, *&c.* And hence the origin of that particular ſpecies of this diſtemper, which by compreſſing or ſtraitning the cavity of the *thorax*, brings on an aſthma, a hectic, or conſumption, and not unfrequently a diſtortion of the ſpine, or a gibboſity in the back.

Diagnoſtics. 3. When the child is able to talk before he can make uſe of his legs, he is generally ſuppoſed to have the *rickets*. Upon the firſt appearance of this diſeaſe, which uſually happens ſome time between the firſt eight or nine months, and the fifth or ſixth years of the child's age, the part it affects grows lax, flacid, and weak; and if the legs are affected therewith, they now become unable to ſupport the body. All the parts ſubſervient to voluntary motion, are likewiſe debilitated and enfeebled. An univerſal indolence is felt in the body; the child grows pale, ſickly, ſlothful, and cannot ſit in a poſture tolerably erect. Though he could walk before, he now loſes the uſe of his feet; and his head generally grows too large for the trunk, and cannot be ſupported, or managed, by the muſcles of the neck, which gradually wear away, and become lank and flacid. Swellings, and knotty excreſcencies likewiſe appear in the wriſts, ancles, and tops of the ribs; and the bones of the legs and thighs grow bow'd or crooked, which makes the gait or manner of the child's walking diſagreeable. The like diſorder will alſo ſometimes ſeize the bones of the arms, make them appear diſtorted, and cauſe knots in the joints thereof.

Prognoſtics. 4. If theſe ſymptoms continue long, the *thorax* becomes ſtrait, a difficulty of reſpiration comes on, as alſo a cough, and a hectic fever; the abdomen ſwells, the pulſe grows weak and ſmall, and

and the ſymptoms increaſing, at length prove mortal.

If the diſtemper was occaſioned by any neglect on the ſide of the nurſe, and the caſe be taken in time, that is, before the expiration of one year from the birth of the child, 'tis often remedied. If any bones are incurvated, the joints much ſwell'd, and a cure is not effected before the child comes to be four or five years old, the caſe is uſually adjudged incurable; and the patient generally remains a dwarf: and not that only, but is commonly ſickly, hectical, or phthiſical, during his whole life; eſpecially if the ſpine and *ſternum* are at all effected. When the rickets is complicated with luxations, diſlocations, fractures, the king's-evil, *&c.* the caſe is very difficult of cure: But when the patient can endure briſk motion, and is ſubject to cuticular eruptions, even tho' it be the itch, *&c.* theſe are accounted good ſigns, and thought to prognoſticate recovery; eſpecially if they happen in the firſt year or two of the child's age.

Regimen

5. The regimen proper in caſe of the rickets begun, depends chiefly upon motion, exerciſe, and keeping the child as much as poſſible in a poſture oppoſite to that of the incurvations, or tendency of the bones from their natural ſtraitneſs. Proper methods of ſwinging, rocking, or the like, might alſo be contrived for rickety children; whereby the depravity of their limbs might in great meaſure be remedied or corrected. The air ſhould be thin, clear, warm and dry. Whatever obſtructs inſenſible perſpiration, as all ſorts of external moiſture, ought to be carefully avoided.

Cure in general and particular, by externals.

6. This diſorder, when taken in the beginning, is often remedied in very young ſubjects, by means of proper bolſters and bandages, ſuited to the particular parts affected. But when the bones

bones are grown more rigid and inflexible, other mechanical contrivances, as padding, ſtrait boots, and ſeveral ſorts of machines or engines, made of paſtboard, whalebone, tin, *&c.* are two be uſed, in order to reduce the diſtorted bones to their natural ſtraitneſs and ſituation. 'Tis now, likewiſe, pretty generally thought of ſervice in the rickets, before the diſtemper comes to be confirm'd, to plunge the patient two or three times every morning into a tub of cold water, or the cold bath, during the months of *May* and *June*, continuing him for about two or three ſeconds of time under water, at each plunge; but the whole operation ought not to laſt above a minute or two at moſt, unleſs the patient be ſtrong, and can well endure it. After being taken out the laſt time, he is to be well dried, and immediately committed to his bed, or cradle, and there permitted to perſpire freely, or ſweat for an hour or more, as his ſtrength will allow; and when he grows cool again, he may be taken up and ſhifted. Beſides the repetition of this proceſs for a covenient time, all his joints, and the ſpinalbone, may every night be anointed before a fire, with the white of an egg, beat into a water or oil, with a whiſk or a ſpoon. Others for the ſame purpoſe uſe, with tolerable ſucceſs, a liniment of rum and palm oil. 'Tis likewiſe uſual to apply a plaſter of *deminium* and *oyxcroceum* along the back, ſo as to cover the whole ſpine. Dry frictions alſo are greatly commended in this caſe, and ſhould be made upon the whole body, with a warm linen cloth before the fire, but eſpecially upon the parts affected. The oil of ſnails is famous for the ſame purpoſe. This oil, as 'tis called, is no more than what drops from them, when, being bruiſed, they are ſuſpended in a flannel bag. With this all the child's limbs, and ſpinal bones

bone, are to be anointed; and particularly the weakned or diſtorted parts of his body. The *unguent. digital.* tho' ſeldom made, or kept in the ſhops, is in great eſteem, as an external, for this diſeaſe. But the following liniment is much more powerful.

℞ *Unguent. nervin. martiat. ol. palm. laurin. āa* ℥ j. *balſam. peruvian. ol. nuc. moſchat. per expreſs. āa* ʒ ij. *ol. caryophyl. chym. ſuccin. āa gut.* x. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur artus, & præcipue partes affectæ, calida manu, ſemel vel bis quotidie.*

To this liniment may be added occaſionally, *ol. terebinth. ex laterib. petrol.* &c.

The following plaſter may likewiſe prove very ſerviceable; being applied to any particular part affected, or along the ſpine of the back.

℞ *Emp. è cymin. de min. fuſc. ad hern. oxycroc. āa* ℥ ß. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *pulv. flor. roſar. rub. bol. armeniac. āa* ℥ ß. *ol. ſuccin. camphor. āa* ʒ j. *ol. petrol. q. ſ. ut f. emplaſtrum, cujus ſufficiens portio extendatur ſuper alutam, debitæ formæ, parti affectæ applicand.*

All externals, as liniments, unguents, plaſters, &c. conſiſting of ſuch ingredients as may attenuate, break away, and diſſolve the viſcidities, wherewith the rickety joints are clogg'd and obſtructed, at the ſame time that they irritate, contract, and ſtrengthen the relaxed, or over-weaken'd fibres, muſt needs be ſerviceable in this caſe; and a due uſe of them contribute not only to carry off the cauſe, but alſo to prevent a relapſe. When the diſtemper ſeems fix'd, and likely to prove obſtinate, iſſues may be cut in the arms or neck; eſpecially where the head is large, and the child of a groſs habit of body.

7. During the uſe of proper externals, we are not to neglect that of internals. Indeed the cure might be begun to advantge, with ſuch *By internals.*

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evacuating medicines as tend to cleanſe the *primæ viæ*, which in this caſe are generally clogg'd and obſtructed with a viſcid mucous matter. When the child is weak, and not above a year old, the following purgative may be exhibited.

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℥ j. *mann. ſyr. de rhabarb.* āa ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleos. gut.* x. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda.*

Or if a ſtronger be required,

℞ *Syr. è cichor. cum rheo, roſar. ſolutiv. de ſpin. cervin.* āa ʒ ij. *ol. anis. gut.* j. *m. detur cochleatim.*

But when we ſuſpect the child is troubled with worms, or if he abounds with watry humors in any part of the body, or if the head be large, the following powder will be better ſuited to the caſe, and is contrived for a child of two years old.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. ſanct. æthiop. min. crem. tartar.* āa *gr.* vj. *calomel. gr.* v. *reſin. jalap. gr.* iij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* i. *m. f. pulv. quem ſumat in cochlear. lactis cum pane coct.*

When the child's ſtomach appears to be foul, it will be very proper to give a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha*; the doſe thereof being ſuited to the age, ſtrength, and conſtitution of the patient. After the uſe of general evacuations, it may be very convenient that the child begin a courſe of milk, wherein a conſiderable quantity of garden ſnails has been boiled. This is found of very great ſervice, when there is any tendency to a conſumption; and in that ſpecies of the rickets where the juices are ſharp, or ſaline. That the child may receive the full benefit of this courſe, it ought to be continued for ſome months. A quarter of a pint of the milk thus boiled, with an ounce or more of ſnails, may be a ſufficient doſe for a child about two years old, to be taken every morning and evening. Between whiles alſo, it might be convenient to give the

the patient a ſpoonful or two of the ſyrup of turnips; which is made barely by boiling up the clarified juice with ſugar. The following infuſion will be very ſerviceable, where any thing purgative is required, as it frequently is in all young children.

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. incis. glycyrrhiz.* āa ʒ ij. *cort. tamariſc. cappar. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ.* āa ʒ j. *macis* ϑ j. *paſſular. major. exacinat.* ℥ iß. *cereviſ. ten.* ℔ iß. *infunde ſimul per horas* 24. *& colaturæ ſumat infans biennis cochlear.* iij. *vel* iv. *bis terve quotidie.*

Or, where the conſtitution is very moiſt, or the juices very ſaline, or acid.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. cort. ſaſſafr. rad. chin. ſarſaparil. oſmund. regal. rad. fœnicul.* āa ℥ iß. *coque in cereviſ. ten. cong.* ij. *ad cong.* i ß. *deinde adde milleped. vivent. contuſ. paſſular. major. exacinat.* āa. ℔ ß. *ſem. dauc. fœnic. dulc.* āa ʒ ß. *fol. heder. terreſtr. ſalv.* āa *m.* ij. *coque parum & colatura clara ſit pro potu ordinario.*

But when the conſtitution is hectical, or the patient inclinable to a conſumption, the following diet-drink is preferable.

℞ *Rad. conſolid. major.* ℥ ij. *cort. fraxin. tamariſc. polypod. querc. raſ. c. c. ebor.* āa ℥ j. *coque in cereviſ. ten. cong.* ij. *colaturæ cong.* i ß. *adde flor. lamij, fol. malv. ling. cervin.* āa *m.* ij. *ſem. aniſ. coriandr.* āa ʒ iij. *milleped. vivent. contuſ. paſſular. major. exacinat.* āa ℔ ß. *coque iterum & liquor colatus, per ſubſidentiam defæcat. ſit pro potu communi.*

The following powders have been thought very ſerviceable in caſe of the rickets in general; and may be given at any time of the diſeaſe, after the uſe of proper evacuations; the doſe being proportioned to the age of the patient, and the fixedneſs of the diſtemper. For a common caſe, in a child between one and two years old.

℞ *Lact.*

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ʒj. *pulv. milleped. ppt. lumbricor. terreſtr. ent. vener. āa* ∋j. *m. f. pulv. in chartas* vj. *dividend. ſumat unam bis in die cum cochlear.* ij. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. fœnicul. dulc. petroſelin. āa* ℥iij. *limac. magiſtral.* ℥ij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥j. *tinct. croci, ſpt. lavendul. comp. āa* ʒij. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear.* ij. *ſubinde.*

When this diſtemper is complicated with any other, and particularly when it appears together with the king's-evil, due regard muſt be had to the latter, before we can reaſonably expect the cure of the former. See pag. 615, &c.

EX-

EXTERNAL

DISORDERS

Requiring the Aſſiſtance of

Manual Operation.

PART IV.

SECT. I.

WE now come to that part of medicine which regards the cure of diſeaſes by manual operation, and the external uſe of remedies; tho' the internal uſe thereof is not here excluded: this alſo being frequently of abſolute neceſſity to promote or forward a cure. External injuries, as tumors, wounds, fractures, diſlocations, &c. frequently bring on violent pain, reſtleſſneſs, fevers, convulſions, ſincope's, &c. which are to be relieved

by a due adminiſtration of internals. Regard muſt alſo be had by the uſe of proper internals, to prevent, if poſſible, the appearance of theſe ſymptoms; which are always attended with danger. Thus, if reſtleſſneſs be apprehended from a fracture, we are to give proper doſes of opiates at due diſtances of time, to procure reſt and compoſure. If any large wound gives riſe to a fever, its attack is to be alleviated or prevented by a low regimen, and cooling medicines. When the nerves are lacerated, and we ſuſpect convulſions, they are to be reſiſted by the uſe of proper cephalics, anti-epileptics, *&c.* In like manner, before any great operation, as the amputation of a limb, is undergone, 'tis uſual to exhibit an opiate, in order to render the patient leſs ſenſible of the pain; and by that means prevent a fever, or ſuch like diſorders, which might otherwiſe be cauſed thereby. Laſtly, there are many external diſeaſes, or caſes of chirurgery, which abſolutely require the uſe of internal medicines, and will never give way without them. Thus in ſeveral tumors and ulcers, eſpecially ſuch as are ſcrophulous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous; or where the matter of them is thin, ſanious, corroſive, fetid, or the like, evacuating medicines, alterants, and ſometimes a long continued courſe of edulcorants, muſt be complied with, before a cure can poſſibly be effected. And we frequently find ſome external caſes ſo ſtubborn, that nothing leſs than a ſalivation will diſpoſe and fit them for a cure. This ſhews the union there is, and ought to be preſerved, between the practice of phyſic, and chirurgery; which, in reality, is a part of the former, and ſhould not be ſeparated from it. We ſhall conſider this part under the general heads of *tumors*, *ulcers*, *wounds*, *gangrenes*, *fractures*, and *diſlocations*.

TUMORS in general.

1. A *Tumor* in general, is defined a præternatural riſing, or eminence, in any part of the body, from an extraordinary afflux of the circulating juices to that part. *Definition.*

2. Tumors may proceed from various cauſes. The maſs of blood throwing off or diſcharging itſelf of any particular humor, as ſometimes happens in the criſis of a fever, pleuriſy, empyema, bubo, *&c.* will give riſe hereto. And, according to the nature of the humor ſo diſcharged, whether ſanguineous, watery, bilious, *&c.* it cauſes an inflammatory, œdematous, ſcirrhous, ſcrophulous, or cancerous tumor. Other tumors there are occaſion'd by flatulency, as the tympany, after the ſame manner as hydropical tumors are occaſioned by a collection of the *lympha*, or *ſerum*., in a particular part. Ruptures of the inteſtines, or their ſtarting from their places, will likewiſe cauſe a tumor. External injuries are another general cauſe of tumors; thus a contuſion, a violent ſtricture of any part, a wound, fracture, diſlocation, *&c.* will make it ſwell, or riſe above its natural level. The ſame thing may likewiſe happen from the bites of venomous creatures, *&c.* And according to the nature of the cauſe, the tumor receives its particular denomination. But, in general, all tumors are diviſible into ſimple and compound; or into ſuch as are of a kindly nature, and go off, or are cured in a reaſonable time, by the uſe of common means, without the appearance of any violent or dangerous ſymptoms; and ſuch as are more malignant, difficult of cure, and attended with bad ſymptoms, and affect the adjacent parts, or the whole body. Though this may often be owing not ſo much to the *Cauſe.* *Diviſible into ſimple and compound.*

virulent nature of the tumor, conſider'd in itſelf, as to the particular conſtitution, or habit of the patient.

Diagnoſtics. 3. *Humoral tumors*, or thoſe which contain a fluid matter, make their firſt appearance either by way of fluction, or congeſtion; that is, either by a ſudden tranſlation of a humor already form'd in ſome certain part, which is now thrown upon another; or by a gradual and ſlow collection of it in the part poſſeſſed by the tumor. When a tumor is form'd by fluction, a ſudden pain, heat, tenſion, and pulſation, are felt in the part; and manifeſt ſigns of a fever appear. But in thoſe form'd by congeſtion, the ſwelling riſes ſlowly, and the pain and other ſymptoms come on gradually, and ſeldom prove ſo violent, as in a tumor cauſed by fluction; unleſs it happens in the joints, or other parts endowed with an exquiſite ſenſe. All tumors, except thoſe from ruptures, terminate either by diſcuſſion, ſuppuration, putrefaction, induration, or retraction. When a tumor is diſcuſſed, the part that was affected appears relaxed, or reduced to its natural ſize and figure, and is free from pain and hardneſs. When a tumor haſtens to ſuppuration, a conſiderable degree of heat, pain and pulſation are felt in the part; and if the tumor be large, or lie deep, a fever generally comes on. When the matter is form'd, theſe ſymptoms commonly decreaſe, and ſometimes totally vaniſh. And now, if the ſituation of the part permits of it, the tumor appears drawn to a point, or becomes conical in the middle, or moſt depending part; where the matter collected commonly proves white. At this time, likewiſe, the tumor appears to be more contracted, and the ſkin of the part more ſhrivell'd, or flaccid, than before. And now upon preſſure, if the tumor be ſuperficial,

ficial, by vibrating it between the fingers, the matter may be felt to quaſh from ſide to ſide. But this fluctuation of the *pus* is hard to be felt, when the tumor goes deep among the muſcles; in which caſe the greater regard muſt be had to the concomitant ſymptoms, in order to determine the ſtate of the tumor. All tumors, like other diſeaſes, have their beginning, increaſe, ſtate, and declenſion; and theſe may be known and diſtinguiſhed from one another, by the phenomena of the part affected, compared with the increaſe and remiſſion of the ſymptoms. Tumors in the fleſhy parts of the body tend to their ſtate, or ſuppurate faſter than tumors in the joints, glands, *&c.* When tumors are made by tranſlation, the matter of them is generally purulent. When they are reſolved by induration, the ſwelling of the part, and the pain decreaſe, as the hardneſs comes on. When they terminate in putrefaction, or mortification, the part grows ſenſeleſs, and turns black and fetid. But when a tumor goes off by retraction, or a return of the matter into the blood, it diſappears at once; upon which a fever, or ſome other acute diſeaſe, preſently enſues.

4. Tumors are more or leſs difficult of cure, according to their nature, quality, magnitude, manner of termination, the particular ſymptoms attending the part affected, in the habit or conſtitution of the body. 'Tis reckon'd more eligible to have a tumor terminate by diſcuſſion, or ſupuration, than by induration, corruption, or tranſlation. When the tumor is large, and eſpecially if ſeated in the joints, or other membranous, or nervous parts; when the matter thereof lies deep: when 'tis ſanious, of a thin conſiſtance, or contain'd in a cyſtis; when the tumor is ſinuous, the part livid, hard ſcirrhous, *Prognoſtics.*

cancerous, or ſcrophulous; the conſtitution bad, the patient low, weak, or aged, and the caſe of long continuance, 'tis attended with danger, and the cure proves difficult proportionably.

Regimen. 5. In hot tumors made by fluxion, the diet muſt be thin and ſparing; fleſh, wine, and ſpirituous liquors being either entirely forborn, or uſed with caution and prudence. But gellies, gruels, panada, ſago, chicken-broth, emulſions, ptiſans, *&c.* may be freely allowed. The food in general ſhould be eaſy of digeſtion; and if the particular way of living, or conſtitution of the patient requires it, fleſh muſt be indulged him; but then it ſhould rather be boil'd than roaſted. The exerciſe ſhould be very moderate, and the air temperate. Reſt ought to be encouraged, and promoted, where it is wanting. But in hot tumors, by congeſtion, or where the matter ripens ſlowly, and ſuppuration is intended, but does not come forward, a greater liberty may be allow'd in the regimen. The diet here may be aromatic, and both fleſh and wine be allowed in moderation. But when the tumor is large, and tends too faſt to ſuppuration, refrigerating liquors, or ptiſans, with *ſarſaparilla*, *china*, &c. may be uſed inſtead of vinous liquors; and other parts of the regimen be proportionably low and cooling.

Cure by repulſion. 6. In the cure of tumors, whether made by fluxion or congeſtion, regard muſt be had to their ſtate, or particular time of formation and duration; their nature or quality, form, ſituation, ſeize, and cauſe; together with the ſymptoms that attend, and the conſtitution of the patient. During the beginning, or even the increaſe of tumor in the joints, or other nervous part, where it might be attended with much danger, we may, when 'tis thought proper, endeavour to repel it, or drive the matter thereof,

thereof, now in its firſt formation, back again into the blood, by the internal uſe of evacuating medicines, and the external uſe of ſuch as are called repellents. To this end bleeding, cupping, and proper cathartics with calomel, may be made choice of alternately, as the ſymptoms indicate, or as there ſhall be neceſſity. A gentle ſalivation is likewiſe ſometimes made uſe of upon this occaſion; but in very ſcrophulous, cancerous, and ſcorbutic habits, or broken conſtitutions, lenient purgatives are generally preferr'd. In theſe caſes, therefore, infuſions of ſena, rhubarb, caſſia, tamarinds, *&c.* may be employ'd to advantage. During the uſe, or occaſional repetition whereof, in order to carry off the peccant humor by the common emunctories, as it is again returned into the blood, the following repellents may be ſafely applied; to cauſe a full repulſion, and prevent a reflux of the matter. All repellents are either refrigerating or reſtringent; and may be thus contrived into proper forms for the preſent purpoſe.

Cataplaſma repellens.

℞ *Rad. biſtort. tomentil. cort. granator. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. āa* ℥ ß. *alumin. rup. flor. ſulphur. āa* ℥j. *boli armen. litharg. aur. ſang. dracon. āa* ℥ iß. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ iij. *f. pulv. cui adde aceti opt. urin. human. āa q. ſ. coque ſimul ad cataplaſmatis conſiſtentiam, deinde adde camphor.* ʒ j. *ung. popul. mercurial. āa* ℥ ß. *ol. omphacin.* ℥ j. *m. f. cataplaſma. cujus applicetur q. ſ. frigide bis quotide.*

If this compoſition be thought too elaborate, or expenſive, the following may be uſed in its ſtead,

℞ *Farin. avenar. bol. armen. āa* ℥ iv. *alumin. rub.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. vel urin. human. q ſ. ut f. cataplaſma.*

The common cataplaſm of only oatmeal and water, has likewiſe been found very effectual in the diſcuſſion of inflammatory tumors.

Mixtura repellens.

℞ *Trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. lact. ſulphur.* āa ʒ ß. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ß. *aq. plantagin. ſambuc. acet. opt. vin. rubr.* āa ʒ iij. *albumina duorum ovorum, ol. lini ſine igne expreſs.* ʒ ij. *f. mixtura, ſecundum artem, cum linteis parti affectæ ſubinde applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. ol. roſar. mucilagin. ſem. cydonior.* āa ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ iß. *camphor.* ʒ ß. *m. in eundem finem.*

Unguentum repellens.

℞ *Trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ß. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ij. *ung. mercurial. alb. camphorat.* āa ʒ iß. *m. f. unguent. cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta bis vel ter in die.*

After the uſe of any of the preceeding, the following plaſter may be apply'd to the part.

Emplaſtrum repellens.

℞ *Pulv. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. cortic. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub.* āa ʒ iß. *litharg. aur.* ʒ iv. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ß. *emp. de ſapone, ad herniam* āa ℔ ß. *acet. vini rubr.* ℔ j. *ol. roſar.* ʒ x. *coque ad debitam conſiſtentiam, deinde adde camphor.* ʒ ß. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſ. a.*

The following ingredients might be variouſly combined, and mixed up into different forms of external remedies, to anſwer the ſame intention.

Aq. aluminos. magiſtral. calcis, phagedænic. roſar. rub. acet. roſat. balſ. ſulphur. cum ol. lini ppt. laudan. liquid. ſpt. c. c. ſpt. ſal. armoniac.

Emp.

Emp. de minio, de ran. cum mercurio, ol. hyperic. petrol. ſambuc. rutæ, ung. alb. camphorat. nicotian. nutrit. roſat. deſiccativ. rub. ſolan. rad. ſigil. ſolomon. hyoſcyam. Herb. nicotian. plantag. burſa paſtor. centinod. equiſet. millefol. ſem. hyoſcyam. gland. querc. gallæ. farin. fabar. avenar. hordei, flor. ſambuc. hyperic. melilot. ſantal. rub. opium. balſ. peruvian. lap. hæmatit. gum. ſarcocol. ſal. armoniac. minium, ceruſa, &c.

External repellents are ſometimes, by way of defenſative, applied above the tumefied part, to intercept, or prevent too great a flux of humors to it; and ſometimes alſo a proper bandage, moiſten'd in a refrigerating or reſtringent liquor, is, for the ſame purpoſe, rolled tight thereon. It muſt here be obſerved, that repellents ought rarely, if ever, to be uſed without a mixture of diſcutient, attenuating, or emollient medicines; becauſe, when applied alone, they are apt to cauſe fevers, a hardneſs in the part, and ſometimes even a ſcirrhoſity or a cancer. In like manner, they are never proper but in the beginning of the tumor; and ſhould by no means be applied when it is cauſed by epidemic fevers, or any malignant diſtemper; or when it happens in the emunctories of the body; becauſe in theſe caſes tumors commonly prove critical diſcharges of the peccant matter; which being driven back into the blood again, might prove fatal. Repellents alſo are improper when the patient is of a plethoric habit, unleſs due evacuations have preceded the uſe thereof; as likewiſe when the tumor lies deep among the muſcles; for their effects cannot well be expected to reach ſo far: and generally, in this caſe, they produce bad ſymptoms, by clogging the cuticular pores, and hindring perſpiration. 'Tis therefore, in ſuperficial tumors only, that we are to uſe repellents; and this too not unleſs the concurrence of other circumſtances

circumſtances will allow it. In general, the diſcuſſion of a tumor is preferable to a revulſion, or derivation of the matter upon another part; but ſupuration is commonly allowed preferable to either, when it can be obtained to advantage; that is, when the caſe will admit thereof, or it is practicable without cauſing any dangerous ſymptoms, upon the account of the ſtructure or ſituation of the part poſſeſſed by the tumor.

By diſcuſſion. 7. When the intention is to diſcuſs the tumor, that is, to diſcharge or breathe out the matter of it, by inſenſible preſpiration, the regimen ought to be moderate, and the diet of an attenuating and perſpirative nature. Whatever might prove inflammatory, ought to be forbore. Phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics may be repeated occaſionally, during the exteral uſe of diſcutients, and emollients; the former whereof, are deſigned to attenuate and thin the humor, by their warm, ſubtile, and penetrating parts; whilſt the latter open and relax the pores of the ſkin and *fibrillæ* of the part affected, which bind in the matter; ſo that by the joint effect of both, an exit may be procured for it under the form of exudation, or tranſpiration. Diſcutients therefore, as well as repellents, ought only to be uſed about the beginning or increaſe of the tumor; and then too, there muſt be care taken that they are not made very ſtrong, or continued too long, eſpecially if an inflammation attends. Towards the ſtate or declenſion, when the matter is perfectly form'd, its quantity will probably be too large, and its conſiſtence or viſcidity too great to be excluded by means of diſcutients and emollients; whence the ſymptoms would be render'd worſe by the uſe of them. But whenever this is thought proper, or preferable to other means, the efficacy of repellents is to be aſſiſted or regulated by the mixture of refrigerants, ſuppurative

rative and anodyne ingredients, as particular ſymptoms may require; for here, as in moſt external caſes, a cure cannot be effected without a prudent adminiſtration of different remedies. The general forms of diſcutients are ſuch as theſe.

Fotus diſcutiens.

℞ *Rad. enul. raphan. ruſtican. āa* ʒ vj. *allij* ʒ ß. *fol. puleg. menth. abſinth. vulgar. abrotan. laur. āa m.* 1. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. bac. laur. contus. āa* ʒ ß. *coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. āa* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ iv. *m. f. fotus, cum pannis linteis calide utend. ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth. ireos florent. āa* ʒ j. *herb. roriſmarin. centaur. min. origan. agrimon. ſabin. calaminth. āa m.* 1. *ſem. lini, cumin. bacc. junip. contus. āa* ʒ j. *flor. melilot. hyperic. chamæmel. āa m.* ß. *coque in urin. human. aq. fontan. āa* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin.* ʒ iij. *ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ß. *m. f. fotus in eundem uſum.*

After the uſe of ſome ſuch fomentation, it may be very proper every time to apply a diſcutient cataplaſm.

Cataplaſma diſcutiens.

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. melilot. ſem. cumin. bacc. junip. laur. āa* ʒ j. *farin. fabar. orob. hord. āa* ʒ ij. *cephar. ſub. cinerib. coct.* ʒ iß. *acet. opt.* ʒ iv. *aq. fontan. q. ſ. coque ad cataplaſmat. conſiſtentiam, deinde adde camphor.* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri* ʒ vj. *mel. opt.* ʒ iij. *ol. olivar. immatur.* ʒ iv. *m. f. cataplaſma.*

When a tendency to mortification is apprehended, to the fomentations or cataplaſm juſt now deſcribed may be added *ciner. clavellat. ſal. armoniac.*

niac. myrrh. euphorb. cortex. peruv. &c. Or, in this caſe, the following may be of ſervice.

Mixtura diſcutiens.

℞ *Ol. petrol. hyperic. chamæmel. rutæ āa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. ol. terebinth. āa* ʒ ij. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *m. f. embrocatio.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *lavendul. comp.* ℥ ß. *ol. lumbricor. roſar. ſambuc. āa* ℥ ß. *ol. roriſmarin. chym. majoran. origan. āa gut.* x. *elix. vitriol.* ʒ ß. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. corn. cerv. āa* ʒ j. *f. mixtura, cum qua fricetur bene pars affecta ſubinde, calidâ manu.*

Linimentum diſcutiens.

℞ *Unguent. laurin. dialth. nicotian. martiat. ſambuc. āa* ℥ ß. *ol. chamæmel. ex laterib. āa* ℥ j. *ol. terebinth.* ℥ ß. *ol. palm.* ℥ j. *macis per expreſs.* ʒ iß. *camphor. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. āa* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ♃ j. *m. f. linimentum, cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta ſubinde.*

After the uſe of any of the preceeding forms, the following plaſter may be applied.

℞ *Emp. de bacc. laur. paracelſ. de cymin. āa* ℥ ij. *de ranis, quadruplicato mercurio,* ℥ j. *ſolve ſimul, deinde adde ſal. armoniac. corn. cerv. volat. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. ſal. nitri āa* ℥ ß. *m. f. emplaſtrum, cujus ſufficiens portio extendatur ſuper linteum, parti affectæ applicand.*

When the tumor approaches near its height, it ſometimes proves exceeding painful. Violent pain may likewiſe happen on account of its ſituation in a nervous or membranous part, improper applications, or the like. In which caſe, external anodyne remedies are to be uſed, either alone, or mixed with other ingredients. And ſome-

ſometimes alſo it will be proper to give a doſe of an opiate, internally. The externals of uſe here may be compoſed out of the following.

Emp. flos unguentor. de mucilaginib. mel. ol. lini, ol. amygd. dulc. chamæmel. lilior. alb. lumbricor. ſuccin. unguent. laurin. dialth. roſat. populeon. crocus, lac. rad. alth. lilior. alb. flor. hyperic. ſambuc. ſem. hyoſcyam. balſ. peruv. opium, camphor. ficus, cepæ, &c.

8. Suppuration, called alſo maturation, digeſtion, or impoſtumation, that is, the converſion or diſſolution of the tumor, or a part thereof into *pus* or matter, being eſteemed the moſt natural and ſafe method of terminating a tumor, when its diſpoſition and ſituation will admit thereof to advantage; we are upon all proper occaſions to endeavour to procure it, by a ſuitable regimen, and the external uſe of medicines, whoſe parts are warm, attenuating, and emollient. The uſual forms of external ſuppuratives are fomentations, cataplaſms, and plaſters; of each of which we ſhall here give a general example. *By ſuppuration.*

Fotus ſuppuratorius.

℞ *Rad. alth. bryon. alb. recent. āa* ℥ j. *fol. malv. melilot. chamæmel. āa m.* 1. *bac. laur. junip. contus. āa* ʒ vj. *flor. ſambuc. m.* ij. *aq. fontan. lact. vaccin. āa q. ſ. coque parum & colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin.* ℥ iv. *tinctur. croc.* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, bis vel ter in die calide adhibend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. oxylapath. caric. ping. āa* ℥j. *fol. alth. malv. parietar. flor. hyperic. chamæmel. āa m.* ij. *ſem. cymin. lini, fœnugræc. contus. āa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℔ iv. *adde mel. opt. ſpt. vin. rectificat. āa* ℥ iij. *m. f. fotus eodem modo utend.*

After the uſe of a proper fomentation, a cataplaſm may be advantageouſly applied to the part.

Cataplaſma ſuppuratorium.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ij. *fol. malv. chamæmel. parietar. āa m.* i. *flor. melilot. chamæmel. āa m.* ß. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ mucilaginoſæ adde cepar. allij coct. rad. bryon. alb. contus. āa* ℥ iij. *farin. ſem. lini, fænugræc. fabar. tritic. ferment. acris. unguent. dialth. ſambuc. ol. lilior. alb. āa* ℥ ij. *croc.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma, ſubinde renovand.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. tuſſilag. āa m.* ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ficus ping. toſt. & contus. n°.* xij. *rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. rad. oxylapath. recent. contus. mic. pan. alb. āa* ℥ iv. *ſem. lini, fænugræc. āa* ℥ iß. *vitella duorum ovorum, ol. chamæmel. lini, āa* ℥ j. *m. f. cataplaſma.*

The common cataplaſm to promote ſuppuration, which is uſed with very good ſucceſs, is made only of bread and milk, boiled together to a due conſiſtence; whereto may be added occaſionally a little ſaffron, a proper portion of *axung. porcin.* or *unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. lumbricor. roſar. unguent. ſambuc. laurin.* &c. or if an equal quantity of bruiſed bryony root, and the common poultis of bread and milk be uſed together, they anſwer admirably. Theſe cataplaſms are of very great ſervice in ſuch large tumors or abſceſſes as lie deep; eſpecially when they are ſeated among the veins, arteries, and tendons, or happen in the joints; and more particularly in the *angina*, when being ſeated in the throat, they endanger the ſtrangulation of the patient. For by their heat and attractive nature, they readily diſpoſe ſuch tumors to ſuppuration, which otherwiſe, by remaining long in a ſtate of imma-

immaturity, might give an opportunity for the peccant matter to corrode, corrupt, or mortify the adjacent parts. But when we have any ſuſpicion of this kind, we are not to wait for a perfect ſuppuration; but as ſoon as there is any matter actually form'd, which may be known by preſſure, or its fluctuation, the tumor ought immediately to be opened; tho', in this caſe, the remaining part of the tumor may be hard to digeſt away, the humor be apt to collect again, prove thin, or ſanious, or the cure be attended with difficulty.

But when the tumor is tolerably ſuperficial, and of a moderate ſize, 'tis ſufficient to promote its ſuppuration by the application of proper plaſters to the part; ſuch as *diachylon. cum gum. flos unguentor. de mucilaginib. diagalban. batean*, &c. But the following may prove more ſerviceable.

Emplaſtrum ſuppuratorium.

℞ *Emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. āa* ℔ ß. *è bacc. laur. è cymin. melilot. ſimpl. āa* ʒ ij. *pic. burgund. terebinth. venet. pulv. rad. alth. āa* ʒ j. *croci* ʒ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. cujus portio ſufficiens extendatur ſuper linteum duplicatum, vel potius alutam, parti affectæ applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Emplaſtr. paracelſ. de mucilaginib. flor. unguentor. āa* ʒ iv. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

Plaſters to anſwer the ſame intention may be compoſed of the following ingredients. *Cera flav. ſperm. ceti, reſin. flav. pix. burgund. bdellium, ſagapen. labdanum, opopanax, tacamahac. gum. ammoniac. terebinth. venet. ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. chamæmel.* &c.

The uſe of proper plaſters is thought of very conſiderable efficacy in procuring the ſuppuration of tumors; which they do by augmenting the internal heat,

heat, and keeping in the matter, at the ſame time that they prevent the avolation of the more ſerous, or aqueous part; the loſs of which might here induce a ſcirrhoſity.

The manner of opening impoſtumated tumors.

9. When tumors are by the uſe of the means above-deſcribed, once fully ſuppurared, or ripened, they are directly to be opened, and a vent given to the matter, either by lancet or cauſtic. 'Tis obſerved to be moſt beneficial to make the aperture by a cauſtic, when the tumor or abſceſs is large, or a great quantity of matter is to be diſcharged; as alſo when the whole tumor is not well digeſted; when it is ſcirrhous, cancerous, or the *pus* is contain'd in a cyſtis, or lies deep; and laſtly, when the part requires to be long kept open, or a bandage cannot be conveniently applied to ſecure the dreſſings. But the uſe of a cauſtic is not judged ſo proper in hydropical habits; the parts whereto they are applied being here apt to mortify by remaining long open. There are ſeveral ways of preparing cauſtics for the opening of tumors. Thoſe of the milder kind are made of the common *lixivium* for ſoap, boiled up to a hardiſh conſiſtance, with an equal quantity of quick-lime; or the *lixivium* of any fixed alkaline ſalt might anſwer the ſame purpoſe, being boiled hard, and cut into pieces of a proper form, which is commonly cylindrical. For children, or perſons of a delicate conſtitution, a paſt made of quick-lime, and an equal part of black-ſoap, may ſerve the turn; but if it be required ſtronger, a third or fourth part of the common cauſtic, or *lapis infernal.* may be added thereto. The potential cauſtic, and *lapis infernal.* are what the chirurgeons moſt frequently employ upon theſe occaſions. The following ingredients may, where 'tis thought proper, be added to any preparation of this kind. *Vitriol. roman.. vitriol. alb. ciner. clavellat.* &c. And ſome, in hopes of ſtupefying the part,

part, or rendering the patient leſs ſenſible of the pain, uſe a mixture of opium. The method of applying a cauſtic to any tumor, in order to let out the ſuppurated matter thereof, is this. They cut a ſmall hole in the middle of a common diachylon plaſter, and thro' this inſert a ſmall piece of the cauſtic made choice of, and ſo apply it to the moſt depending part of the tumor; ſecuring it, and keeping it on by another plaſter, and if there be occaſion, a proper bandage. The deſign of the hole in the plaſter is to limit the operation of the cauſtic, and determine it to the particular part which is to be opened. And therefore this hole ought to be cut ſomewhat leſs than the intended ſize of the eſchar; becauſe the cauſtic commonly ſpreads in its action, and eats away the limits wherein it was firſt included. The deſigned effect is performed ſooner or later, according to the ſtrength of the cauſtic. The milder ſort will uſually make their way to the included matter in the ſpace of eight or nine hours; but the ſtronger ſometimes in an hour or leſs. The lunar cauſtic, which is violently ſtrong, ought to be uſed with great caution, either by applying a very ſmall portion thereof, with proper defenſives, or elſe by wetting the part, and frequently touching it therewith, for a few hours. When any preparation of this kind, having been duly apply'd, has taken effect, or eat thro' to the matter, it muſt be directly removed, and the part be freed from the remains of the cauſtic ſalts, by waſhing it with warm water, milk, or wine. And after this, a warm dreſſing of *unguent. baſilic.* & *liniment. arcæi āa* may be applied; and cover'd with the *emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum.* or the like; or if the nature or ſtate of the tumor requires it, an anodyne or ſuppurating cataplaſm. And thus the eſchar is to be dreſs'd daily with proper di-

By cauſtic.

geſtives till it falls off. For forms of proper digeſtives, ſee pag. 590, *&c.*

By lancet. 10. Tumors ought rather to be opened by inciſion than by cauſtic, when they are of a moderate ſize, and the matter thereof is already well digeſted; when the part is commodious, the tumor not deep, or a cicatrix would be very diſagreeable, *&c.* the inciſion ought always to be made according to the direction of the fibres of the muſcles to be divided, and along the moſt depending part of the tumor; great care being had to avoid the large blood-veſſels, nerves, and tendons. Upon opening tumors by inciſion, a hæmorrhage often enſues; and if the diſcharge be very conſiderable a ſyncope or faintneſs. The hæmorrhage muſt be treated, as formerly mention'd, with proper internals: and the following aſtringent ingredients may either be uſed along, or contrived into ſuitable forms for external application. *Vitriol. roman vitriol. alb. ſacchar. ſaturn. calcanth. rubefact. ſang. dracou. alum. uſt, croc. mart. aſtringens, ſpt. vin. rectificat. ol. terebinth.* &c. Or it might be convenient to have ready at hand this external ſtyptic.

Stypticum externum.

℞ *Pulv. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. maſtich. thuris, aloes, āa* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ j. *albumen unius ovi, acet. vin. rubr. q. ſ. f. mixtura, cum linteis carptis, vaſis apertis applicand.*

If this ſhould fail, doſſils dipt in a ſolution of *vitriol. roman. ſacchar. ſaturn.* &c. may be applied; and even the powder of the ſame ingredients may be ſprinkled upon the mouths of the bleeding veſſels; care being taken to remove them when the flux is ſtopped. But if all this be done without ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to the actual cautery.

If

If any conſiderable hardneſs remain after the tumor is opened; the emollient or diſcutient fomentations, cataplaſms, and plaſters before ſet down, may be uſed to advantage. If a mortification is apprehended, ſome ſuch as the following injection might be uſed.

Injectio ad ſphacelum.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *tinct. cort. peruv. myrrh. & aloes,* ℥ j. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ß. *unguent. ægyptiac.* ʒ ij. *f. mixtura, de qua parum calide injiciatur in ulcera cum ſiphone, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin.* ℥ iv. *tinct. cort. peruv.* ℥ ij. *elix. proprietat.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. utriuſq; cort. peruv. āa* ℥ ß. *herb. centaur. min. nicotian. ſabin. āa m.* ß. *flor. hyperic. roſar. rub. balauſt. āa pug.* 1. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. cand. rub.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. calc. & vin. rub. āa* ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde mel. roſat.* ℥ iij. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ij. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *m. f. injectio.*

If the tumor be ſinuous, the ſeveral windings muſt be laid open, and thrown into one; that the dreſſings may be applied to advantage. But when a ſinus happens to go deep, we are rather to wait till, by the continued ſuppuration, the ſides of it wear ſo thin, that they may be cut with the greater eaſe and leſs danger.

11. The remaining part of the cure of tumors depends upon digeſting, deterging, incarning and cicatrizing. An impoſtumation, or open'd tumor, is ſaid to be digeſted, when the matter thereof is white, and of a thick conſiſtence; deterged, when the bottom and ſides thereof are clear or free from foulneſs, full of red ſpots, and apt to bleed freſh from a ſmall force offer'd thereto. 'Tis ſaid to be incarned when the ulcer is filled up with fleſh, *How to be treated after opening.*

almoſt to the *cutis*, at which time it is fit to be cicatriz'd or ſkin'd over. The tedious method of firſt digeſting, then deterging, and laſtly incarning, is now almoſt wholly laid aſide; and the ſeveral intentions anſwered by one general proceſs, ſo as to form a compound dreſſing, ſuch as the following.

Linimentum ſanans.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ℥ ij. *vitellum unius ovi, tinctur. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ ß. *pulv. croci* ℈ j. *m. f. linimentum, cum linteis carptis leviter applicand. & quotidie renovand.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. flav. terebinth. venet. āa* ℥ j. *ung. ægyptiac.* ʒ iij. *pulv. ariſtoloch. rotund. myrrh. aloes, balſ. peruv. āa* ʒj. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ß. *m. f. liniment. eundem uſum.*

If one more detergent be required,

℞ *Liniment. arcæi, baſilic. nicotian. apoſtolor. āa* ℥ ß. *præcipitat. lævigat.* ʒ iß. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. croci āa* ℈ij. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒj. *m. f. liniment.*

Red precipitate, ground very fine, is an admirable ingredient in theſe unguents, to be uſed in the dreſſing of foul ulcers, or impoſtumations; tho' it operates almoſt inſenſibly, without cauſing pain, unleſs it be uſed in too great a proportion. It is alſo very ſerviceable in taking down fungous fleſh, or eating away calloſities; being ſprinkled thereon *per ſe*, or mixed with other ingredients, and form'd into an unguent. When the matter is ſanious, this mercurial preparation always corrects it, and has a principal ſhare in deterging and healing up of ulcers. When uſed in the following manner, it has ſeldom been found unſucceſsful.

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ j. *baſilic. liniment. arcæi āa* ℥ ß. *lap. calaminar. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. myrrh. aloes, croci āa* ʒ j. *m. f. unguentum.*

To

To theſe may be added, as occaſion requires, *balſ. ſulphur. terebinth, mel. roſat. ol. roſar. hyperic. unguent. apoſtolar. pulv. diapent. rad. ireos florent. ærugo, camphor.* &c. But ſimple ulcers, proceeding from common tumors, that is, ſuch as are unattended with any violent ſymptoms, need only be dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi*, or *baſilicon*, or a mixture of them both. If there be occaſion, a little red precipitate may be added thereto, or the powder of myrrh or aloes. Or, after the doſſils are armed, they may be dip'd in warm *tinctur. myrrh.* or *elix. proprietat.* and the dreſſings be covered and ſecured with *emp. diacyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. è cymin. paracelſ. diachyl. ſimpl.* or the like.

12. It frequently happens, that when the ulcer is incarn'd, the lips thereof grow callous, or fungous fleſh ariſes about it; the former hinders the cicatrix, and the latter is apt to render the ſame unſightly. The calloſity muſt be taken down with precipitate, as abovemention'd, or by touching it now and then with *vitriol. roman.* or *butyr. antimon.* Such ingredients might alſo be mixed with *unguent. apoſtolor. baſilic.* &c. and applied in the form of aliniment. If the lips of the ulcer ſhou'd, notwithſtanding this, remain obſtinately callous, they may be touched with the *lapis infernalis*, or even the lunar cauſtic: which is more certain, and acts with greater expedition than the other. But where the caſe will conveniently admit of it, 'tis eſteemed the beſt way to take off calloſities by inciſion; for which purpoſe the ſciſſars are uſually made choice of. *In caſe of calloſity or fungous fleſh.*

13. When the ulcer is well filled up, even to the *cutis* with ſolid fleſh, it may be cicatrized or ſkin'd over with a little *unguent, deſiccativ. rub. diapomphol.* or a mixture of both, ſpread thin upon lint, applied to the part, and covered with a plaſter of ſimple *diachylon.* or *de minio rub.* But as the *Finiſhing the cure.*

fleſh is ſometimes apt to riſe too high above the lips of the ulcer; this may be prevented, by rubbing the part gently, at every dreſſing, with *vitriol. roman.* whilſt the cure draws to a concluſion.

TUMORS in particular.

CONTUSIONS.

Definition. 1. *Contuſions* are a particular ſort of tumors, attended with a ſtagnation of the blood in the part affected; and generally with an inflammation, diſcolouration, and pain, on the ſurface of the body.

Diagnoſtics. 2. *Contuſions* are either external or internal. When from any external injury there poceeds an internal diſorder, as ſuppoſe an aſthma, pleuriſy, ſpitting of blood, or the like, there is ſaid to be an inward bruiſe or contuſion; but if only external ſymptoms, as redneſs, blackneſs, *&c.* appear, the contuſion is term'd external. In the former caſe there is a preternatural diſtention, or a rupture of the veſſels; but in the latter, the blood is detain'd in the capillaries, and manifeſts itſelf by diſcolouration, as well as tumefaction of the part. An internal bruiſe is known by the voiding of blood near the injured part; by a pain felt there, or a pleuritic, or aſtmatic diſorder, ſome time after the hurt was received; by a miſcarriage, and weakneſs in the back or loins; by an apoplexy, epilepſy, *&c.* ſucceeding according to the nature and office of the part that is injured, and its ſituation, with reſpect to others. An external bruiſe is always attended with a diſcolouration as well as ſwelling of the part; particularly when it happens in the eyes, or the breaſts of women.

3. Internal

3. Internal bruiſes are more dangerous than external, bating for fractures and diſlocations. Vomiting of blood, and voiding it with the urine, are bad ſymptoms; ſo likewiſe is a ſpitting thereof, if joined with an aſthma, or a pleuriſy, that is either acute, or of long ſtanding. When the ſymptoms appear late, or continue long after the bruiſe is receiv'd, they are hard to be removed; but a pain in the ſide, if not violent, is no more than ordinary, and commonly goes off ſoon.

4. A ſlender liquid diet, ſuch as was ordered in the pleuriſy and quinſey, is beſt here; tho' a glaſs of white-wine may be allow'd. *Regimen.*

5. If the hurt be conſiderable, and the patient have a ſhortneſs of breath, be pleuritic, have an hæmorrhage, or any internal pain, or tho' the injury ſeem to lie near the ſurface of the body, a quantity of blood ought immediately to be taken away by phlebotomy. Sometimes the patient is not till long afterwards ſenſible of any ill effect from a bruiſe; and bleeding, or other means, are not ſo effectual to remove the ſymptoms when fixed, as to prevent their fixing. After bleeding, the vulgar uſually exhibit about ʒ ij. of the *lap. hibernic.* pulverized, with ℥ iv. of ſpruce-beer, twice a day; and this with very good ſucceſs, if uſed ſoon after the hurt was firſt received: but long after that time, 'tis neither ſo ſafe nor effectual. In this caſe, 'tis by much the more proper to order ſome diaphoretic before the *lap. hibern.* is adminiſtred; and the common people for this end, give the *theriac. androm.* but the following is preferable. *Cure of internal bruiſes in general and particular.*

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℈ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ℈ j. *pulv. caſtor. rad. ſerpentar. virg. āa gr.* v. *ſal. vol. c. c. camphor. āa gr.* vj. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſtatim poſt ſanguinis miſſionem ſumendus, cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ℥ j. *theriacal.* ℥ iß. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. vol. oleoſ. āa* ʒ ß. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. After this bolus and draught have been twice or thrice exhibited, if the ſymptoms go off, the patient ought to be purged; but if they ſtill continue, proper balſamics muſt be preſcribed.

℞ *Theriac. andron. balſam. lucatel. āa* ℥ j. *lact. ſulphur.* ℥ ß. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ iß. *pulv. croc.* ʒ j. *ſyr. pectoral. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m. major. ter in die ſuperbibendo vin. alb.* ℥ iv.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. lap. hibern. rad. rhabarb. terr. japon. ſperm. ceti āa* ʒ j. *pulv. croc. in caſtor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. āa* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in chart.* vj. *dividend. ſumat unam mane & ſero è cochleari cereviſ. brunſvicenſ. ſuperbibendo* ℥ iv.

Or,

℞ *Mithridat.* ʒ ß. *ſperm. ceti* ℈ j. *pulv. rad. rhabarb.* ℈ ß. *gum. guaiac. rad. contrayerv. croc. ſal. ſuccin. vol. āa gr.* v. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *ſyr. papav. rhead. vel conf. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vin. alb. vel cereviſ. cum heder. terr. parat. vel ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iß. *aq. lumbricor. magiſt. theriacal. āa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. croc. pectoral. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ iij. *m. ſumat hauſtulum ſubinde; vel cochlear.* vj. *ſubcalide, poſt ſingulas medicinarum præcedentum doſes.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ℥ iij. *theriacal. limac. magiſtr. āa* ℥ iß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. ſal. vol. ol.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. f. julap. in eundem finem.*

7. After the uſe of balſamics for three or four days, whether they have produced the expected effect or otherwiſe, 'twill be proper to exhibit a lenient purgative or two, ſuch as are pre-

preſcribed for the catarrh, quinſy, and cough; which ſee reſpectively. After each give a proper opiate, or *pilul. matthæi* ℈ ß. So much for bruiſes in general: We come next to bruiſes in particular.

Internal bruiſes of long ſtanding.

8. When an internal bruiſe, being of long ſtanding, is attended with ſevere ſymptoms, after the uſe of bleeding, powerful diaphoretics, and balſamics, repeated purging is principally to be depended on. The medicines however of this intention, ought not to be too rough and vellicating, yet ſtrong enough to operate briſkly, unleſs ſevere aſthmatic complaints, hæmorrhages, *&c.* indicate the more lenient kind.

Attended with an aſthma or pleuriſy.

9. If an aſthma or pleuriſy ſhould be violent, phlebotomy muſt be repeated occaſionally, oily linctus's, with *ſperma ceti* exhibited, and the infuſion of the *fimus equin.* preſcribed. For which, and many other remedies, proper in theſe two caſes, ſee the reſpective diſtempers: all which are proper here, except the emetic.

Vomiting of blood.

10. In bruiſes attended with a ſpitting or vomiting of blood, phlebotomy is proper, and ought to be rebeated as occaſion requires. Purgatives ſeem proper in the latter caſe, tho' the *pulv. rhabarb.* might here be ſucceſsfully employ'd thus:

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor.* ℈ ij. *pulv. rhabarb. gr.* 15. *terr. japon. bol. armen. coral. rub. āa* ℈ ß. *ſyr. de roſis ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis vel ter in die ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. rub. hauſtulum.*

Or to the ſame end,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. germ. querc. plantag. cinnamon. ten. āa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. papav. errat.* ʒ vj. *tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

If the ſymptoms increaſe, we muſt come to opiates; tho' theſe ſhould be uſed with caution, for

for fear of attenuating the blood too much, as ſome ſuppoſe they do. The liquid laudanum, the *ſyr. de mecon.* and the *pil. matthæi*, may be ſafely employ'd in moderation; at the ſame time that the *ſal. prunel. gum. arabic.* and *tragacanth.* and other agglutinants, or balſamics, are exhibited. And clyſters here may ſupply the place of purges.

Bloody urine. 11. If a bruiſe occaſions the making of bloody water, after phlebotomy uſe the following.

℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ʒ ij. *pulv. rhabarb. opt.* ʒ j. *ſperm. ceti* ϑ ij. *ter. japon.* ϑ j. *m. & f. pilul.* x. *è ſingulis drachmis, quarum ſumat* v. *bis vel ter quotidie, ſuperbibendo mixtur. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Balſam. capiv.* ʒ ß. *ſolve in vitello ovi & ſenſim adde aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. āa* ʒ iv. *raphan. comp. lumbricor magiſt. āa* ʒ iß. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ij. *f. mixtura.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ϑ j. *ter japon. gum. tragacanth. āa gr.* x. *conſ. malv. vel. cynoſbat. gr.* 15. *balſ. peruv. gileadens. āa gut.* v. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſemel vel bis in die ſumend. ſuperbibend. julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. plantag. āa* ʒ iij. *lumbric. mag.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. papav. errat.* ʒ j. *tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

The ſame purgatives may be uſed here, as in caſe of the ſtone and gravel. If other things fail we may at laſt employ the *tinct. cort. peruv.* with a proper proportion of liquid laudanum: and for a drink may be ordered a ſtrong ſolution of *gum. arabic.* made with *aq. calcis*; and ſuch medicines as are preſcribed in ulcers of the bladder and kidneys, and the diabetes.

Danger of miſcarriage. 12. In caſe of a miſcarriage, likely to happen from a fall or a bruiſe, bleed; but omit purging, and uſe aſtringents mixed with balſamics, as *coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. conſ. fracaſt. ſperm. ceti, balſ. lucatel. balſ. peruv.* &c.

Opiates

Opiates are alſo here of ſervice, if uſed moderately. But in caſe of an actual miſcarriage, give the medicines preſcribed under that head, and at laſt two or three gentle purgatives.

13. Externals bruiſes, in general, require the uſe of emollient and penetrating liniments; ſuch as the following. *Cure of external bruiſes.*

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat. lavend. c.* *āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyperic. aq. hungar. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ol. terebinth. āa* ʒ iß. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ß. *m.*

For more of this kind, ſee pleuriſy and the cramp, pag. 16, 90, *&c.*

With theſe liniments the bruiſed part is to be well anointed, with a warm hand before the fire.

14. If a large bruiſe happen in the head; let the hair be ſhaved from the part injured; and rub it with this mixture. *In the head.*

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ. aq. hungar. &c. ſpt. lavend. comp.* *āa* ℥ j. *m.*

In caſe the bruiſe be large, bleeding will be proper here alſo, and the general proceſs already deſcribed. If immediately upon receiving the hurt, the patient ſuddenly falls down, hath a vertigo or a dimneſs in his ſight, a vehement vomiting, or hæmorrhage at the noſe, ears or mouth, frequent convulſions, delirium, ſleepineſs, and the excrements come away inſenſibly, there is reaſon to ſuſpect a fracture in the ſkull.

15. Bruiſes in the eyes require phlebotomy occaſionally, lenient purges, epiſpaſtics, iſſues, *&c.* and if they prove obſtinate, ſuch externals as are mentioned in the ophthalmia. See pag. 34, 36, *&c.* *In the eyes.*

16. When a rib is broken by a fall; after bleeding, anoint the part with a mixture of oil of roſes and vinegar, and then apply a plaſter of oxycroceum; *On the ribs.*

oxycroceum; ordering a ſpare ſlender diet, and the patient to lie on the oppoſite ſide.

In the breaſts. 17. If a bruiſe happen in the breaſts, eſpecially of women, bleed immediately, and the next day exhibit a gentle purgative. In the mean time uſe ſome of the liniments already ſet down, and afterwards apply the *emp. de. cymino.* If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy ſhould be repeated within two or three days. The glands of the breaſts being very apt to knot, harden, and grow cancerous, all imaginable care muſt be taken to prevent theſe ill effects.

Bruiſes attended with weakneſs. 18. A weakneſs in the loins frequently happens from bruiſes, falls, the lifting great weights, or carrying heavy burthens; and ſometimes, by this means, the *veſiculæ ſeminales* are ſo relaxed, that they let go their contents, at improper times, or upon ſmall occaſions. In this caſe it may be convenient to apply a plaſter compoſed of equal parts of *oxycroc. paracelſ.* and *de min.* to the ſmall of the back; or rather that preſcribed below, pag. 599. §. 20. Violent purgatives are here improper, eſpecially thoſe of the mercurial kind; but gentle aſtringents, as the *bol. armen. terebinth. rhabarb. toſt.* and mild agglutinants, as the *gum. arabic. tragacanth.* &c. with now and then a lenient cathartic interpoſed, are principally to be relied on: afterwards the cold-bath may be of ſervice, and a courſe of ſudorific diet-drink.

Diſlocations, and ſprains. 19. In caſe of a compleat diſlocation from a fall or blow, the part is firſt to be anointed with ſome proper liniment, and afterwards reduced and kept in its natural place, by a ſuitable bandage and dreſſing. But when there only happens a ſprain, that is, when a ligament is diſtorted or over-ſtretched, uſe the following liniment, with a warm hand, three or four times a day; afterwards covering the part with flannel; and placing

placing it in a convenient poſture, that it may be perfectly at reſt.

℞ *Ung. nervin. dialth. āa* ʒ vj. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. aq. hungar. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

When attended with large tumors.

20. If the ſwelling be great, order a warm fomentation, as mentioned in the article of tumors in general, pag. 581. Some for this purpoſe recommend a decoction of bran in urine. When the tumor is abated, apply, to ſtrengthen the part, the following *emp. defenſiv. cum ſuccis*; which is very ſucceſsfully uſed in caſe of ſprains, and fractures.

℞ *Ol. olivar. litharg. aur. āa* ℔ iß. *axung. porcin.* ℔ j. *coque ſ. a. cum ſucc. plantag. centinod. major. āa* ʒ iv. *ſub finem coctionis addendo pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. āa* ʒ ij. *rad. tormentil. biſtort. nuc. cypreſs. fl. balauſt. āa* ʒ j. *maſtich.* ʒ ß. *m. f. emplaſt.*

But nothing conduces more to the cure of ſprains than reſt.

EPINYCTIS and TERMINTHUS.

Epinyctis is defined an angry tumor, appearing in puſtules, upon the ſkin of the arms, hands, and thighs. Theſe puſtules are of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a pale, livid colour, about the ſize of lupins, and attended with inflammation, pain, and ſometimes a fever. But when they appear of a blackiſh colour, the diſorder is called *terminthus*; and proves leſs than the former. Theſe puſtules or eruptions, uſually break within a few days after their appearance, and diſcharge firſt a ſanious and then a bloody kind of matter; after which they generally come away in a ſlough; and laſtly the ulcers digeſt and heal up again. When artificial evacuations are required in this diſorder, they may be ſuch as are preſcribed in caſe of inflammations; the diet, in the

oxycroceum; ordering a ſpare ſlender diet, and the patient to lie on the oppoſite ſide.

In the breaſts. 17. If a bruiſe happen in the breaſts, eſpecially of women, bleed immediately, and the next day exhibit a gentle purgative. In the mean time uſe ſome of the liniments already ſet down, and afterwards apply the *emp. de. cymino.* If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy ſhould be repeated within two or three days. The glands of the breaſts being very apt to knot, harden, and grow cancerous, all imaginable care muſt be taken to prevent theſe ill effects.

Bruiſes attended with weakneſs. 18. A weakneſs in the loins frequently happens from bruiſes, falls, the lifting great weights, or carrying heavy burthens; and ſometimes, by this means, the *veſiculæ ſeminales* are ſo relaxed, that they let go their contents, at improper times, or upon ſmall occaſions. In this caſe it may be convenient to apply a plaſter compoſed of equal parts of *oxycroc. paracelſ.* and *de min.* to the ſmall of the back; or rather that preſcribed below, pag. 599. §. 20. Violent purgatives are here improper, eſpecially thoſe of the mercurial kind; but gentle aſtringents, as the *bol. armen. terebinth. rhabarb. toſt.* and mild agglutinants, as the *gum. arabic. tragacanth.* &c. with now and then a lenient cathartic interpoſed, are principally to be relied on: afterwards the cold-bath may be of ſervice, and a courſe of ſudorific diet-drink.

Diſlocations, and ſprains. 19. In caſe of a compleat diſlocation from a fall or blow, the part is firſt to be anointed with ſome proper liniment, and afterwards reduced and kept in its natural place, by a ſuitable bandage and dreſſing. But when there only happens a ſprain, that is, when a ligament is diſtorted or over-ſtretched, uſe the following liniment, with a warm hand, three or four times a day; afterwards covering the part with flannel; and placing

placing it in a convenient poſture, that it may be perfectly at reſt.

℞ *Ung. nervin. dialth. āa* ʒ vj. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. aq. hungar. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

20. If the ſwelling be great, order a warm fomentation, as mentioned in the article of tumors in general, pag. 581. Some for this purpoſe recommend a decoction of bran in urine. When the tumor is abated, apply, to ſtrengthen the part, the following *emp. defenſiv. cum ſuccis*; which is very ſucceſsfully uſed in caſe of ſprains, and fractures. *When attended with large tumors.*

℞ *Ol. olivar. litharg. aur. āa* ℔ iß. *axung. porcin.* ℔ j. *coque ſ. a. cum ſucc. plantag. centinod. major. āa* ʒ iv. *ſub finem coctionis addendo pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. āa* ʒ ij. *rad. tormentil. biſtort. nuc. cypreſs. fl. balauſt. āa* ʒ j. *maſtich.* ʒ ß. *m. f. emplaſt.*

But nothing conduces more to the cure of ſprains than reſt.

EPINYCTIS and TERMINTHUS.

Epinyctis is defined an angry tumor, appearing in puſtules, upon the ſkin of the arms, hands, and thighs. Theſe puſtules are of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a pale, livid colour, about the ſize of lupins, and attended with inflammation, pain, and ſometimes a fever. But when they appear of a blackiſh colour, the diſorder is called *terminthus*; and proves leſs than the former. Theſe puſtules or eruptions, uſually break within a few days after their appearance, and diſcharge firſt a ſanious and then a bloody kind of matter; after which they generally come away in a ſlough; and laſtly the ulcers digeſt and heal up again. When artificial evacuations are required in this diſorder, they may be ſuch as are preſcribed in caſe of inflammations; the diet, in the

the mean time, being cool and ſlender. The externals likewiſe may be the ſame with thoſe, or conſiſt of emollient ingredients, combined into fomentations, cataplaſms, &c. The common poultis of bread and milk, may here prove very ſerviceable; ſo likewiſe will *ol. chamæmel. lilior. alb. amygdal. dulc.* &c. when the caſe is attended with blackneſs or diſcolouration of the part, *ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſal. vol. oleoſ. aq. hungar.* &c. may be added occaſionally to any of the forms made uſe of. After the tumors or puſtules, are broke, they may be digeſted with *unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. tinct. myrrh.* &c. For more particular directions, if required, ſee phlegmons, inflammations, and tumors in general.

PHYMA and PHYGETHLON.

Phyma and *phygethlon* are round, flat, and hard tumors, affecting the glands under the jaws; the former riſing ſomewhat higher than the latter. Theſe tumors happen moſt frequently in children, where they are often ſuppoſed to proceed from a tightneſs of the ſtay, which coming under the chin, ſerves to keep on the covering of the head. When they ſuppurate, they are attended with inflammation, tenſion, pulſation, &c. They are not, like ſtrumous tumors, contain'd in a cyſtis; tho' 'tis frequent to miſtake them for ſuch. In ſome they are of a pale yellowiſh colour, and in others inclining to red. They are ſeldom attended with danger, and generally prove eaſy to cure, unleſs when repellents have been uſed, or they happen as the criſis of a fever, or other acute or chronic diſtemper. The regimen in this caſe ſhould be the ſame with that preſcribed in inflammations and phlegmons. The cure may be attempted either by diſcuſſion, or ſuppuration: but the

the former method ſhould never be uſed, when the tumor was occaſioned by the criſis of any diſtemper. When 'tis thought ſafe, we may proceed in the diſcuſſion hereof, as was mention'd under tumors in general. But in all caſes of them, where ſuppuration is neceſſary, or moſt expedient and conducive to the diſcharge of the matter, and the health of the patient, ſuppurating cataplaſms, with bread and milk, *rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb.* &c. may be applied to advantage. The part affected may likewiſe be covered with the *emplaſtr. diacyhlon. cum. gum. de mucilaginib.* or the like, in order to promote the ſuppuration thereof; and after 'tis once brought to a head, and broke, we are to proceed with digeſtives, *&c.* as directed under tumors in general.

VARICES.

1. THE dilatation of a particular part of a vein, ſo as to make it bulge out, or thruſt the ſkin above its natural level, is term'd *varix*. This happens chiefly in the crural, and hæmorrhoidal veins; ſometimes alſo in thoſe of the *teſtes*; and frequently in the abdomen, and breaſts of pregnant women, and ſuch as give ſuck. *Definition.*

2. Exceſſive labour, or violent exerciſe, ſprains, ſtagnation of the blood, from a plethora, *cacochymia*, or viſcidity; violent cramps or convulſions; too great a degree of preſſure, or ſtricture, by bandage or otherwiſe, may give occaſion hereto. *Cauſe.*

3. *Varices*, may be known by inſpection, and obſerving the tumor to be actually ſeated in a vein; which not only appears of a blue, or azure colour, but, in this caſe, will ſometimes ſhew unequal, winding, crooked, and knotty; all which are *Diagnoſtics.*

are more or leſs conſpicuous, according as the vein affected lies ſhallow or deep. A *hernia varicoſa* in the *teſtes*, is known by the ſituation of the tumor, the courſe of the vein, a relaxation of the part, or its appearing inflated with air, diſtended, and painful.

Prognoſtics. 4. Varices are ſeldom dangerous, eſpecially when they happen ſpontaneouſly, or without any evident cauſe, and prove of a moderate ſize. They are allowed to be ſerviceable or advantageous in caſe of the hæmorrhoids; particularly in melancholy conſtitutions. When they are too much ſuppreſſed or repelled, they give riſe to hæmorrhages, pleuritic, nephritic, or apoplectic diſorders: and proving immoderate, they may cauſe a cachexy, dropſy, or conſumption, *&c.* Varices, when very large, and of long continuance, are ſeldom cured without manual operation. The *hernia varicoſa*, is likewiſe of difficult cure.

Regimen. 5. The regimen in caſe of varices, ſhould be every way moderate; eſpecially if they appear to proceed from a *plethora*, or *cacochymia*. When a viſcidity of the juices is ſuſpected for the cauſe; the diet ought to be diluting and attenuating; but if the circulation is languid, ſomewhat warm, and nouriſhing: and in this caſe a moderate uſe of wine might be ſerviceable. In general, a diet that is ſomewhat aſtringent, may tend to forward the cure.

Cure in general and particular. 6. The cure of varices, in general, is to be attempted by evacuation, external applications, or manual operation. The proper evacuations are ſuch as phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, conſiſting of *flos ſulphur. elect. lenitiv. cremor. tartar. pulv. ſanct. rad. rhabarb.* &c. and theſe ought to be repeated occaſionally, during the whole courſe of the cure. The other internal medicines of ſervice in caſe, are of an aſtringent nature, and

and may conveniently be join'd with acids. Such medicines may be compoſed of *coral. rub. ppt. ſang. dracon. cort. peruv. acet. ſpt. vitriol.* &c.

7. If the blood ſtagnates, or is coagulated in the veſſel; proper diſcutient fomentations, ſuch as thoſe deſcribed under tumors in general, may be employed; or cupping with ſcarification. And if a gangrene be apprehended, *ſpt. vin. camphorat. unguent. ægyptiac. tinct. myrrh. & aloes*, &c. may be uſed by way of embrocation. But if the varix is ſmall, it may be treated, poſſibly to advantage, with the following.

℞ *Rad. ſigil. ſolomon. biſtort. cort. granator. āa* ʒ j. *flor. balauſt. nuc. cypreſs. gallar. āa* ʒ ß. *oxycrat.* ℔ ij. *coque ſimul, & colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde vin. rubr.* ℔ ß. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ ß. *m. f. fotus, bis in die utend.*

After the uſe of this embrocation, the following cataplaſm may be, each time, applied to the part.

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. flor. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ j. *farin. fabar.* ʒ iv. *albumina trium ovorum, ſpt. acet. q. ſ. ut f. cataplaſma.*

A proper bandage, where it may conveniently and ſafely be worn, as on the legs, arms, *&c.* might be of ſervice, in order to prevent too great a flux of the fluids to the part, and the conſequent diſtention of the relaxed or dilated veſſels. Such a bandage therefore ſhould always be kept moderately tight. When varices happen in the legs, it ſeems adviſable to wear a laced or ſtrait ſtocking, which may be made tight occaſionally. A like contrivance may be uſed when they happen in the veins of the thigh: and thoſe of the belly might be kept down with a convenient bracer. Immediately upon the tumor itſelf, a plate of lead, or the like, might be laid, and kept on by the bandages, or contrivances above-mentioned. 'Tis ſometimes found of uſe to wrap ſuch metalline plates up in a compreſs, moiſten'd with vinegar, red wine, *&c.*

before they are applied. But there are others who chuſe to cover the tumor with nothing more than a piece of common diachylon plaſter, or *emp. de ran. cum mercur.* keeping it on, or ſecuring it with a proper bandage.

8. A *hernia varicoſa* is remedied by a proper truſs or bandage, together with the uſe of ſuch medicines as are already mentioned. When varices degenerate into flatulent tumors, ulcers, or the like, they are to be treated accordingly.

The manual operation.

9. When a varix, by growing very painful, increaſing immoderately in its bulk, bleeding violently, ulcerating, mortifying, or the like, renders the operation neceſſary; the ſkin being firſt divided, the integuments ſeparated, and that part of the vein poſſeſſed by the varix ſeparated, one ligature muſt be paſſed above, and another below the tumor; which muſt then be opened by inciſion, with an orifice large enough to admit of the evacuation of the grumous blood, or matter contain'd therein. The wound is afterwards to be digeſted and healed up as in caſe of an *aneuriſm.*

ANEURISMS.

Definition.

1. AN *aneuriſm* is a tumor from the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

Cauſe.

2. Aneuriſms uſually proceed from an artery being accidentally cut or prick'd in bleeding, or from ſome preternatural diſtention, or a corroſion of its coats, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics.

3. When an artery happens to be cut with a lancet, the blood guſhes out impetuouſly by ſtarts, and is not eaſily ſtopped; an inflammation and diſcolouration of the part about the veſſel ſucceed; with a tumor and inability to move the arm, if the lancet were uſed there, from a collection of extravaſated blood lodg'd between the integuments and the interſtices of the muſcles.

If

If the coats of the artery have been corroded, the ſymptoms are nearly the ſame; but come on more ſlowly, and prove leſs violent, without any externol hæmorrhage. The ſigns of a true aneuriſm, that is, when a dilatation of the coats of an artery happen, are a pulſation eaſily to be felt, and ſometimes viſible to the eye; the tumor generally appearing of the natural colour of the ſkin. This tumor varies in magnitude, being ſometimes as large as an orange, and at others as big as a child's head; and when preſs'd with a finger, it generally gives way, but preſently reſtores itſelf upon removal thereof.

4. An aneuriſm happening upon ſome error in venæſection is dangerous; but if the blood ceaſes to flow from the wounded artery, but pours itſelf between the interſtices of the muſcles, the chirurgical operation is neceſſary; or if that be delayed for a few days, the extirpation of the limb becomes indiſpenſible. 'Tis alſo dangerous, if it proceed from a corroſion of the coats of the artery; and the more, when it happens in a part where the operation cannot be performed. But an aneuriſm from a diſtention of the canal, without any rupture, is ſeldom fatal; tho' rekon'd, when large, incurable; the chief inconveniencies being the magnitude of the tumor, and the pulſation. *Prognoſtics.*

5. The diet in all theſe caſes ſhould be ſlender and balſamic, and the exerciſe gentle. *Regimen.*

6. If an artery be prick'd, let it bleed freely, and afterwards uſe bolſters dipt in ſome proper ſtyptics, ſuch as compoſitions of *acetum*, *vitriol. roman.* &c. *Cure.*

For the proper method to ſtop the flux of blood from an artery, ſee hæmorrhages, pag. 129, *&c.* In a beginning aneuriſm, proceeding from a dilatation; after phlebotomy and gentle purging, an aſtringent cataplaſm might, with a proper ban-

dage, be advantageouſly applied to the part. The *emp. de. ran. cum mercur.* and the *emp. defenſiv. cum ſuccis* may likewiſe be uſed in this caſe. Some alſo apply a plate of lead rubbed over with quick-ſilver, and bind it on the part with a proper bandage. The ſame alſo being ſometimes advantageouſly worn upon ſeveral other tumors, when they are not too large. If theſe means fail of ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to the manual operation, which in a true aneurſm is much more dangerous than in a varix. 'Tis performed after the following manner.

The manual operation

7. The patient being placed in a chair, turn'd to the light, a ligature is made about the breadth of four fingers above the tumor; then the integuments or interjacent parts are carefully divided, to come at the artery; in which having fixed the *gripe*, an inciſion is made, the whole length of the tumor, in order the better to diſlodge the concreted blood with the fingers; and to give an opportunity for cleanſing the wound with a ſponge. When this is done, and the gripe ſlacken'd, a needle muſt be paſſed under the artery, about an inch or two above the puncture or rupture, which gave occaſion to the aneuriſm, and again as much below it; ſo that the veſſel being ſecured by two ligatures, it may commodiouſly be cut or divided at the puncture or rupture of its coats. Then the parts being waſhed with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes*, pledgets arm'd with a proper digeſtive, and if there be occaſion, reſtringents, are to be laid in the cavity. Or after the doſſils are armed, they may be dipt in the common reſtringent mixture of *album. ovi & acetum*; the *emplaſtr. diachyl. ſimp.* let down with *ol. roſar.* being applied over them; and the parts both above and below the wound embrocated with a mixture of *ol. roſar. ſpt. vin. camphorat. oxycrat.* &c. If there is occaſion, proper defenſatives may likewiſe be applied

plied to the parts; as the *emp. defenſ. cum ſucc.* or a compreſs dipt in red wine or vinegar. Over ſome ſuch compreſs ſpread a double-headed roller, moiſten'd with oxycrate, firſt making two or three turns upon the wounded part, and afterwards gradually aſcending and deſcending, till the whole length is ſpent. The dreſſings may be removed in two or three days time; and now, if the hæmorrhage is ſtopped, the reſtringent ingredients may be left off for the future; and only common digeſtives or detergents applied. Repeat the dreſſings once a day, as uſual, and in ſome ſmall time the divided ends of the artery will fall off. Then heal and incarn the wound as uſual.

HERPES.

1. THERE are three kinds of *herpes*; viz. *ſimplex*, *miliaris*, and *exedens*. The *herpes ſimplex* is the appearance of yellowiſh inflammatory puſtules with ſharp heads, ſuddenly tending to maturation; the matter of them being viſible in their upper part, whilſt they remain inflamed at the baſis. But this inflammation goes off upon the eruption of the matter. In the face they commonly appear diſtinct or ſingle, but often numerous or thick-ſet in other parts of the body; as on the back, breaſt, ſides, *&c.* being attended with an eryſipelas, and ſometimes with a fever. *The herpes ſimplex.*

When they appear on the face, and their number is but ſmall, they generally prove of eaſy cure; and the *emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum.* is found ſufficient to effect it, by bringing them to ſuppuration; the *unguent. rub. deſiccativ.* or *alb. camphorat.* being afterwards applied to ſkin them over. But when this gentle treatment fails of ſucceſs, the uſe of the *unguent. mercuriale*, or *emplaſtr. de ran. cum mercurio*, is generally recommended. Or rather, *Its cure.*

℞ *Unguent. pomat.* ℥ j. *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. præcipitat. alb. āa* ʒ iß. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inunguntur partes affectæ bis in die.*

When theſe eruptions are numerous, thick ſet, or join'd with an eryſipelas, they are commonly called by the name of *ſhingles*; and may be treated accordingly; or as the eryſipelas. See pag. 141, *&c.* pag. 350.

Herpes miliaris.

2. The *herpes miliaris* are ſmall itching tumors or wheals in the ſkin, reſembling millet-ſeed. Theſe tumors, by rubbing them, may be made to weep an aqueous humor; and as they heal in one part uſually break out in another. This ſpecies is of more difficult cure than the *herpes ſimplex*; eſpecially when the eruptions are numerous, and poſſeſs the face, noſe, or ears. When long neglected, they are apt to eat deep into fleſh. Calomel purgatives, and proper edulcorating diet-drinks of the woods, *&c.* are uſeful to forward the cure; with the aſſiſtance of the following liniment,

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ j. *pomat.* ℥ ß. *calomel. præcipitat. alb. āa* ʒ ij. *m f. liniment.*

If this method does not anſwer expectation, we muſt have recourſe to ſuch externals as are directed for the itch, pimples, the leproſy, *&c.* being cautious in the uſe of corroſives to ſuch parts where the bones or cartilages lie near the ſurface of the body.

Herpes exedens.

3. The *herpes exedens* is the appearance of ſmall tubercles, with a little ulcer in their *apices*, unattended with inflammation or pain. 'Tis generally cured with eaſe, if it proceed not from the venereal taint; but in this caſe the cure may prove difficult: the ulcers being then apt to grow phagedænic, or cancerous; eſpecially in ſcorbutic habits. The regimen and method of cure required for the *herpes exedens* differ not from thoſe mentioned under the leproſy, itch, pimples, ſcaled-heads, cancers, ulcers, *&c.* which ſee reſpectively.

OEDE-

OEDEMATOUS TUMORS.

1. *Oedematous tumors* are ſuch as appear white and ſoft, without any change of colour, heat, pain, or pulſation; and yield to the preſſure of the finger, ſo as for ſome time to retain the mark thereof. *Definition and Diagnoſtics.*

2. The general cauſe of œdematous tumors, is vulgarly ſuppoſed to be *pituita*, as 'tis called, or a phlegmy humor in the body. Contuſions, fractures, luxations, *&c.* when they are of long ſtanding, often occaſion them; eſpecially in dropſical conſtitutions, old age, *&c.* Irregular living, want of exerciſe, ruptures, diſorders of the lymphatics, defluxions of humors, weakneſs of the joints, or the like, will alſo give riſe thereto. *Cauſe.*

3. Oedematous tumors ſeldom, of themſelves, prove dangerous or mortal: but when they are of long continuance, the effect of old age, or a dropſical habit; when they grow hard, ſcirrhous painful, or come to ſuppurate, the cure is generally tedious and uncertain. Thoſe attended with wounds, fractures, or the like, are leſs difficult to cure. *Prognoſtics.*

4. The diet in this caſe ſhould be warm and drying, and conſiſt of roaſted meats rather than boiled; but of ſuch as are eaſieſt of digeſtion. Red wine is here preferable to the other kinds. The exerciſe, reſt, and ſleep, ought to be moderate. Diet-drinks, and decoctions of drying woods, might be uſed to conſiderable advantage. The air ſhould be dry and warm; and indeed a removal from a cold climate into a hot one, has ſometimes effected the cure of œdematous tumors, without farther aſſiſtance. *Regimen.*

5. In order to forward the cure, the uſe of internals muſt be joined with that of external medicines. *Their cure.*

Phlebotomy in this caſe is generally condemn'd; cathartics are allowed ſerviceable; and ought to be of a warm aromatic nature, and ſomewhat briſk in their operation, For example,

℞ *Electuar. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. aq. cinnamom. fort. āa* ℥ ß. *m. f. portio, pro re nata repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Elixir. ſalut.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ ß. *elix. proprietat.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat mane cum regimine.*

Or if pills are more agreeable,

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ruffi. āa* ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* vj. *ol. anis. gut.* ij. *m. f. pilul.* v. *ſummo mane ſumend.*

When the blood is poor, aromatics and chalybeates may be uſed to advantage, as in caſe of want of appetite, the dropſy, *&c.* But when œdematous tumors happen in ſcorbutic habits, ſuch antimonial medicines will be proper as are preſcribed for the ſcurvy, and ſtubborn cutaneous diſeaſes.

By diſcuſſion. 6. Theſe tumors are happily diſcuſſed in their firſt formation, by the external uſe of ſolutions of bay-ſalt, nitre, crude ſal-armoniac, *&c.* in *Spaniſh* wine, urine, *aqua calcis*, or other proper fluids of a lixivious nature; whilſt the patient ſubmits to a courſe of purgatives, in order to diſcharge the matter repelled by ſuch applications. The external forms of medicines ſuited to this caſe, may be compriz'd under embrocations, liniments, fomentations, cataplaſms, plaſters, and proper kinds of bandages.

Mixtura diſcutiens.

℞ *Aq. regin. hungar.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſpic.* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ℥ ß. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒj. *m. f. embrocatio.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. petrol. ex laterib. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. corn. cerv.* ℥ ß. *balſ.*

balſ. ſulphur. aniſat. ʒ iij. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel. hyperic. āa* ℥ iß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct. ſal. tartar. āa* ℥ ß *ol caryophyl. menth. ſuccin. origan. āa gut.* v. *tinct. euphorb. caſtor. āa* ʒ ij. *elix. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m.*

Linimentum diſcutiens.

℞ *Unguent. martiat nicotian. āa* ℥ iß. *tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriol. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iß. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ iij. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. hyperic.* ℥ j. *ol. macis per expreſs.* ℥ ß. *ol. origan. gut.* 20. *tinct. euphorb.* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta ſubinde, calidâ manu.*

Fotus diſcutiens.

℞ *Rad. ireos florentin. raphan. ruſtican. allij. āa* ℥ j. *flor. roriſmarin. lavendul. āa m.* 1. *bac. juniper. laur. contus. āa.* ʒ vj. *ſem. aniſ.* ℥ ß. *coque in aq. calc. & aq. fontan. āa* ℔ iij. *colaturæ* ℔ iv. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *m. f. fotus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. pyrethr galang. piper. long. āa* ℥ ß *nuc. moſchat. macis, caryophyl. āa* ʒ j. *infunde calide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hungar. āa* ℔ ß. *theriac. andromach.* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, bis terve in die utend.*

Cataplaſma diſcutiens.

℞ *Pulv. bac. junip. laur. āa* ʒ ij. *herb. abrotan. calaminth. flor. chamæmel. āa* ℥ j. *ſem. aniſ. cymin. fœnicul. dulc. āa* ℥ ß. *rad. ireos florentin.* ʒ iij. *gran. paradiſ. piper. long. āa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. calcis q. ſ.*

ad

ad cataplaſmat. conſiſtentiam, deinde adde unguent. nervin. martiat. āa ℥ ij. camphor. ʒ ij. m. f. cataplaſm. ſubinde renovand.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. ſinap. ſpt. vin. āa q. v. m. f. cataplaſma.*

Emplaſtrum diſcutiens.

℞ *Emp. è cymin. diaſulphur. āa ℥ ij. camphor. ℥ ß. ol. ſuccin. ʒ ij. ſal. vol. armoniac. ʒ iij. m. f. emplaſtrum.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. ſtomachic. magiſtral. cephalic. cum euphorb. āa ℥ j. ol. caryophyl. gut. x. m. f. emplaſtrum.*

To the medicines above-preſcribed may be added occaſionally the following ingredients. *Cepæ, centaur. min. flor. mel. lot. origan. foi. puleg. menth. rad. zinzib. ſtyrax. calamit. benzoin. ol. lavendul. emp. de ſapone,* &c.

Proper bandages and bolſters are likewiſe of great ſervice in order to diſcuſs œdematous ſwellings; being firſt moiſten'd in one of the diſcutient mixtures above ſet down, or in camphorated ſpirit of wine. And in this manner, ſtrait ſtockings, drawers, gloves, *&c.* ſuited to the particular limb or part affected, may conduce to forward the cure. But when by ſuch means it is found impoſſible to diſcuſs theſe tumors, ſo that they come to a head and ſuppurate, they are then to be treated in the manner already mentioned under the head of tumors in general.

Condylomata, Criſtæ, Rhagades, Thymi, &c.

7. Under the claſs of œdematous tumors are reckon'd *condylomata, criſtæ, rhagades, thymi, talpæ & nates, ganglion & pſydracium. Condylomata* are ſoft tumors ariſing on the internal coat of the *anus*, unattended with pain, and of the ſame colour with the ſkin. By long continuance, they grow fleſhy,

fleſhy, and ſhooting out as from a ſtalk, are then called *fici*. *Criſtæ* are hard excreſcences, ariſing at a ſmall diſtance from the verge of the *anus*. Theſe are commonly looked upon as a ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe. *Rhagades* are fiſſures happening particularly about the verge of the *anus*, proceeding from an acrimonious humor fretting the parts. Theſe fiſſures are ſometimes deep, moiſt, and of a cancerous nature, as particularly when cauſed by the venereal taint; at other times they are leſs malignant, and of eaſy cure; as when they only are the conſequence of a diarrhœa, dyſentery, *&c.* *Thymi* are a ſpecies of warts, from which they differ only in their manner of growth; being a hard kind of excreſcence; whereas the *papulæ*, another ſpecies, are ſoft. The *thymi* are more painful, and harder to cure than the reſt; ſometimes turning cancerous; eſpecially when the extirpation proves unſucceſsful. *Talpæ* and *nates* are tumors that generally appear only on or about the head; as the conſequence of the venereal diſeaſe, whether of long ſtanding, or ill cured. The *talpæ* elevate the ſkin from the *pericranium*, and generally denote a foulneſs in the ſubjacent bone of the ſkull. But the *nates* often appear on the neck, much after the ſame manner with the former. *Ganglion* is a ſmall hard round tumor, ſeated in a tendinous part of the joints of the fingers or toes, unattended with pain, and moveable only laterally; but if they are ſoft, and moveable every way, they are term'd *lupiæ*. Laſtly, *pſydracium* is a pointed, white puſtule, containing a ſerous humor.

8. For the cure of a beginning *condyloma* or *ficus*, uſe firſt deſiccative fomentation. For example, *Cure of Condylomata & Fici.*

℞ *Rad. biſtort. tormentil. āa* ʒ iß. *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. cort. granator. alum. rup. āa* ʒ ij. *bacc. myrt.* ʒ iij. *coque in aq. calc.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ j. *add. vin.*

vin. rub. ℔ ß. *m. f. fotus, ter quaterve in die calide adhibend.*

The following unguent may be rubbed upon the part, after the uſe of the fomentation.

℞ *Unguent. deſiccativ. rub. diapompbol.* āa ʒ j. *lapid. calaminar. lævigat.* ʒ ß. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ij. *m. f. unguent.*

But when arrived at their ſtate, the cure is generally attempted by extirpation; the freſh growth of their roots being prevented by the application of *præcipitat. rub. alum. uſt.* &c. thereto. But 'tis ſometimes found moſt ſucceſsful to mix ſuch ingredients with a proper unguent, and dreſs them daily therewith. When theſe tumors are not very large, or riſen to any great height, it may be proper to conſume them gradually, by daily or frequently touching them with the lunar cauſtic, or *lapis infernalis*. But this is to be done with caution, for fear of inflaming the adjacent parts.

Cure of Rhagades. 9. *Rhagades* may be anointed with the aſtringent unguent laſt deſcribed; but if they appear to be very dry, and the fibres about them criſpy, it will be convenient firſt to beſmear them with the mucilage of quince-ſeed, *gum. tragacanth.* or the like, made with water; and afterwards the unguent may have the deſired effect.

Nates & Talpæ. 10. The œdematous tumors called *nates*, are to be extirpated by inciſion, and their return prevented by ſprinkling *præcipitat. rub. lævigat. vitriol. roman.* or *alum. uſt.* upon the part; or by dreſſing with an unguent compoſed of ſuch ingredients. But the *talpæ* ſhould be laid open by means of a cauſtic; when, ſeparating the eſchar, we muſt wait for the exfoliation of the carious bone: which end is to be promoted by the uſe of *tinctur. myrrh. euphorb. pulv. ireos florentin.* &c. in the dreſſings. But when ſuch treatment fails of the deſired ſucceſs; or when theſe caſes are owing

owing to, or complicated with, the venereal diſeaſe, they will ſeldom give way without the aſſiſtance of a courſe of internal alterants, or a ſalivation.

10. *Ganglions* are rarely found to ſuppurate. Their cure is generally attempted by a proper bandage, and the application of a plate of lead, rubb'd over with quick-ſilver, and applied upon the tumor. If it proves obſtinate, it may now and then be rubbed with a little mercurial unguent: or a mercurial plaſter, with the addition of a little camphire, may be worn upon the part for a conſtancy. *Ganglions.*

11. The *pſydracium* is cured by the external application of *emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum.* which will bring it to ſuppuration; and when the matter is diſcharged, the ulcer may be dreſſed with *unguent. baſilic. flav.* or *liniment. arcæi.* Or if there be occaſion, the common digeſtive may here be uſed for the dreſſing; with the *emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum.* over it. *Pſydracium.*

FLATULENT TUMORS.

1. *Flatulent tumors* are thoſe which eaſily yield to the preſſure of the finger, and immediately recover their tumid ſtate upon removal thereof; being light, and ſcarce perceivable to the patient by their weight. *Definition.*

2. The general cauſe of this kind of tumors is ſuppoſed to be the air, which being collected and confined in a certain part of the body, inflates it into a tumor, like a bladder. The ſize of the tumor differs according to the quantity of air thus contain'd in the part, or its degree of rarefaction. But a true flatulent tumor, without any mixture of an aqueous or other humor, ſeldom or never happens. *Cauſe.*

3. Fla-

Diagnoſtics. 3. Flatulent tumors cauſe no diſcolouration of the ſkin in the part they poſſeſs, unleſs they lie conſiderable deep. They appear moſt frequently in the abdomen, and particularly in the navel and *ſcrotum*; the uſual ſeats of a *hernia ventoſa*, which, if not ſeaſonably remedied, turns to a rupture of the inteſtines, they alſo ſometimes appear on the eye-lids, particularly in phlegmatic and dropſical conſtitutions; and on the large joints, and other membranous parts of the body.

Prognoſtics. 4. Flatulent tumors of the joints are of difficult cure. When they lie deep under the muſcles, *perioſteum*, &c. when they tend to ſcirrhoſity and are of long ſtanding, the cure is uncertain; but better to be attempted in the ſummer than in the winter.

Regimen. 5. The regimen in caſe of flatulent tumors ſhould be the ſame as in ruptures; the diet being mixed with proper carminatives.

Cure. 6. Both the internal and external medicines proper for the cure of flatulent tumors are of the ſame nature with thoſe ordered in the œdematous ſpecies; only with the addition of carminatives, ſuch as *ſem. anis. coriandr. cumin. bacc. junip. laur.* &c. But when they cannot be diſcuſſed in the ordinary way, they may be brought to ſuppuration, by the method mention'd under tumors in general; provided they are not ſeated in the joints. But when they grow ſcirrhous, they muſt be treated accordingly. Upon opening this kind of tumors, they are generally found to contain a ſmall quantity, in proportion to their bulk of a ſerous or bloody humor. Neither, as might be expected, does the tumor upon this operation ſubſide or leſſen conſiderably, or any ſenſible air break out. But if a proper bandage be applied to the part, the humor will ſometimes be ſoon diminiſhed, and gradually cured thereby.

'Tis reckon'd the ſafeſt way never to open theſe tumors, but by all means endeavour to diſcuſs them by warm, perſpirative, and attenuating medicines. After the uſe of proper embrocations with *ſpirit. vin. camphorat. aq. hungar.* &c. the following plaſter may be advantageouſly applied, and kept on with a bandage well adapted to the part.

℞ *Emp. è cymin. ſtomach. magiſtral. diaſulphur. āa* ℥ ij. *ol. anis. carui, ſuccin. āa gut.* 30. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſ. a. cujus. extendatur portio ſufficiens ſuper alutam, parti affectæ applicand.*

If the tumor ſhould degenerate into a *hernia ventoſa*, it muſt be remedied by a proper truſs, or bandage, *&c.* as mentioned under ruptures. See pag. 279, *&c.*

SCROPHULOUS TUMORS.

1. *Scrophulous tumors* are ſuch as generally affect the glandulous parts of the body; being hard, unequal, and having their matter contain'd in a *cyſtis*, or bag. *Definition.*

2. there are two kinds of ſcrophulous tumors; *viz.* ſuch as affect only the glands in the neck, which frequently happens; and ſuch as are more univerſal, or effect other parts beſides the neck. Thus, the *glandula lachrymalis* being affected with a ſcrophulous tumor, ſometimes cauſes a *lippitudo*, or *hordeolum*. The glands of the cheek, lips, breaſts, *&c.* are alſo ſometimes thus affected, and even the bones themſelves, as 'tis ſuppoſed; from whence the *ſpina ventoſa*. This diſeaſe appears to be ſometimes hereditary, or born with the patient, and at others to be received from a ſcrophulous nurſe. Obſtructions of the glands, want of exerciſe, the rickets in children, want of digeſtion, *&c.* are often ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of ſcrophulous tumors. And indeed 'tis generally allow'd that *Cauſe.*

a continued abuſe of the non-naturals may give riſe to this diſorder.

Diagnoſtics. 3. When theſe tumors are ſeated in glandulous parts of the body, they are hard, oval, or roundiſh, fixed or moveable, unequal, and ſometimes appear in cluſters, like a bunch of grapes. Sometimes they are ſeated in the glands themſelves; and at others grow like appendages of them. In general they are not painful; tho' their bulk is ſometimes very conſiderable. Thoſe of the larger ſize ſeldom ſuppurate, eſpecially when ſeated in the glands of the neck; whilſt the others, between the magnitude of a nutmeg and that of an egg, often tend to ſuppuration; the matter of them being generally contain'd in a *cyſtis*, and appearing upon the diſcharge thin, ſanious, and ſmall in quantity. The orifice of the ulcer is often callous, and the ſuppuration incomplete; from whence there uſually follows a ſcirrhoſity, and hardneſs, which ſometimes remain obſtinate for many years; and generally cauſe a conſiderable inequality, eſpecially in the part where the eſchar was ſeperated; a ſmall, but unſightly excreſcence being left behind. When this kind of tumor affects ſuch parts as are not glandulous, they commonly appear more inflamed, are more painful, and come ſooner to ſuppuration than the others; the cure alſo proving leſs tedious. Scrophulous tumors frequently ſeize the upper lip, and often both lips; which then appear thick, and ſometimes chap'd. In this part they never come to ſuppuration; but are generally of long continuance, and increaſe in the ſpring and autumn. When the bones are ſcrophulous, they grow unſizable, knotty, and protuberant in the part affected; and when laid bare, are often found to be carious.

Prognoſtics. 4. When theſe tumors are large, ſcirrhous, livid, and of a cancerous nature, they are attended

tended with danger; and always prove difficult of cure, if hereditary, if they happen in an ill habit of body, in old age, or are of long ſtanding, knotty, grown into ulcers, lie deep, are fix'd, hard, immoveable, unequal, of a malignant nature, and when ſeated near any large or conſiderable veſſels, in the joints, nerves, tendons, bones, *&c.*

Regimen.

5. The diet in this caſe ought to be moderate and ſlender. All viſcid aliment, as cheeſe, fiſh, *&c.* is reckon'd improper: that being here to be choſe, which is light, eaſy of digeſtion, and capable of affording a laudable chyle, or good nouriſhment. Medicated wines or ales, or rather edulcorating ptiſans and decoctions, are thought convenient drinks for ſcrophulous patients. Lubricating broths or gellies may be allowed in hectic conſtitutions; together with a milk regimen, and the teſtaceous powders. The exerciſe in this caſe might be rather violent, than too moderate, except the patient be of a hectic conſtitution. The air ſhould be clear and warm; and all violent paſſions of the mind ſhould be carefully avoided.

The internal cure of ſcrophulous tumors.

6. The cure of ſcrophulous tumors may be begun to advantage with phlebotomy; if the patient is of a plethoric habit, or the deſign be to diſcuſs them. But when matter is already form'd, or we deſign to bring them to ſuppuration, all evacuations ſhould be omitted, till after the tumors are broke, and their matter diſcharged. Cathartics are likewiſe proper, and ought to be repeated occaſionally thro' the courſe of the cure. And it may not be amiſs to mix calomel along with them; or elſe to give it by way of preparative over-night, when the patient goes to reſt, and order the cathartic to be taken on the morning following. It has likewiſe been found ſucceſsful in theſe caſes, to give the ſame me-

diſſine, calomel, by way of alterant, or in ſuch ſmall doſes, at ſuch diſtances of time, that it ſhall have no ſenſible effect upon the body, ſo as to promote any of the groſs diſcharges. But when long courſes of phyſic have failed, a thorough ſalivation has been found effectual. The cathartics of moſt ſervice here, are ſuch as the following.

℞. *Calomel. gr.* 12. *conſ. roſar. rub. parum, m. f. pilula, omni nocte horâ decubitûs ſumend. ad tres vices; deinde capiat. potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒiij. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒj. *ſal. tartar.* ℈j. *infunde in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. de cichor. cum rheo āa* ʒß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℈ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* 15. *m. f. potio, ſummo mane ſumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Extract. rud. pilul. coch. min. āa* ℈j. *calomel. gr.* 15. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* 1. *m. f. pilulæ* v. *quarum deglutiat duas, hora ſomni, & reliquas diluculo, cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. warvicens julap. āa gr.* 12. *calomel. gr.* x. *ol. anis. gut.* 1. *m. f. pulv. mane ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. julap. craſsè contus. turpeth. gummos. āa* ʒiij. *fol. ſen. opt.* ʒß. *millep. ppt.* ʒ ij. *rad. zedoar. incis.* ʒ ij. *zinzib. cinnamom. āa* ℈ ij. *infunde ſimul in vin. alb. liſbon.* ℔ iß. *per tres dies, deinde colaturæ adde tinct. ſacræ* ʒ ij. *ſumat* ʒ ij. *vel* ʒ iij. *mane pro re nata.*

7. On the intermediate days of purgation, and after the deſigned cure thereof is finiſhed, the following may be begun to advantage, if the cure is not already performed.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ʒ j. *antimon. diaphoretic. pulv. ari, rad. caſſumunair. gum. guaiac. āa* ʒ ij. *antihect. poter.* ʒ j. *conſ. abſinth. roman. anthos āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de* 5. *radicib. aperient. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo*

capiat quantitatem nucis moſchat. bis vel ter quotidie, ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. ligni guaici.

Or,

℞ *Antimon. crud. lævigat. lact. ſulphur. pulv. milleped. āa* ʒ vj. *ſal. ſuccin. tartar. vitriol. ſal. viperar. āa* ʒ j. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ iß. *ſyr. papav. errat. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitatem nucis moſchatæ major. ter in die.*

8. If the conſtitution be groſs or phlegmatic, *chalybs* may be added to the medicines already preſcribed; or it may be boiled in *aq. calc.* along with *guaiacum, ſarſaparilla*, &c. to be uſed as a conſtant drink. But if the patient is hectical, all chalybeates ought to be omitted; and ſomething like the following given in their ſtead. *In phlegmatic and hectic habits.*

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ʒ vj. *pulv. milleped.* ℥ ß. *rad. ſarſaparil. chin. āa* ʒ iij. *ling. guaiac. ſantal. citrin. lumbricor. terreſtr. āa* ʒ ij. *ſal. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. cujus doſis ſint* ℈ ij *ter in die cum hauſtu decoct. lign. ſaſſafras, per* 40 *dies.*

A courſe of the teſtaceous powders, a milk-diet, and the uſe of the *tinctura antiphthiſica*, are here alſo proper. Or the following dietetic decoction may be advantageouſly continued, for a time, as common liquor.

℞ *Rad. chin. nodos. ſarſaparil. āa* ℥ ij. *lign. ſaſſafr. paſſular. major. exacinat. āa* ℥ iv. *raſur. c. c. ebor. āa* ℥ iß. *ſantal. rubr. & citrin. āa* ʒ vj. *hord. galic.* ℥ ij. *antimon. crud.* ℥ iß. *(cum argent. viv.* ℥ j. *in pulver. æthiopic. redact. & in nodulo ligat.) ſem. coriandr. contus* ℥ ß. *coque, lento igne, in aq. fontan. pur. cong.* iij. *ad cong.* ij. *& colatura clara ſit pro potu ordinario.*

Proper alteratives, or edulcorants, may likewiſe be uſed along with this diet-drink: or when uſed alone it may prove very ſerviceable after a ſalivation hath fail'd; for it powerfully opens and unlocks the glands, or other canals of the body, where ſtrumous or ſcrophulous ſwellings

are commonly ſeated. The following medicated wine may likewiſe be drank to advantage, where any thing ſpirituous is allowable; being calculated to anſwer much the ſame intention with the former.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. filipendul. ellebor. nig. caſſamun. raphan. ruſtic. āa* ʒj. *fol. ſcabios. ſalv. ſummit. abiet. chamæpit. āa m.* ij. *ſem. ſinap. cort. aurantior. bacc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. āa* ʒ iij. *milleped. vivent.* ℔ ß. *infunde per* 4 *dies in vin. alb. liſbon.* ℔ iv. *& colaturæ per ſubſidentiam depuratæ bibat. cyathum ter in die.*

After the ſame manner may medicated ales be contrived, with the addition of *chalybs* occaſionally. The *vinum viperinum* is accounted highly ſerviceable in this caſe; being drank in the quantity of two or three ounces, twice or thrice a day. A courſe of the *Bath* waters is alſo recommended in obſtinate ſcrophulous tumors; ſo is the removal into a clear and dry air. In all theſe caſes, a good appetite and digeſtion are to be ſecured by the uſe of proper bitters or ſtomachic tinctures. And, in general, it may be very ſucceſsful to proceed in the cure hereof with ſuch internals as are to be met with under the articles of *ſcurvy*, *leproſy*, *gout*, *jaundice*, *ſcirrhous liver*, &c. The following ſnail-water is in high eſteem for this diſtemper; being drank of freely.

℞ *Rad. bryon. oxylapath. lig. ſaſſafr. pæon. mar. raphan. ruſtican. āa* ʒ iv. *cort. winteran. aurantior. ſem. fœnicul. dul. bacc. junip. galang. min. nuc. moſchat. cinnamom. āa* ʒ ß. *fol. cochlear. hortens. beccabung. ſcord. ſalv. chamæpit. āa m.* iij. *limac. hortens. contus.* ℔ iij. *milleped. vivent.* ℔ j. *vin. alb. cong.* iij. *aq. fontan. q. ſ. diſtellentur cong.* iij. *ſaccharo albiſs. edulcorand. bibat* ℔ ß. *bis terve in die.*

The external cure of ſcrophulous tumors.

9. We proceed now to the external or chirurgical cure of ſcrophulous tumors, without taking any notice of the royal touch, becauſe opinions differ

fer widely as to the fact itſelf; the more judicious part of mankind ſeeming to believe it fabulous, any farther than the patient is affected by expectation, awe, ſurprize, or the like paſſions of the mind.

10. When a ſcrophulous tumor is but in its beginning, and it ſhall appear adviſeable to diſcuſs it, we may attempt the ſame in the following manner. Firſt, it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, and afterwards a cathartic or two. Then, *By way of diſcuſſion.*

℞ *Argent. viv.* ʒ ij. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ ß. *camphor.* ϑ ij. *unguent. martiat.* ℥ j. *m. exactiſſime & f. liniment. ſ. a. cum quo inungatur pars affecta bis quotidie calida manu.*

After each time, apply ſome of the following plaſter to the tumor.

℞ *Emplaſtr. è cicut. cum ammoniac. è mucilaginib. è cymin. āa* ℥ j. *argent. viv. (cum pauca terebinth. extinct.)* ʒ vj. *camphor. (in ol. amygd. dulc. ſolut.)* ʒ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſecundum artem.*

During this courſe of unction it will be very convenient to give now and then a calomel purgative, or a vomit of *turpethum minerale*; care being taken that a ſalivation be not unexpectedly raiſed thereby.

11. If with the uſe of theſe means, the tumor ſhould not diſcuſs, but increaſe in magnitude and hardneſs, we muſt endeavour to bring it to ſuppuration; which indeed is always accounted the ſafeſt and moſt natural way: for to attempt to diſcuſs ſcrophulous tumors, often increaſes their ſcirrhoſity, and turns them cancerous. When therefore we intend to ſuppurate a ſcrophulous tumor, all evacuations are to be omitted, or very gentle medicines of that kind employed. The following plaſter will promote and forward the deſign. *By way of ſuppuration.*

℞ *Emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. āa* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ß. *pic. burgund. gum. elem. āa*

℥ iij. *ſolve & f. emplaſtr. cujus q. ſ. extendatur ſuper alutam parti affect. applicand.*

If this does not ſoon ripen the tumor, and bring it to a head, the following cataplaſm may be applied in its ſtead.

℞ *Rad. bryon. recent. contus.* ℔ ß *lilior. alb.* ℥ iij. *cepar. allij. āa* ℥ ij. *coque ſimul in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & per ſetaceum trajice pulpam, cui adde unguent. dialth.* ℥ iv. *ut f. cataplaſma, calide adhibend.*

When the tumor is ſo far ripened that the matter is found to fluctuate therein, yet does not ſoon break, the part ſhould be opened either by inciſion or cauſtic, in order to give vent thereto. When the tumor is ſmall, ſoft, and almoſt wholly diſſolved down into *pus*, the lancet may be preferr'd; eſpecially if it is ſeated about the face, to avoid any conſiderable deformity of the part, which might be cauſed by a cauſtic. But if the ſwelling be large, and actually included in a cyſtis, the ſuppuration partial, the ſcirrhoſity conſiderable, the colour livid, *&c.* a cauſtic ought to be choſe. And after the ſeparation of the eſchar, the ulcer may be dreſſed with ſome ſuch as the following digeſtive.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi āa* ℥ iß. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ j. *præcipitat. rub lævigat.* ϑ ij. *vitel. ovi* ʒij. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ß. *m. f. liniment.*

The dreſſings may be kept on with this plaſter.

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. āa* ℥ j. *gum. elem.* ℥ ß *m. f. emplaſtr.*

To the digeſtive above ſet down may be added occaſionally, *tinct. myrrh. balſam. ſulphur. elix. proprietat.* &c. or if more detergent ingredients are required, *unguent. apoſtolor. ægyptiac. aq. phagedænic.* &c. There are ſome alſo who in this caſe venture to uſe *mercurius ſublimat. corroſiv. butyr. antimon. ol. vitriol.* &c. but theſe are attended with danger of inflammation, pain, *&c.* And in caſe of luxurient or fungous fleſh, calloſity, or the like, which render

render them of ſervice, their place may be more conveniently ſupplied by milder medicines, or elſe by actual inciſion.

12. When ſcrophulous tumors are grown large, inveterate, and have been of ſome years continuance, they are uſually called by the name of *wens*; the extirpation or ſuppuration whereof is in regular practice accounted dangerous; and therefore ſeldom attempted. And without any manual operation at all, the patient in this caſe generally continues in perfect health, and feels no other inconvenience than what is occaſioned by the bulk, or unſightlineſs of the tumor. Theſe *wens*, as they are called, commonly riſe off from the part they affect; and appear like appendages, as we frequently ſee, to the lower jaw, and other parts. But if they increaſe in their bulk, ſo far as to hinder any of the animal or vital functions; if they are attended with violent pain, yet come not to ſuppuration; or if the patient abſolutely inſiſts upon their being taken down, the operation becomes neceſſary, and may then be performed in the following manner. The moſt common way is by making a crucial inciſion, to diſengage the tumor from the conſiderable veſſels, and its cyſtis, and bringing the whole away at once; or if any part remain behind, it may be brought away by the uſe of proper detergent digeſtives for the dreſſing: the wound being afterwards healed up in the common manner. *Cure, when grown large or turned to wen.*

Beſides this, there is another method of taking away wens, or inveterate ſcrophulous tumors, by paſſing an armed needle thro' the baſis thereof, and cutting them off cloſe by the thread. But when any large veſſels lie very near the tumor, this method is much more dangerous than the other. To render it the ſafer, theſe veſſels muſt either be carefully avoided in the operation, or

tied up as they come to be cut therein. The method of removing wens by cauſtic is tidious and uncertain, if the tumor be large, and not well ſuppurated. Tho' it muſt be acknowledged, that this operation is ſometimes ſucceſsfully performed by empirics.

13. if a *fungus* grow up after the cure of a ſcrophulous tumor, it may be taken off by inciſion, and a return of it prevented by applying red precipitate, or the like, upon the root. Calloſities and pendulous excreſcences happening in theſe caſes, likewiſe, may be treated in the ſame manner. Or ſuch excreſcences may be tied round with a wax'd thread, which being daily ſtraitned, will, at length, cauſe them to conſume and fall off: and their return may likewiſe be prevented by the application of precipitate, *unguent. ægyptiac*, &c. to the remaining roots.

CANCEROUS and SCIRRHOUS TUMORS.

Definition. 1. A *Cancer* is a roundiſh, unequal, hard, livid tumor, generally ſeated in the glandulous parts of the body; and at length appearing with turgid veins ſhooting out from it, ſo as to reſemble, as 'tis thought, the figure of the crab-fiſh.

A ſcirrhous tumor is of the ſame general nature, being hard, livid, and ſeated in the glands, but unattended with pain. When cancers do not tend to ſuppuration, they are ſaid to be occult; but when they break, they are termed ulcerous.

Cauſe. 2. Cancerous or ſcirrhous tumors often appear ſpontaneouſly, without any evident cauſe, and ſeem peculiar to certain conſtitutions. At other times they may be accidental, or proceed from ſharp, corroſive, or other coagulating juices in the body, errors in the non-naturals, a ſtoppage of the neceſſary evacuations, contuſions, ſtagnation, or coagulation of the milk in the breaſts, *&c.*

3. Some

3. Some of theſe tumors are moveable, others fix'd, ſome inflamed, others paliſh, and attended with pain, heat, tenſion, and pulſation. In their beginning, they are ſometimes no bigger than a pea; but often increaſe gradually to the ſize of a walnut, egg, or pompion. Sometimes alſo their growth is ſudden, and at others ſlow; ſo as to continue upon the increaſe for many years together. When they ulcerate, the ſuppuration is generally partial, the matter they diſcharge ſanious, of an ill colour, and very fetid. They often affect the *tunica cornea* of the eye, the lips, uvula, breaſts, lower-jaw, *axillæ* and *inguen*. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. All cancers are dangerous, and ſeldom give way to the uſe of evacuating medicines; eſpecially when they lie deep, or ſeem owing to a particular conſtitution of the patient. They alſo prove more difficult of cure according to their ſize, the nature and office of the part they affect, the age of the patient, *&c.* Some occult cancers as particularly thoſe which happen in the breaſts of women, may remain harmleſs to the body for ſeveral years, and without ulcerating; tho' upon any external injury they may afterwards increaſe, break, and ſoon prove mortal. *Prognoſtics.*

5. The diet ſhould in this caſe be ſlender; and all ſtrong ſpirituous liquors avoided, eſpecially thoſe brew'd from malt. Small diuretic wines, or that of the *Rhine*, may, however, be allowed in moderation. A diet-drink made by boiling the ſudorific woods in water, might be a proper liquor, to uſe for a conſtancy. Medicated broths alſo may be ſerviceable. The ſolid food ſhould be light, eaſy of digeſtion, and conſiſt of chicken, lamb, veal, *&c.* The paſſions of the mind ſhould be well regulated, or kept under. Violent exerciſe would here be very prejudicial; *Regimen.*

or

or any thing elſe that ſuddenly raiſes the velocity of the blood.

Cure, in the way of palliative.

6. 'Tis pretty much the preſent faſhion not to meddle at all with the cure of cancers whilſt occult; and only endeavour to keep them ſweet, by the common dreſſings, when they are ulcerated. There are others, however, who venture to treat them in the following manner, without allowing them to be abſolutely incurable, or apprehending that they muſt needs be enraged and made worſe by all kinds of medicines. If the patient, afflicted with a ſmall recent and occult cancer, or ſcirrhous tumor, be at all plethoric, they generally order phlebotomy, to give a free circulation to the blood; and afterwards, if there are any hopes of palliating the caſe, lenient purgatives, to be repeated occaſionally. And this method is by phyſicians generally preferred to the method of repelling and diſcuſſing the tumor, or the extirpation of the part affected; when the pain is tolerable, the tumor fixed, and not come to its ſtate. Iſſues alſo have their uſe, and may contribute to prevent the farther growth of a recent cancer; a due regimen being carefully obſerved whilſt they are kept running. Wherever cathartics are thought proper, they ſhould not be violent, but always of the milder kind; and may be prepared in the following manner.

℞ *Mann. opt.* ʒ vj. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ ij. *ſeri lact.* ℔ ß. *f. ſolutio, partitis vicibus, bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata haurienda.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. ellebor. nigr. fol. ſen. aā* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *coque in decoct. pectoral. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ℥ ß. *de ſpin. cervin.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *m. f. potio.*

On the intermediate days of purgation, it wile be convenient to order proper internal alteratives, or edulcorants, which may be ſuch as are

ſet

ſet down under the article of the ſcurvy, jaundice, ſcrophulous tumors, &c.

In the way of diſcuſſion.

7. But if the tumor be recent, yet viſibly increaſes, grows painful and troubleſome; if the cauſe of it were rather accidental than habitual, or peculiar to the conſtitution, it ſeems more reaſonable to expect ſucceſs by endeavouring to diſcuſs it, than by bringing it to ſuppuration; which in this caſe rarely proves advantageous. This intention may be anſwered by warm fomentations, prepared of attenuating, aromatic ingredients. For example,

℞ *Herb. abſinth. vulg. puleg. hyſſop. flor. chamæmel. melilot. āa m.* 1. *rad. ireos florentin. gentian. āa* ʒvj. *coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. āa* ℔ iß. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. āa* ʒ iij. *opij.* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus, calide utend. bis in die.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. vaccin.* ℔ j. *aq. calcis* ℔ ß *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ j. *opij, ſacchar. ſaturn. āa* ʒ j. *tinct. croc ſpt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ß. *m. f. ſolutio, inſtar. fotûs adhibend.*

After fomenting the part with either of theſe liquors, it may be anointed with ſome ſuch as the following liniment.

℞ *Axung. viperar.* ʒ j. *ol. caſtor. ſuccin. balſ peruvian. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor. opij, āa* ϑ j. *argent. viv. (cum pauca terebinth. venet. extinct.)* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment. ſecundum artem.*

Or if a plaſter be deſired,

℞ *Emp. de mucilaginib. diachyl. cum gum. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio, āa* ʒ j. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ß. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ iß. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xxx. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

During the uſe of theſe remedies, evacuations by phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, may be made to advantage, and eſpecially where the patient is plethoric; for theſe will greatly aſſiſt

and

and promote the efficacy of the external applications, in the diſcuſſion or reſolution of the tumor. There are ſome who in this caſe adviſe a ſlight ſalivation, or a courſe of vomits with *turpethum minerale*, where the ſtrength of the patient can diſpenſe therewith; the uſe of alterants being likewiſe continued in the mean time. The alterants proper here, are ſuch as the following electuary.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ʒ j. *cinnabar. nativ. antimon. lævigat. āa* ʒ iij. *conſ. abſinth. roman. lujul. āa* ʒ ß. *tar. vitriol.* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. viperar.* ϑ ij. *ſyr. è quinque radicib. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitatem nuc. moſchat. major. bis terve in die, ſuperbibendo decoct. lign. ſaſſafr. hauſtum. ſubcalide.*

Chalybeate medicines are eſteemed improper in theſe caſes; as heating and rarifying the blood too much, which is prejudicial to ſuch kind of tumors.

By way of ſuppuration.

8. If the method abovementioned ſhould not prevent the increaſe of the ſymptoms, ſo that the cancer ſpreads, grows more painful, tends to ſuppuration, and affords no hopes of its being diſcuſſed; it remains either that the part affected be extirpated, or the ſuppuration of it be by all means encouraged and promoted, ſo as, if poſſible, to render it compleat, and diſſolve down the tumor into matter. To which purpoſe, after it is once ulcerated, it might be dreſſed with proper detergents, and ſuppurative compoſitions; whereto may likewiſe be added occaſionally eſcharotics, or even the actual cautery. But this method proves very tedious and uncertain; and it generally happens, that as ſoon as ſuch eſcharotics begin to take effect, they heighten the ſymptoms, and by turning the adjacent parts cancerous, increaſe the diſorder they were deſigned to cure; by which means the life of the patient is often endangered. It is there-

therefore generally allowed, that when a cancer is arrived to ſuch a height that there remains no hopes of diſcuſſing it with tolerable ſafety, the manual operation ought to take place; without waiting for a cure by means of ſuppuration. But as ſome patients, either thro' a dread of the operation, or diffidence of its ſucceſs, will rather hazard the effect of ſuppuration, than of the manual operation; we ſhall mention the beſt method of proceeding in this caſe. When any matter is ſuppoſed to be actaually form'd in the tumor, it may be very proper to apply ſome ſuch as' the following cataplaſm, in order to encourage and promote the ſuppuration.

℞ *Mic. pan. alb. rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. āa* ℥ iij. *decoct. flor. chamæmel q. ſ. coque ſimul ad cataplaſmat. conſiſtentiam, deinde adde unguent. dialth.* ℥ iß. *& de hoc applicetur portio ſufficiens ſuper linteum extens. parti effectæ, ſemel in die.*

When the cancer is ſeated in the lip, or any part which will not well admit of the application of a cataplaſm, the following plaſter may be uſed.

℞ *Emp. de mucilaginib. diacyl. cum gum. paracelſ. āa ſ. emplaſtrum.*

It might prove of ill conſequence to wait for a complete ſuppuration of a cancer; 'tis more proper to open the part by a lancet or cauſtic, as ſoon as there is any conſiderable quantity of matter collected; and endeavour to diſcuſs the remaining part of the tumor or hardneſs. When the eſchar is ſeparated, the ulcer may be dreſſed with the following detergent liniment, calculated as well to rectfy the matter, which in this caſe is always thin and ſanious, as to cleanſe and wear away the putrid remains of the cancer.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi, axung. viperin. āa* ℥j. *unguent, nicotian*

nicotian. apoſtolor. āa ʒ ß. *pulv. myrrh. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. āa* ʒ iij. *balſam. peruv. elix. propriet. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

The ulcer, being dreſſed with this, once or twice a day, may be covered with the following plaſter.

℞ *Emp. de minio fuſc. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. āa* ʒ j. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ß. *balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. peruvian. āa* ʒ ij. *ol ſuccin.* ʒ j. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

The moſt ſucceſsful and agreeable eſcharotic in this caſe appears to be the red precipitate, ground as fine as calomel; its operation then proving certain, tho' it cauſes but very little pain; which is highly deſirable in cancerous caſes: becauſe all medicines which increaſe the pain, aggravate the ſimptoms, or ſpread the tumor. This mercurial preparation therefore may in this caſe be uſed where 'tis required, in a much larger proportion than the other more irritating eſcharotics, ſuch as *butyr. antimon. mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. unguent. ægyptiac.* &c. There are ſome, however, who venture at each dreſſing to touch ſuch parts of the cancer, as are deſigned to be conſumed, with the lunar cauſtic, or even with the actual cautery; but this being extremely painful, and hazardous, ought rather to be omitted. If the lips of the ulcer grow callous, they may beſt be taken down by inciſion, or a careful uſe of the lunar cauſtic. But during the whole proceſs of the cure, we are not to neglect giving proper, mild cathartics, occaſionally; interpoſing between them ſuch alteratives as are above-mention'd; but particularly edulcorating diet-drinks, and other preparations, with millepedes, *&c.* Sometimes a gentle ſalivation, timely adviſed, has proved ſerviceable in this caſe. But 'tis always eſteem'd the ſafeſt way to extirpate the cancer, before it has gone ſo deep that the operation may come

come too late to prevent its ill effects on the body.

9. Tho' cancerous tumours may happen indifferently on any part of the body, yet as they very often ſeat themſelves in the breaſt, it may be ſufficient to ſay how the manual operation is here performed; the other not differing materially from it. But we muſt obſerve that the ſucceſs of the operation is always uncertain; eſpecially when the patient is advanced in years, or the caſe of long ſtanding. In order to take off a cancer in the breaſt, an armed needle being paſſed through the baſis of the cancer, and the whole extent thereof marked out, the part is immediately, and at once, to be cut off with a proper knife, which ought all around to paſs thro' the ſound and uncorrupted fleſh. After the part is thus taken off, the mouths of the larger veſſels are to be ſtitched or tied up, or the hæmorrhage ſtopp'd with buttons of vitriol, or the common ſtyptics. Or it may be more expeditious and ſecure, to apply a broad or flat actual cautery to the whole wound; which might afterwards be covered with pledgets armed with aſtringent; ſecuring all with a proper bandage. The dreſſings are to be removed and renewed as in caſe of a common wound. And after the ſame manner may a cancer in the lip, or any other part, be taken off. *The manual operation for extirpating a cancer.*

10. Sometimes a cancer happens in the eye, ſome extremity, or in the ball thereof, and appears either under the form of a tumor or ulcer. 'Tis uſually attended with an intenſe pricking pain, eſpecially in the head and temples; the veins alſo happear livid, ſwelled, and knotty about the tumor. If it degenerate into an ulcer, the matter always proves thin, ſanious, ſharp and corroſive; of a browniſh colour, and ſtrongly fetid. This caſe is extremely dangerous, *Cancers in the Eye.*

dangerous, and the cure very uncertain; eſpecially when it ſeems to happen ſpontaneouſly, is of long ſtanding, or the patient in years. If the tumor is recent, we may attempt to palliate or diſcuſs it in the manner abovementioned. But if it increaſes ſo as to endanger the life of the patient, it muſt either be conſumed with cauſtics, or if poſſible totally extirpated. It may, with this view, be cautiouſly touched, now and then, with the lunar cauſtic; the adjacent parts, in the mean time, being carefully garded or defended from the action thereof. Or, it may be more ſafe, and has been found effectual in this caſe, to uſe a ſolution of white vitriol in plantain-water; but frequently and for a conſtancy applying pledgets dipt therein to the tumor. When the whole ball of the eye is grown cancerous, it has been taken entirely out of its cavity; yet without relieving the patient, or preventing the diſorder from proving mortal. The manual operation, therefore, in caſe of a cancer in the eye, is uſually forborn an account of the danger, and the ill ſucceſs which has been found to attend it.

WARTS.

Definition. WARTS are dry cutaneous tumors growing out above the ſurface of the ſkin; being either hard or ſoft, greater or leſs, broad or long, ſeedy, chapp'd, or entire.

Cauſe. They are ſuppoſed to proceed from a rupture of the cutaneous veſſels, giving vent to a matter capable of forming a ſarcoma. They principally appear on the hands and fingers; but ſometimes on other parts of the body.

Cure. Warts are ſometimes troubleſome, and prove painful, but are ſeldom attended with any danger. The ſeedy ſpecies, or that which ſeems to be a cluſter

cluſter of little ſeparate warts divided almoſt to the root, give the greateſt uneaſineſs; being apt to bleed upon a ſmall violence done to them. Theſe alſo are reckon'd the moſt difficult of cure; as being apt to grow up again, after they have once being taken down. They will, however, as well as the other, ſometimes fall off ſpontaneouſly, or be made to do ſo by the conſtant friction they ſuſtain from the garments, or other external bodies. Mary-gold leaves, the ſpurges, purſlain, bacon, raw-beef, *&c.* are uſed by the vulgar in order to the cure; which they only rub upon the warts, and then either bury or hang the thing employed to rot, or conſume in the air. 'Tis ſometimes a ſucceſsful, and no very painful way, to run a hot needle through their roots; in a few days after which they have been found to fall off, without any farther trouble. The tops of them may likewiſe be touched ſeveral times in a day with a red hot iron, ſo nimbly, as to cauſe no manner of pain: and this kind of treatment has often been found effectual in a few days time, by wearing the warts away in ſcales, which coming off every time, diminiſh the ſubſtance of the wart; till at length it becomes level with the ſkin: after which the root may be touched with *vitriol. roman.* or *ol. vitriol.* to prevent its ſhooting out afreſh. But the moſt expeditious way is to ſnip them off with a pair of ſciſſars: touching their roots with a little roman vitriol, and covering them with a diachylon plaſter. Or when they riſe from a ſmall baſis. or hang pendulous, as it were from a ſtalk, a horſe-hair, or rather a waxed thread, may be tied pretty tight round them, cloſe at the root; which being drawn ſtraiter now and then, as there ſhall be occaſion, will gradually deprive theſe little ſarcomatous tumors of their nutriment, and in a ſhort time cauſe them to drop off

inſenſibly. And by this means very large warts inconveniently ſituated, as particularly near the eye, have been taken away without any danger, or conſiderable pain. But in ſuch caſes where the warts are of the largeſt ſize, and ſo unhappily ſeated, it will be convenient to uſe a ſolution of *trochiſc. alb. rhas. in aq. plantagin.* to prevent an inflammation, or other ill conſequence, and to cover the part with a common diachylon plaſter. To prevent their return, the roots of them may be touched with a little of the common cauſtic, *lapis infernal. ol. vitriol. aq. fort.* &c. or it may ſuffice to ſprinkle a little fine powder of red precipitate thereon. Warts happening in the joints, as particularly in the knuckles, ought to be treated with great caution; becauſe of the adjacent tendons, cartilages and bones. When thus ſeated, the taking them off unſkilfully by inciſion has cauſed a loſs of motion in the joint, or brought a flux of humors upon the part; ſo as to corrupt the cartilage, and even the bone itſelf. Such an accident would render the remedy worſe than the diſeaſe; and make the cure tedious and uncertain. The cure in theſe caſes, therefore, ought to be undertaken either in the innocent way of the vulgar above-mentioned, which, however ſuperſtitious or ſurprizing it may appear, has often been found ſucceſsful; or elſe by the prudent uſe of mild and gentle cauſtics, as particularly by rubbing them three or four times a day with roman vitriol, or ſpirit of ſalt. When warts ſuppurate, as it ſometimes happens, they are to be treated as common ulcers.

CORNS.

Definition 1. CORNS are ſmall callous tumors happening moſt commonly upon the joints of the toes;

toes; but ſometimes in other parts of the feet, which ſuſtain the greateſt friction from the ſhoe.

2. They are diſtinguiſh'd into hard and ſoft, *Cauſe, &c.* tranſparent and opake; but are all ſuppoſed to proceed from the ſame cauſe, *viz.* an obſtruction of the nutritious matter, or *materia perſpirabilis* in the part; which not finding vent in the ordinary way, hardens, and thro' the friction of the ſhoe, forms itſelf into this particular kind of callous tumor, between the *cutis* and *cuticula*. The hardeſt part of the corn is uſually in the middle, and often appears in the form of a blackiſh ſpeck, eſpecially in thoſe of the harder kind; and in the pieces cut off, ſeparates itſelf from the reſt, which uſually lie over it in flakes, or *annuli*, like the coats of an onion:

3. Corns are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs when cut *Prognoſtics.* too deep; tho' the cure is very difficult. The danger attending their being cut by an unſkilful hand is likewiſe great, when they are attended with inflammation and pain: and particularly when they are united to, and actually grow from the membranes, tendons, or cartilages about the joints.

4. The perſons afflicted with corns ought *Regimen.* to favour them as much as poſſible, by the uſe of eaſy ſhoes, ſoft bolſters, or the like, for them immediately to preſs againſt in walking; all rough treatment being apt to encourage them, render them painful, or make them grow the faſter.

5. Corns being very ſeldom cured ſo as never to *Cure.* return again, moſt people content themſelves frequently to waſh and cleanſe their feet, and by ſoaking them in warm water, to render their corns ſoft and yielding, that the upper part of them may be pared off with the greater eaſe. 'Tis an uſeful caution not to cut them ſo low as the quick, or till the operation becomes painful, or cauſes the blood to ſtart. As often as they are cut cloſe, it is very proper to apply a plaſter of common

diachylon, or brown *de minio*, over them: for this greatly conduces to the eaſe of the patient. Some, in like manner, recommend the conſtant wearing of ſoft, red, or green wax, plaſter-wiſe, upon the remainder of the corn after cutting; from a ſuppoſition, no doubt, that the verdigreaſe in the green, and the cinnabar in the red, have a power to keep them down, or diſcuſs a part of their ſubſtance. But ſuch remedies prove very improper whilſt the corns are attended with heat, pain, and inflammation; in which caſe the common diachylon plaſter, a little *unguent. alb. camphorat. diapompbol.* or the like, may be uſed without danger, in order to abate the ſymptoms; and afterwards the others may be applied to more advantage, and with better ſucceſs; eſpecially if the corn grows very hard and callous. If we apprehend that matter is lodg'd under the corn, it will be proper to give it a timely vent by inciſion, or cauſtic; for if it be long detain'd, 'tis apt to cauſe great pain, inflammations, a flux of humors to the part, corruption of the tendons, or *perioſteum*, and ſometimes renders the bone itſelf carious. The following plaſter appears to be well adapted for diſcuſſing, where poſſible, and giving eaſe to corns; being conſtantly worn upon them for ſome continuance.

℞ *Emplaſtr. de mucilaginib. diachyl. ſimp. āa* ℥ ij. *cinnabar. fact. argent. viv. cum pauca terebinth. extinct. āa* ʒj. *camphor. ærugin. āa* ℥ ß. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſecundum artem.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio, diachyl. cum gum. āa* ℥ iß. *pulv. ſabin. vitriol. rom. cinnab. fact. āa* ʒ vj. *ol. amygdal. dul. parum, m. f. emplaſtr.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. de minio fuſc.* ℥ ij. *gum. galban.* ℥ j. *ærugin. cinnabar. vulgar. āa* ℥ ß. *camphor. balſam. peruv. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſecundum artem.*

SECT.

SECT. II. *Ulcers and Caries.*

1. AN *ulcer* is uſually defined a ſolution of continuity, with a loſs of ſubſtance, in the fleſhy parts of the body, proceeding from an internal cauſe: but if the like ſolution of continuity happens in a bony part, the diſtemper is called a *caries*. *Definition.*

2. Spontaneous ulcers are generally ſuppoſed to proceed from acrimony, or a corroſive diſpoſition of the humors of the body, whether brought on by poiſons, the venereal taint, or any thing of the like nature; according to the degree or tendency whereof, and the ſtructure of the part affected, the ulcer may be deep or ſhallow, long or round, attended with pain, inflammation, a *caries*, &c. When an ulcer happens in a good conſtitution, and proves eaſy of cure, 'tis ſaid to be ſimple; but compound when attended with bad ſymptoms, or happening in a cacochymic habit, which greatly retards or obſtructs the cure. *Cauſe.*

3. A *ſimple ulcer* is attended with no other ſign than that of eroſion; but *compound ulcers* happening in a ſcorbutic, dropſical, or ſcrophulous conſtitution, may be attended with pain, a fever, convulſions, a large and emaciating diſcharge of matter, inflammation and ſwelling of the part, calloſity of the lips, a *caries* of the bones, &c. A *caries*, or a tendency thereto, may be known by the bone appearing rugged and blackiſh; by its feeling porous or ſpongy to the probe, eſpecially if that inſtrument can eaſily paſs thro' its *laminæ*; by the matter of the ulcer proving highly fetid, and of an oily conſiſtence; by the bone being covered with a white viſcid humor; and particularly by the cure proving long and tedious. Sometimes alſo when a bone is carious, the ulcer *Diagnoſtics and difference.*

that was healed up will break out a freſh, or prove very difficult to ſkin over. And this diſorder often appears to be the effect of the venereal taint, or the application of too ſharp or too unctuous medicines. Beſides the above-mentioned diviſion of ulcers into *ſimple* and *compound*, they are again divided into *putrid*, *phagedænic*, *varicous*, *ſinuous* and *fiſtulous*. A *putrid*, or *ſordid* ulcer is that, whoſe ſides are lined with a tough, viſcous humor, which is hard to get away. 'Tis alſo attended with heat, pain, inflammation, and a large flux of humors to the part; and with time the *ſordes* increaſe, and change colour; the ulcer corrupts; its matter grows fetid, and ſometimes the parts gangrenate. Putrid fevers often give riſe to this kind of ulcers. A *phagedænic ulcer*, is an ulcer of a corroſive nature, eating away the adjacent parts all around; the lips thereof remaining tumefied. But when this kind of ulcer eats deep, and ſpreads wide, without being attended with a tumor, but putrefies, and grows foul and fetid, 'tis called *noma*. And both, on account of the difficulty wherewith they heal, are alſo term'd *dyſepulota*. *Varicous ulcers* are ſuch, as being ſeated in the veins, and becoming painful and inflammatory, ſwell up the part they poſſeſs. Theſe, when recent, being occaſion'd by the uſe of corroſives, or proceeding from a ruptur'd *varix*, are often attended with an hæmorrhage. The veins adjacent to the ulcer are in this caſe preternaturally diſtended; and may ſometimes be felt interwoven together, like network, about the part. *Sinuous ulcers* are ſuch as run a-ſlant or ſide-ways from their orifice; and may be known either by ſearching with the probe, wax-candle, *&c.* or the quantity of matter they diſcharge in proportion to their apparent magnitude. Theſe ſometimes will lie deep, and have ſeveral turnings. They are diſtinguiſhed from

from fiſtula's only by their want of calloſity, except in the very orifice. *Fiſtulous ulcers* are ſuch as being ſinuous, or winding and attended with great calloſity, diſcharge a thin, ſerous and fetid matter. If blood, in ſearching, ſhould follow the probe, 'tis a ſign the fiſtula is not confirm'd. When theſe ulcers happen in nervous or tendinous parts of the body, they prove generally painful; and what they diſcharge is of an oily nature, and but ſmall in quantity. If the calloſity has affected any conſiderable blood-veſſels, the matter is apt to appear tinged with red. Sometimes a *fiſtula in ano* will penetrate the *inteſtinum rectum*; which may be known if the injection made uſe of paſſes that way; or if the matter diſcharged be mixed with the excrements.

Prognoſtics.

4. Thoſe ulcers are generally reckon'd of eaſy cure, which happen in a tolerably good coſtitution, where the pain, calloſity, and flux of matter are not immoderate, where the *pus* is laudable, its colour white, its conſiſtence thick, and the patient regular. On the contrary, thoſe ulcers are hard to cure, which are attended with the preceding ſymptoms in a higher degree; or when the bone is carious, the ulcer putrid, fiſtulous, ſinuous, cancerous, ſcirrhous, or varicous; the lips greatly tumefied, livid, or black; or if fungous or ſpongy fleſh be apt to grow up therein. Ulcers are always thought harder of cure as they are deep ſeated in nervous or tendinous parts, large joints, near the *vertebræ*, among the veins, *&c.* as the matter thereof is ſanious, fetid, and large in quantity: as the ulcer is of a round figure, the conſequence of an irregular life the venereal taint; or happening in hydropical, ſcorbutic, hectic, conſumptive or ſcrophulous conſtitutions.

Whenever an ulcer terminates in a mortification, the caſe is exceeding dangerous.

Regimen.

5. The regimen in caſe of ulcers is always to be adapted to their cauſe, and the ſymptoms they introduce. In general, a ſlender diet ſeems moſt conducive to the cure. Reſt ſhould be indulged. In particular caſes, as when ulcers happen in venereal, ſcorbutic, or hectic conſtitutions, the regimen muſt be ſuited thereto, in the manner formerly mention'd. See thoſe diſeaſes reſpectively.

Cure of ulcers in general

6. Evacuations are almoſt indiſpenſably neceſſary in the cure of ulcers, eſpecially thoſe of the compound kind, where the conſtitution will admit thereof. If, thereof, the patient be ſanguine, or plethoric, and the ulcer attended with pain, inflammation, or a large flux of humors to the part, phlebotomy and lenient cathartics ought by all means to be preſcribed at the entrance upon the cure. If the ulcer be fiſtulous, ſinuous, cancerous, *&c.* and the matter fetid, thin, or ſanious, it will be proper to join calomel with the purgatives, or to give it in ſmall doſes, between the repetition thereof, ſo as not to ſalivate. Beſides the uſe of evacuating medicines, it will here alſo be proper to order a courſe of diet-drink, made with the ſudorific woods; eſpecially where the ulcer is ſuſpected to be venereal. In the mean time, proper dreſſings are to be uſed; and may be applied after the manner already mention'd under ſuppurated tumors. See pag. 583, *&c.* When the ulcer obſtinately reſiſts this kind of treatment, a ſalivation is generally propoſed; and ſeldom fails to promote the cure, tho' all other remedies ſhould have been tried in vain. But if the patient be too weak to undergo the fatigue of a thorough ſalivation, it may be moderated and kept up the longer, in proportion to his ſtrength. And indeed this mild and gentle method, ſeems to be more effectual than the haſty raiſing and ſuddenly depreſſing a more violent ſalivation. It has, however, been found, that a ſalivation raiſed by

by means of internals, will ſometimes fail of ſucceſs; whilſt one raiſed by unction, ſhall prove effectual in the cure of ſtubborn ulcers proceeding from the venereal taint. Turbith vomits, likewiſe, repeated at due intervals, have been found very ſerviceable in curing old inveterate ulcers of this kind. 'Tis here always to be underſtood, that the external medicines muſt be varied according to the nature, ſtate, and particular ſymptoms of the ulcer. Thus in the beginning of the cure, when the matter is generally crude, or ſanious, thin, or watery, ſuppurative dreſſings muſt be continually applied, till the matter becomes white and laudable. But theſe ought to be uſed with great caution, or not at all, in putrid ulcers, where the matter is purulent; as being very apt to increaſe the ſymptoms thereof. When this treatment has produced its effect, and the matter is become white, and of a thick conſiſtence, detergents join'd with incarnatives are to be uſed, in order to prevent an hyperſarcoſis. The ulcer is known to be ſufficiently deterged when it looks red, free from foulneſs, and is ſenſible upon a light touch. In the ſtate and declenſion of the ulcer, incarnatives alone may be proper; and in all reſpects we may proceed in the treatment of ulcers in general, as was mentioned under tumors, after they have once been ſuppurated and opened. And thus much may ſuffice for the general cure of ulcers.

7. The cure of ſimple ſhallow ulcers, may commonly be effected by applying a pledget arm'd with *liniment. arcæi*, or *baſilic. flav.* to the part; a plaſter of *diachyl. ſimp.* or *de minio* being laid over it; and repeating the dreſſing once a day, or ſeldomer. But if only the *cuticula* is loſt, or eat away, nothing more than a little *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapompholyg.* &c. ſpread thin upon linen, need be applied. If ſpongy fleſh ſhould grow

The cure of ſimple ſhallow ulcers.

grow up in either caſe, it may be taken down with roman vitriol, *&c.* as in healing up the ſimple ulcers made by the breaking of common tumors.

Simple, deep ulcers. 8. Simple, deep ulcers, or ſuch as are attended with bad ſymptoms, but will give way to the uſe of ordinary means, may be dreſſed with the common digeſtive, that is, venice turpentine diſſolved with the yolk of an egg, or the following.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ʒ j. *vitell. ovi dimidium, unguent. baſilic. flav. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒ ß. *pulv. myrrh. aloes āa* ℈ ij. *pulv. croc. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. āa* ʒ ß. *m. f. unguentum.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒ j. *vitellum ovi dimid. elix. proprietat.* ʒ ß. *m. f. unguentum.*

To theſe unguents may be added occaſionally *farin. fabar. hordei, colophonia, pulv. ſem. fænugræc. mel. roſat. ſyr. de roſis ſicc.* &c.

When detergents are required.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. nicotian. mell. opt. āa* ʒ j. *ung. ægyptiac. apoſtolor. āa* ʒ iij. *pulv. myrrh. rad ariſtoloch. rotund. āa* ʒ iß. *præcipitat. rub. alumin. uſt. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. unguent.*

The common thing uſed as a detergent in theſe caſes, is only a mixture of the *unguent. ægyptiac.* and *apoſtolor.* which is applied warm to the part. To this ſome add a little *tinctur. myrrh.* and others ſprinkle a mixture of equal parts of *alum. rup. uſt. præcipitat. rub. myrrh. & aloes,* on the part; or dip their armed pledgets in this powder, before they apply them. But the following liniment is preferable, as being calculated at once to digeſt, deterge, and incarn.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒ. j. *unguent. nicotian.* ʒ ß. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat. pulv. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ß. *m. f. liniment.*

The quantity of the precipitate in this liniment may be increaſed or diminiſhed as the ſymptoms require.

When

When the ulcer hath been well deterged, the dreſſings may be made more incarnative by the following liniment.

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ iß. *gum. elem.* ℥ ß. *thur. pulv. myrrh. aloes āa* ʒ ij. *rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. maſtich. oliban. āa* ʒ j. *ſarcocol. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. hyperic.* ℥ ß. *terebinth. venet. balſ. peruvian. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

To medicines of this intention may be added *pulv. rad. ireos florent. farin. fabar. unguent. aureum, mel. deſpumat.* &c.

After the ulcer has by this means been well incarn'd, it may be cicatrized in the manner already mentioned. But when the cure has been long in hand, or there happens an hyperſarcoſis, 'tis generally very difficult to induce a cicatrix. If we apprehend an hyperſarcoſis, mild epulotics ſhould be applied before the fleſh grows up equal with the lips of the ulcer; otherwiſe a *fungus* may ariſe, or an unſightly ſcar be made; by uſing the neceſſary eſcharotics to take it down. The common epulotics are *unguent. diapomphol. tutiæ, deſiccativ. rub. bol. armen. lap. calaminar. litharg. aur.* &c. But ſome always cicatrize by plaſters as *emplaſtr. diachyl. ſimpl. diachalcit. de minio.* And laſtly, there are others who choſe to touch the part to be cicatrized with *vitriol. roman.* and afterwards apply a deſiccative dreſſing. The following unguent excellently anſwers this intention.

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. cret. alb. pomphol. tutiæ, litharg. aur. āa* ℥ ß. *lapid. calaminar.* ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ vj. *camphor.* ʒ j *axung. porcin.* ℥ v. *m. f. unguent.*

An unguent of this kind might likewiſe be compoſed of *unguent. alb. camphorat. emplaſt. de minio, pulv. teſtar. oſtreor. calcinat. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. ſumach, calx lota, ceruſa, plumb. uſt. croc. mart.* &c.

9. When

Ulcers in ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous habits, or attended with a large flux of matter.

9. When ulcers happen in an ill habit of body, or ſcorbutic or ſcrophulous conſtitutions, both the internal and external cure muſt be adapted to the particular ſymptoms, as was mentioned of tumors. When an ulcer is attended with a large and draining flux of matter to the part, ſo as greatly to weaken the patient, if he be at all plethoric, it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, to cauſe a revulſion. And in order to eaſe the pain, ſuch anodyne cataplaſms, fomentations, *&c.* may be applied, as ſtand deſcribed under inflammations, phlegmons, contuſions, tumors in general, *&c.* But if none of theſe ſhall ſeem to be required, the parts about the ulcer may be bathed with warm milk, or embrocated with the following mixture.

℞ *Ol. amygdal. dulc. recens extract. ol. lini āa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ j. *tinctur. croc. laudan. liquid. āa gut.* 40 *m. f. embrocatio.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyperic. lilior. alb. roſar. āa* ℥ ß. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ iij. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* x. *m. in eundem uſum.*

If the ſymptoms at all increaſe under this treatment, the following liniment may be uſed for the dreſſing.

℞ *Unguent. nutrit. nervin. āa* ʒ vj. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *opij, croc. āa* ℈ j. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Mell. opt. unguent. dialth. āa* ℥ j. *vitellum unius ovi, camphor. croc. pulv. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. lumbricor. q. ſ. ut f. linimentum.*

Theſe ſymptoms being no more than the conſequence of the ulcer, the removal hereof will not directly tend to the cure of the ulcer itſelf; which therefore muſt be attempted in the uſual manner; regard being had not to apply thereto any ſtrongly irritating or deterging medicines, for fear of increaſing the pain, or promoting a large

large diſcharge of matter: but if ſuch kind of applications ſhould appear abſolutely neceſſary, they ought at leaſt to be mixed with anodynes.

10. When an ulcer is attended with a carious bone, and the body plethoric, phlebotomy and cathartics will be proper. And where the diſorder is inveterate, and eſpecially if it proceed from the venereal taint, a courſe of the decoction of the ſudorific woods, or a ſalivation, will be adviſeable. The ſame method is likewiſe to be purſued if a conſiderable *caries* happens in a ſcrophulous conſtitution. When by ſearch, made as above-mention'd, or by inſpection, 'tis certainly known that the bone is foul or carious; it muſt immediately be laid bare for exfoliation, either by cauſtic, inciſion, or a dilatation of the part. The method of doing it by inciſion is not adviſeable when the part is tendinous or nervous, and the veſſels large or numerous, as in the hands and feet, the great joints, the ſpine, &c. The ulcer, if it be found convenient, and anſwerable to the intention, may be dilated with a piece of gentian-root, cut into the form of a tent, and dipt in melted melilot, or the like, and afterwards preſſed out. Or tents might otherwiſe be made of elder-pitch for the ſame purpoſe, and uſed occaſionally, till the part is ſufficiently laid open. But when the *caries* is ſeated in any of the larger bones, as particularly the *ulna*, *tibia*, &c. 'tis moſt adviſeable to open the part with a potential cautery. When the bone is laid bare the whole extent of the caries, proper applications muſt be uſed to cauſe the exfoliation, or the ſeparation of the corrupted part of the bone from the ſound; for affecting whereof, the time allowed is generally forty days. The dreſſings in this caſe ought to be ſomewhat like the following.

Attended with a caries.

℞ *Tinctur. myrrh. euphorb. āa* ℥ j. *unguent. ægyptiac.* ʒ ij. *m.*

The

The *caries* may be touched with this mixture, by dipping an armed probe therein, whilſt the mixture is kept very hot, and immediately applying it to the part. Afterwards a pledget dipt in the ſame may be put into the cavity, and ſome of the following powder ſprinkled over it.

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ʒ ß. *aloes. maſtich. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian.* āa ʒ j. *pulv. flor. roſar. rub. rad. ireos florent.* āa ʒ iij. *euphorb. ſarcocol.* āa ℈ j. *m f. pulvis.*

The following ſimples and compounds, contrived into proper forms, will anſwer the ſame intention. *Myrrh. maſtich. thus, vitriol. roman. ſulphur. ol. caryoph. pulv. diapent. ſpt. vin. mel. roſat. unguent. ægyptiac.* &c. But if upon the due application of the dreſſing above-mention'd, the exfoliation of the bone is not effected in a reaſonable time, recourſe muſt be had to the *actual cautery*, the *raſpatory*, or *trepan*.

The *actual cautery* may be uſed when the *caries* happens upon a bone that lies deep, to which it may be convey'd thro' a *cannula*; the *raſpatory* will be proper in large bones, which may be readily come at, as thoſe of the ſkull; and the trepan may be neceſſary, when both tables of the ſkull, for inſtance, are carious; or when 'tis difficult or impoſſible to find the part affected by any other means. After the bone is once exfoliated, or made ſound, the ulcer is to be incarned and cicatrized in the common manner with *liniment. arcæi*, &c. pledgets of dry lint being applied to the bone till 'tis covered with fleſh; for nothing that is fat or unctuous ſhould be ſuffered to touch the bone, while it remains bare.

Putrid ulcers. 11. The cure of putrid ulcers, depends upon deterging them, and keeping them clean, by the uſe of the common dreſſing, or ſuch as we mention'd under tumors in general. But if the ulcer be extremely foul, or its ſides all lined with

a mucous or crusty matter; or if what it discharges be thin, sanious or fetid, the following mixture, used by way of lotion, may prove very successful.

℞ *spir. vin.* ℥ vj. *tinctur. myrrh.* ℥ j. *unguent. ægyptiac.* ʒ vj. *spt. sal. armoniac.* ℥. ß. *m.*

The ulcer may at each dressing be washed with this mixture, first made warm; or if there are any sinus's, it might be used as an injection, and the pledgets be armed with the following liniment.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ j. *unguent. basilic. pulv. cort. peruv. āa* ℥ ß. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ʒ ij. *balsam. peruvian.* ʒ iß. *m. f. linimentum.*

When the filth of the ulcer comes away in a slough, the putrefaction begins to stop, and the ulcer appears tolerably detergent, the quantity of the precipitate contain'd in the liniment may be diminished, and the common incarnatives take place. Various forms of remedies proper in case of this kind may be composed from the following ingredients. *Unguent. apostolor. vin. rub. alum. ust. summit. absinth. vulgar. centaur. min. hyperic. flor. rosar. rubr. balaust. bacc. myrt. ciner. clavellat. theriac. andromach. spt. vin. sal. armoniac.* &c. For more particular directions in this affair, see ulcers in general, pag. 642.

21. *Phagedænic ulcers* are to be cured by the use of internal medicines, at the same time that they are treated with proper external applications. Phlebotomy and cathartics may sometimes be required to dispose them for a cure, or forward the healing; and sometimes they will not give way without the assistance of a course of alterants, or edulcorating diet-drink of the woods, *&c.* especially if the case be venereal, or the constitution scrophulous, cancerous, *&c.* As for the external treatment, it may be as follows. The ulcer ought frequently to be washed with a warm *Phagedænic ulcers.*

warm mixture of *tinctur. myrrh. ſpt. vin.* and *unguent. ægyptiac.* or ſomething of the ſame deterſive nature. And if the lips thereof ſhould tumefy, they may be embrocated with the following.

℞ *Ol. lumbricor. amygdal. dulc. terebinth. āa* ℥ j. *camphor. ol. ſuccin āa* ʒ j *m. f. embrocatio.*

For the dreſſing

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥j. *pulv. cort. peruv. ung. de lapid. calaminar. āa* ℥ ß *præcipitat. rub. læviga.* ʒ iij. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ ß. *m.*

To this may be added occaſionally *vitriol. alb. alum. uſt. ærugo,* &c.

If by the uſe of theſe means the ulcer does not ceaſe to ſpread, but ſtill grows deep, or eats away its ſides, 'tis adviſed to touch it lightly with the actual cautery. In the beginning, indeed, of this kind of ulcer, deſiccatives will ſometimes take effect; tho' it might always be convenient to mix a ſufficient quantity of levigated precipitate along with them. Theſe deſiccatives are generally uſed either by way of liniment, or fomentation, and may conſiſt of the following ingredients. *Unguent. diapomphol. tutiæ, de plumb. de lithargy. bol. armen. cerus. ſang. dracon. croc. mart. aſtring. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. aq. aluminos. aq. calc. aq. phagedænic.* &c. During the application of theſe external remedies, it may, when the ulcer proves obſtinate, forward the cure, to exhibit emetics of *turpethum. minerale,* at due intervals; for theſe very powerfully cauſe a revulſion of the peccant matter, prevent its afflux to the part, and either correct, or diſcharge it another way.

Varicous ulcers.

13. *Varicous ulcers* cured by allaying the inflammation and pain that attend them with proper anodynes, and uſing the ſame dreſſings as in other kinds of ulcers; only ſtrong digeſtive and detergent medicines muſt here be omitted, or employ'd very ſparingly; for fear of a hæmorrhage, by corroding the blood-veſſels. The effect alſo

alſo of the remedies proper in this caſe will be greatly aſſiſted by the uſe of a ſuitable bandage to the part. If ever it be here found neceſſary to dreſs with precipitate, it ought rather to be mixed with *unguent tutiæ*, or *diapomphol.* than *liniment. arcæi* or *baſilicon.* For farther directions, ſee *Varices*, pag. 601.

14. *Sinuous ulcers* are cured by reducing them as much as poſſible to one, and treating them as formerly mentioned under tumors. Several ſinus's may be thrown into one, either by inciſion, cauſtic, or dilating them with a gentian tent. The cauſtic is generally applied to the lower or moſt depending part of the abſceſs, as well for the convenience of diſcharging the matter, as to ſtop the formation of freſh ſinus's by the corroſive property of the *pus*. When the ſinus runs ſo near the mouth of the ulcer, that a ſmall enlargement will make a communication, this may eaſily be affected by diſtending the ſides of the ulcer, from time to time, with a tent of gentian root. But when there are ſeveral ſinus's running in different directions from the original ulcer, they ought with all convenient ſpeed to be laid open by inciſion, to give exit to the matter, and for the convenience of dreſſing, and applying medicines to the whole extent of the cavity. To effect this to advantage, the inciſion-knife may be guided by means of a *cannula*, or director, to prevent its wounding any of the conſiderable veſſels. There are ſome alſo who attempt to cure ſinuous ulcers by injections; but this method is tedious, and not only apt to enlarge the cavity, but alſo to make new ones; and therefore 'tis now pretty generally neglected. When all the ſinus's are laid open, or thrown into one, dreſs with the *linimentum ſanans*, preſcribed under tumors in general. In the mean time, if the diſcharge be very conſiderable, the *Sinuous ulcers.*

matter of a bad conſiſtence, the conſtitution cacochymic, *&c.* proper diet-drinks, calomel purgatives, and turbith vomits, will greatly promote the cure; which may now be finiſh'd in the manner already mentioned under tumors.

Fiſtulous ulcers.

15. *Fiſtulous ulcers*, are the uſual conſequence of ſuch as were only ſinuous at firſt, and require much the ſame method of cure; particular regard being had to the calloſity of the fiſtulous kind: tho' we frequently meet with ſome fiſtula's that will never give way without a ſalivation; which is here generally attended with ſucceſs. And during the uſe thereof, wherever the fiſtula is ſeated, whether in the breaſt, belly, *anus*, &c. the calloſity is to be removed by inciſion, or the prudent application of cauſtics, and the orifice to be dilated by gentian tents, or opened by cauſtic or inciſion, and the remaining part of the cure to be diſpatched in the common method, or as in the cure of other ulcers. If the *fiſtula in ano* lie deep, or reach beyond the ſphincter-muſcle the patient will ſcarce be able to retain the excrements. The diſcharge is here commonly copious, and the cure but rarely effected. A proper regimen, and edulcorating remedies ſhould, however, be ordered; and the fiſtula be kept open with a pledget dipt in ſome emollient liniment. But if by the growth of a *callus*, the orifice of the ulcer ſhould be too much ſtraitned, a ſmall piece of cauſtic may be applied thereto; and after the ſeparation of the eſchar, it may be kept open as an iſſue. The *fiſtula* may be opened by inciſion, if it does not reach the *inteſtinum rectum*; the orifice being firſt enlarged, and the calloſity removed. This operation is beſt performed with the ſciſſars; by a ſnip whereof the ſinus may conveniently be laid open. But when the ulcer runs deeper, there is a method of opening it by ligature; which conſiſts in firſt dilating the *fiſtula*, and

Fiſtula in ano.

then paſſing an armed needle, or blunt pliable probe, thro' the ſinus, till it penetrate the *inteſtinum rectum*, and come thro' the *anus*. Then the thread being tied with a running knot, a ſmall bolſter of linen is to be placed underneath, and the ſtring to be tightned at each dreſſing, till by degrees it makes its own way, and leaves the ſinus open. The dreſſings ought to conſiſt of anodyne ingredients, and to be applied warm. The following are proper in this caſe. *Ol. amygdal. dulc. roſar. hyperic. unguent. dialth. vin. rub. laudan. liquid.* &c. But when the *fiſtula* runs ſo deep inwardly, that no inciſion or ligature can be made, the calloſity being firſt removed, a ſponge or gentian tent is the only thing that can well be uſed to keep the part open; being always leſſened in their dimenſions as the ulcer continues to heal. For farther information, ſee *fiſtula in ano*, under diſeaſes of the *anus*, pag. 285, &c.

16. Ulcers of long ſtanding are apt to grow hard, livid, or black, and callous on the edges. The hardneſs of ulcers is to be remedied by emollient embrocations, as with the *ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. lumbricor. ung. dialth.* &c. To which may be added warm and ſoftening plaſters, as *emp. diachyl. cum. gum. flos unguentor. de mucilaginib. de cymino*, &c. It might likewiſe be proper, before the application hereof, to foment the part with a decoction of *fol. malv. alth. flor. chamæmel. melilot. ſambuc.* &c. Or cataplaſms to anſwer the ſame intention may be made of the like ingredients, with the addition of *pulv. ſem. lini, fænugræc.* &c. as under tumors in general. When the hardneſs proves obſtinate, a fumigation of cinnabar upon the part, may be very ſucceſsful, tho' ſeveral other promiſing remedies ſhould have fail'd. And if the indurated matter may be repell'd, or diſcuſſed with ſafety, the prudent uſe of mercurial unguents or plaſters may effect it. Or the method formerly mention'd of diſcuſſing tumors may here take place. See pag. 583, &c. *Conſequences in old ulcers.*

Attended with livor and blackneſs.

17. When the ulcer appears livid or black, thro' the ſtagnation of the blood about the part; cupping, with ſcarification, may be uſed occaſionally, to promote the diſcharge thereof, and add a ſtimulus. Warm diſcutient fomentations, cataplaſms, *&c.* may likewiſe be ſerviceable, as mention'd under tumors in general, and contuſions. But if the diſcolouration or blackneſs threaten a mortification; beſides ſcarifying the part, proper ſtimulating lotions and cataplaſms, may be uſed thereto, conſiſting of *ſpt. vin. camphorat. unguent. ægyptiac. theriac. andromach. rad. raphan. ruſtican. ſem. ſinap.* &c.

With callofity.

18. Callofities upon the edges of ulcers, are either to be taken down by inciſion or cauſtic; a little red precipitate, or the like catheretic, being ſprinkled upon the remains, to prevent their future growth. Or it may be of more ſervice to dreſs them with the following.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. āa* ʒ ij *m. f. unguent.*

What farther regards the cure of ulcers, and the removal of their ſeveral ſymptoms, ſee under tumors; which when ſuppurated and broken, require much the ſame treatment with ulcers.

SECT. III. *Wounds.*

Definition.

1. A *Wound* is a recent ſeparation made in the ſoft or fleſhy parts of the body, from an external cauſe, or the motion of ſome hard and ſharp inſtrument.

If a like ſeparation happens in a bony part, 'tis term'd a *fracture.*

Cauſe.

2. All wounds proceed either from puncture, inciſion, or contuſion, according to the nature and make of the inſtrument by which they were cauſed;

cauſed; and are diviſible into *ſimple* and *compound*. The *ſimple*, are thoſe made by puncture, inciſion, or contuſion ſeparately; thoſe of the outward ſkin, without conſiderable loſs of ſubſtance, or hurt to any remarkable veſſel; and laſtly thoſe that are not complicated, or attended with dangerous ſymptoms. The *compound* are thoſe made by puncture and inciſion, at the ſame time; to which alſo may be added contuſion; thoſe attended with great loſs of fleſh, or the hurt of ſome large or conſiderable veſſel; and laſtly, thoſe made by an envenom'd inſtrument, or attended with violent ſymptoms.

3. When a *wound is made by inciſion*, an hæ- *Diagnoſtics.*
morrhage always enſues; which proves violent, if any large blood-veſſel, and particularly if an artery be cut; in which caſe florid blood flies out impetuouſly by ſtarts: but if only a vein is cut, the flux is much more moderate, and equable, and the blood of a darker colour. In a wound attended with contuſion, the hæmorrhage is generally ſmall; but the pain proves violent when it happens in a tendinous or nervous part. A fever, tumor, heat, redneſs, inflammation and pulſation in the part, are the uſual conſequences of wounds; to which may be added ſoftneſs and paleneſs about the lips thereof; and ſometimes an inſenſibility in the part, which may either grow œdematous or eryſipelatous. *Wounds accompanied with contuſion*, eſpecially thoſe in the head, are often ſucceeded by watching, delirium, convulſions, vomiting, ſyncope, a fever, *&c.* When the wound begins to digeſt, the forementioned ſymptoms increaſe, and *pus* or concocted matter appears inſtead of blood therein. After the lips are ſuppurated, the wound ſometimes turns to an ulcer. And in wounds with contuſion, and attended with great inflammation, the adjacent parts often become inſenſible, and afterwards gangrenate. Dan-

gerous wounds, as particularly thoſe wherein the tendons, nerves, *&c.* are conſiderably hurt, are often follow'd by an univerſal coldneſs of the body, horror, rigor, delirium, *&c.* and the more noble the part is, or the more it ſerves to the offices of life, the more dangerous is the wound. Wounds of the internal parts are known from the ſituation thereof, the nature of the matter they diſcharge, and other ſymptoms. Thus, for example, an internal wound in the breaſt may be attended with the ſpitting up of frothy blood, a cough, and difficulty of breathing, if the lungs are touched. A ſharp, ſhooting, or pungent pain, attended with inflammation, contraction and hardneſs of the parts, ſhews that the nerves or tendons are affected. But when a nerve is cut aſunder, the pain proves leſs; or rather only a numbneſs of the part is perceived. And when nothing more than a fleſhy part is wounded, the pain is commonly heavy or obtuſe. Upon the increaſe of the heat and pain, we know that the time of ſuppuration is at hand: but a violent burning pain, or an extreme degree of coldneſs, threatens a ſphacelation or mortification of the part. When the œſophagus is cut, the aliment ſwallowed down comes out at the wound. Deglutition alſo in that caſe proves difficult or painful; and the hiccup, vomiting, fainting, cold-ſweats, and coldneſs in the extremities, uſually come on. In wounds of the *aſpera arteria*, the breath comes out at the orifice; the patient brings up blood, is apt to cough, and finds it difficult to ſpeak. In wounds of the hart, the blood flows out impetuouſly, and in great quantities, eſpecially if the larger veſſels are cut. If the hæmorrhage be violent, and proceed from the right ſide, 'tis preſumed the *vena cava* is hurt; but if from the left, the *aorta*. If the diaphragm be wounded, the patient finds a difficulty of breath-

breathing, a hoarſeneſs, a pain about the baſtard ribs and the ſpine. If in wounds of the abdomen, the blood which iſſues appears of a blackiſh colour, 'tis reckoned a ſign that the liver is affected. Wounds in the ſtomach are attended with nauſea, vomiting, *ſingultus*, cold-ſweats, *ſyncope*, &c. and the chyle ſometimes comes thro' the wound. If the leſſer inteſtines ſuffer, the patient commonly vomits up a green kind of matter, and the aliment paſſes thro' the orifice; but when the larger are wounded, the excrements eſcape that way. If a wound be received in the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, and the blood iſſuing therefrom be black, and the patient breathes with difficulty, 'tis a preſumption that the ſpleen is touched. When a wound is received in the kidneys, as by an inſtrument paſſing thro' the region of the loins, near the diaphragm, the urine will commonly appear bloody, and a pain be felt, reaching from the groin to the teſticles. But if the uterers are hurt, the urine will paſs thro' the wound. In wounds of the bladder, a pain is perceived in the groin; and the urine is diſcharged thro' the orifice. The patient alſo is in this caſe ſometimes afflicted with a vomiting as well as other ſymptoms. When the uterus is wounded, the groins and hips ſuffer by conſent of parts; and there is a flux of blood thro' the pudendum. Wounds of the head, which go as deep as the *pericranium*, are attended with ſevere acute pains, and ſometimes with convulſions. If the ſkull be depreſſed, the ſymptoms are more violent, and eſpecially the convulſions; which in this caſe often prove continual, till a remedy is applied. The ſame holds true, when the *meninges* of the brain are affected; but if once the *cerebellum* is touched, preſent death enſues: and this will ſometimes happen upon great concuſſions, or contuſions of

the head, or depreſſions of the ſkull, when no wound of the *meninges*, or brain, or fracture of the ſkull could be obſerved. Upon wounds or contuſions in the head, *meninges*, or *medulla ſpinalis*, a vomiting, ſtupor, loſs of ſpeech, a paralyſis of the limbs, *&c.* frequently ſucceed. Laſtly, all wounds made with poiſoned inſtruments, are generally attended with great pain, and a livid colour, which by degrees turns black, and brings on a mortification. Sometimes alſo they cauſe an univerſal heat, tremor, delirium, ſyncope, *&c.*

Prognoſtics. 4. Wounds of the brain, but eſpecially of the *cerebellum*, thoſe of the ſpinal marrow, the heart, lungs and diaphragm; as alſo thoſe of the larger veſſels, as of the *aorta*, *vena cava*, *arteria pulmonaris*, &c. large ones of the *æſophagus*, ſtomach, *trachea*, inteſtines, liver, and the greater veſſels of the bladder, and all envenom'd wounds, are generally mortal. Thoſe that happen in aged perſons, and very young children, may likewiſe prove mortal, tho' they appear but ſlight. And errors in the non-naturals may render thoſe deſtructive or difficult of cure, which otherwiſe might eaſily be healed. Bating for theſe particular caſes, or thoſe of the like nature, external recent wounds are generally cured in a ſhort time, without much trouble. But thoſe which are internal prove more dangerous; eſpecially if any conſiderable nerves, tendons, ligaments, or membranes are affected: theſe parts being always the moſt apt to gangrenate. And for the ſame reaſon, wounds with contuſion are much more dangerous than thoſe from bare puncture or inciſion. When the lips of a wound are at a great diſtance from one another, and much inflamed, it is accounted an unfavourable ſign. Thoſe wounds which happen along the direction of the fibres of the muſcles, are much eaſier cured than ſuch as run acroſs. In very large

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or very deep wounds, the cold external air being admitted, is very apt to coagulate the blood all around. If a ſmall puncture be attended with great inflammation, 'tis accounted dangerous. A lividneſs appearing along with an inflammation of the part, denotes ſome danger. And a ſudden paleneſs of the wound, that was at firſt inflamed, either in the time of ſuppuration, or before it, is reckon'd a very bad ſymptom. The drier any wound appears, the leſs it will uſually ſuppurate, and with the worſe ſymptoms. When the ſuppuration is actually begun, and the wound grows dry of a ſudden, 'tis a bad ſign. To have the lips of the wound exceeding painful, greatly inflamed, eroded or chapp'd in the time of ſuppuration, denotes ſome difficulty in the cure, attended with danger. When, inſtead of a white laudable *pus*, the matter diſcharged is thin or green, or changes the probe or chirurgical inſtrument yellow or black, the wound is reckoned of the worſt kind. If the lips of a large wound ſwell not, 'tis dangerous; but if they dry and ſink of a ſudden without ſuppurating, mortal. When the large veſſels, which ſupply the part with nouriſhment, are cut away, amputation, if practicable, muſt be uſed; otherwiſe a mortification of the part will enſue. Thoſe wounds generally prove troubleſome which happen in an ill ſtate of body; and eſpecially after having uſed a poor or hardy diet. Wounds are reputed more dangerous and difficult to cure in the winter than in ſummer; and in the autumn than in the ſpring. Wounds attended with fractures are much more troubleſome and hard to cure than ſuch as are ſimple: and where any foreign bodies interpoſe, the cure proceeds the ſlower. A high fever attending wounds, eſpecially if before their ſuppuration, is dangerous; ſo likewiſe are watching, vomiting, convulſions, *&c.* Wounds ſuppurate the eaſier

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in ſanguine conſtitutions, but the hardeſt in ſuch as are eſteem'd bilious, or melancholic: in the former they uſually require but about ſeven days, and in the latter eleven, and ſometimes fourteen. If after ſuppuration the fleſh of the wound appears firm and florid, 'tis a very good ſign; but a bad one if it be hard and ſmooth, ſoft, flaccid or ſpongy; as denoting a difficulty in the cure. Calloſities riſing upon the edges of wounds ſometimes prove very hard to remove. And if the fleſh grows up unequally, after the ſuppuration, it hinders the formation of the *cicatrix*.

Regimen. 5. If the patient be plethoric, or the ſymptoms induce an inflammation, a ſlender regimen is the moſt proper. But if the cure has been long protracted, and the patient brought low, or if he had been accuſtomed to live in a liberal manner, the moderate uſe of fleſh and wine muſt be indulged him. If upon the cure of any large wound, the patient ſhould be left phthiſical, or if the cure ſhould be attended with great difficulty, a milk diet, with a courſe of the teſtaceous powders, may be of conſiderable ſervice.

Cure in general. 6. If the ſymptoms of a recent wound be violent, or the body plethoric, or cacochymic, it will be convenient to begin the cure with phlebotomy, gentle cathartics, or purging glyſters; vulnerary drinks, apozems, ptiſans, as alſo paregorics and cardiacs being interpoſed occaſionally, as having a conſiderable power to facilitate, or forward the cure. But pectoral apozems, decoctions and linctus's, are likely to prove moſt ſerviceable in deep wounds of the *thorax*; as the common vulnerary drinks are ſaid to be in thoſe of the *abdomen*. Proper forms of ſuch medicines may be compoſed occaſionally with the following ingredients. *Conſolida major, alchimilla, agrimonia, ſanicula, artemiſia, plantago, equiſetum, bedera terreſtris, centaurium, hypericum, millefol.*

ſcord.

ſcord. rad. tormentil. valerian. &c. to which may be added, in ſcorbutical caſes, *lign. guaiac. ſarſaparil. ſaſſafras*, &c. Powders or electuaries to anſwer the ſame intention may be made of *gum. arabic. tragacanth. ſal. prunel. rad. alth. conſ. cynoſbat. roſar. rub. balſam. lucatel. ſyr. balſamic.* &c. Or if the bladder be hurt, detergents required, or the patient is found venereal *terebinth. venet. ſperm. ceti, balſam. tolu*, &c. In particular, we may proceed in wounds of the *thorax* much after the ſame manner as in diſeaſes of the breaſt. See pag. 95, &c.

By bandage.

7. In the cure of all large wounds, *bandages* and *ſutures* are required to fit and diſpoſe them for healing. There are three kinds of *bandages* of general uſe for this purpoſe; the *incarnative*, the *retentive* and the *expulſive*. The *incarnative bandage* conſiſts of a double roller, whoſe length and breadth are ſuited to the part, the nature of the caſe, and ſeaſon of the year. This bandage is uſually applied firſt to the middle of the oppoſite part of the wound where having made two or three turns, it muſt afterwards aſcend and deſcend alternately; by which means it will both contribute to diſcharge any extraneous matter at the orifice of the wound, and alſo prevent a farther collection thereof. And this kind of bandage is principally uſed in ſimple wounds, whilſt they are yet freſh and bleeding. The *retentive bandage* is that made uſe of merely to keep the dreſſings cloſe to the wounded part, that their virtue may the better affect the wound; and therefore is very ſimple, tho' it always ought to be ſuited to the nature and ſituation of the part whereto it is applied. The *expulſive bandage* conſiſts of a roller with one head, of a length and breadth ſuited to the deſign, and the particular part that requires it. The method of applying it is firſt to make two or three tight turns upon the

The incarnative.

The retentive

The expulſive.

the ſound part, under the ſeat of the matter to be diſcharged, ſlackening the hand as the roller is carried higher, ſo that it may preſs the leſs. But if the matter be lodged in the cavity of the wound, and its evacuation is deſired, the courſe of the roller muſt be the contrary to what was juſt now mentioned. This bandage is of uſe to prevent a large flux of humors to the wound, as well as to expel the matter of wounds, fiſtula's, ſinuous ulcers, *&c.* 'Tis a requiſite caution in the uſe of all kinds of bandages not to roll them too tight, for fear of an inflammation, or a mortification, *&c.*

By ſuture, viz.

8. *Sutures* are of two kinds; being made either with a needle, or by dry-ſtitching, as 'tis called. Of the former kind there are three different ſpecies; *viz. the incarnative*, the *ſutura pellionum*, or glover's ſtitch, and the *conſerver*. The *incarnative ſuture* is made by ſtitches taken at a proper diſtance from each other. Thus, for example, if the wound be but about two inches broad, a ſingle ſtitch taken in the middle may be ſufficient to keep the lips cloſe enough together; but more ſtitches will be required when the wound is of a greater length. Eight days are commonly allowed for uniting the lips of deep tranſverſe wounds; that is, wounds which happen contrary to the direction of the fibres: but in other common caſes, where the wound is ſhallow, three or four days may be ſufficient for that purpoſe. But if the lips of the wound ſhould happen not to be joined when the ſtitches are taken out, it may be convenient afterwards to uſe the dry ſtitch. The *ſutura pellionum* is uſed in wounds of the arteries and veins; as alſo in thoſe of the inteſtines; and in both caſes the ſtitches are ſuffered to remain till they come away of their own accord. But if they ſhould be corroded, or fall off too ſoon, or before the ſymptoms

The incarnative.

Glover's ſtitch.

ſymptoms are remedied, it will be neceſſary to repeat the operation. The *conſerver* is princi- *Conſerver,*
pally of uſe in large wounds, as thoſe of the gullet, *aſpera arteria*, &c. and particularly in the hair-lip. This ſuture conſiſts in thruſting one needle, or more, as the length of the wound ſhall require, tranſverſly, and at a proper depth, thro' both lips thereof; and the needles being left fix'd in the part with their ends ſticking out both ways, a ſtrong wax'd thread is to be run ſeveral times over one end of each needle, and under the other end of the ſame, after the manner that taylors ſometimes faſten a needle on their ſleeve; by which means the lips of the wound will be forcibly held together. But before this operation is enter'd upon in caſe of the hair-lip, the ſkin on either ſide of the ſlit ought to be firſt taken off; and the ſuture ſhould then be made while the part is yet bleeding. The *dry ſuture* *and dry ſtitch.*
is made with ſmall pieces of linen-cloth, indented like a ſaw, ſo that the teeth may fall between each other, and the whole row be cloſed. The cloth, before 'tis cut into this form, ſhould be ſpread with ſomething like the following, in order to its firm adheſion.

℞ *Ichthyocol. acet. opt. āa q. ſ. & coque ſimul ad emplaſtri conſiſtentiam.*

Or,

℞ *Bitumen. colophon. thuris, reſin. āa* ℥ j. *maſtich. gum. tacamahac. tragacanth. āa* ℥ ß. *ſang. dracon. bol. armen. farin. tritic. āa* ʒ iij. *albumin. ovi q. ſ. ut f. emplaſtr. durioris conſiſtentiæ.*

Plaſters thus prepared, being cut into the proper form, are to be applied upon the firm fleſh, according to the length of the wound, reaching from it to the diſtance of ſome inches; and after they are dried or well faſten'd to the part, the lips of the wound being approached, they may conveniently be held together by the ſuture

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in that poſture. This kind of ſuture is principally uſed to wounds in the face, to prevent unſightly ſcars; and may alſo take place where the patient, thro' fear of pain, will not readily admit of others. 'Tis likewiſe very convenient when the fibres of the muſcles are cut acroſs; and where 'tis difficult or impoſſible to apply a bandage. In the other kinds of ſutures the ſtitches ought always to be taken at a depth proportionable to that of the wound; care being had to avoid the nerves as much as poſſible. In long wounds the ſtitches are beſt begun at the ends; but in ſhort ones at the middle.

Cure of a ſimple wound, or wounds in general.

9. The firſt ſtep to be taken in the cure of a *ſimple wound*, is to remove whatever may obſtruct the ſame. To this end it will be convenient to cleanſe it of its grumous or coagulated blood, and to extract any heterogeneous body that may happen to be lodged therein. It will likewiſe be proper to let it diſcharge a moderate quantity of blood, which may, upon occaſion, ſupply the place of phlebotomy, and the better diſpoſe the wound to heal. Afterwards the whole cavity thereof may be very gently wiped with doſſils dipt in warm red wine. Then the lips may be brought together by means of the *dry ſuture*, or with the aſſiſtance of two bolſters preſſing in oppoſite directions, and covering the wound with a pledget dipt in *balſam. peruv.* or *ol. amygd. dulc.* to be kept on by a proper bandage, which ought not to be very tight. And in order to prevent any ſtagnation of the blood, or diſcolouration of the part, *&c.* it might not be amiſs if both the bolſters and bandage were, at each dreſſing, till about the ſeventh day, dipt in warm ſpirit of wine. After thus eaſing the pain, and removing the ſymptoms, the wound may be ſuppurated, deterged, incarned and cicatrized, as formerly mention'd under tumors and ulcers.

ulcers. But when any extraneous body is lodg'd in the wound, and obſtructs the cure, its extraction ought ſpeedily to be attempted. To this end the patient muſt be placed as much as poſſible in the very poſture in which he received the wound; ſo that the offending body or inſtrument may be extracted by the ſame way that it entred. But if the paſſage be not wide enough for this purpoſe, it may be enlarged occaſionally. However, if any very conſiderable veſſels lie in the way, or the offending body be fixed deep in the joints, or the like, 'tis often adviſeable to leave it to itſelf; for ſuch things are frequently expelled by the natural mechaniſm or power of the body, either in the way of impoſtume or otherwiſe, and ſometimes ſuch materials have long remain'd fix'd in the part, without cauſing any inconvenience to the patient. But if the wounding body enters far, be barbed, or the like, 'tis ſometimes moſt proper to extract it at the part oppoſite to that of its entrance. A knowledge, however, muſt be had of the figure and ſituation of the inſtrument, before the operation can ſafely be attempted. And firſt the blood ought to be wiped away, the mouths of the bleeding veſſels obſerved, and the hæmorrhage ſtopped in the uſual manner, or by the uſe of aſtringents, ſuch as powder'd aloes, and frankincenſe, mix'd up with the white of an egg and furr of a hare, and applied to the apertures of the bleeding canals. If this fails, the more powerful aſtringents or eſcharotics may be uſed, ſuch as *vitriol. roman.* &c. But if the extremities of the bleeding veſſels do not appear, 'tis proper to cut away the fleſh, and ſearch for them, that they may be tied or ſtitch'd up, in order to ſtop the flux. When by theſe means the foreign body is extracted, and the hæmorrhage ſtopp'd; the cavity of the wound may be cloſely filled up with pledgets charged with the common aſtringents;

gents; ſecuring them by the uſe of a proper bandage.

In this ſtate the wound may be left till the danger of the return of the hæmorrhage is over; which, as the wound was large or ſmall, and the veſſels conſiderable or not, may be in the compaſs of two, three, or four days; when no ligature has been uſed. In the mean time the adjacent part may be now and then fomented with warm ſpirit of wine, oxycrate, or the like, to prevent any ſtagnation. If the mouth of the wound be too ſmall, it ought to be enlarged; and continually kept wider than the bottom. Convenient ducts or drains ſhould likewiſe be made in proper parts of the wound, to diſcharge the matter, that it may not lodge, and by eating away the fleſh, cauſe ſinus's, and obſtruct the cure. To effect this the better, it ought to be obſerved what poſture the wounded part requires to be in whilſt 'tis dreſſed, in order to the diſlodgment of the matter. For what would run from a part when erect, may ſtagnate in it when 'tis prone. After the extraction of any hard, extraneous body, which has made a contuſion in the part, proper digeſtives are to be applied, to convert whatever is not ſolid fleſh into *pus*, and bring it away; to which may be added detergents, as mention'd in the cure of tumors and ulcers. But if the contuſion were very large, it may be more convenient, as well as expeditious, by cutting away what is mangled, to reduce it, if poſſible, without going too deep, to a common or ſimple fleſh-wound. Or elſe it may be ſcarified, and afterwards dreſſed with digeſtives. When the contuſion is ſo great as to endanger a mortification, the part may be dreſſed with a warm mixture of *mel. ægyptiac.* and *ſpirit. vin. camphorat.* And thus much may ſerve for the cure of wounds in general.

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10. In order to the cure of *wounds of the veins and arteries*, a cooling regimen, and refrigerating internal medicines may be conducive at the beginning, or in order to ſtop the hæmorrhage. Thus a glaſs of ſpring-water with a little *ſal. prunel.* may be given now and then; as alſo cooling emulſions, opiates, *&c.* if there ſhall be occaſion. Proper externals muſt likewiſe be applied to the part, in order to ſtop the bleeding; which proceeding only from the capillaries, or ſmaller branches of the veins and arteries, the common aſtringents need only be added to the dreſſings, generally applied for the cure of the wound. *Wounds of the veins and arteries.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen.* ʒ ij. *reſin. pulveriſat. thur. aloes, farin. tritic. vitriol. alb. āa* ʒ ß. *albumin. ovi q. ſ. ad aptam conſiſtentiam m.*

To this or the like may be added occaſionally, *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. nuc. cypreſs. gallæ, ſumach, acacia, ſarcocol.* &c. Or if theſe ſhould fail, the ſtronger eſcharotics, ſuch as *calcanth.* &c. may be uſed in their ſtead. If the larger veſſels are cut, pellets of lint moiſten'd with oxycrate, and rolled either in white or roman vitriol, may be applied to the mouths thereof; and over them the common ſtyptic, or that above ſet down; covering all with a plaſter of *deminium*, or the like. But when theſe gentler means will not take effect, an actual cautery may be uſed. When an artery happens to be cut longitudinally, it may be ſtitched up, if the part admits thereof. This kind of wounds, if the ſymptoms will allow of it, need be dreſſed no more than once in four or five days.

11. In *wounds of the nerves and tendons*, the dreſſings may be of the following kind, and ought always to be uſed warm. *Wounds of the nerves and tendons.*

℞ *Balſam. ſulphur. terebinthinat. ſpt. vin. āa.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. terebinth.* ʒ ij. *tinct. euphorb.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. lilior.* ʒ iß. *balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. ol. terebinth.* ʒß. *ol. ſabin. rutæ chym. āa gut.* iij. *m.*

A mixture of oil of roſes and common ſalt, uſed in the beginning of the cure of theſe wounds, is likewiſe much commended. A mixture alſo of *baſilicon* and *liniment. arcæi* applied warm, is a good medicine in theſe caſes. But the following may prove more ſerviceable.

℞ *Balſam ſulphur. terebinthinat.* ℔ ß. *ceræ flav.* ʒ iv. *gum. elem. pulv. euphorb. maſtich. āa* ʒß. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ij. *ol. rutæ chym.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

If upon the uſe hereof the ſymptoms do not abate, ſo much of the tendon ought to be laid bare as is neceſſary to the free and immediate dreſſing of the wound; otherwiſe it will, from time to time, diſcharge a ſanious matter, and continue to ſuppurate without healing: but being laid bare, and the medicines coming into immediate contract with the nerve or tendon, the wounded part is ſoon ſuppurated and healed. But when the ſymptoms continue violent upon account of a nerve, or tendon, being not quite cut thro', it ought immediately to be divided. Care muſt all along be had to mitigate the pain occaſioned by the wound, and prevent an inflammation of the part, by proper emollients, anodyne cataplaſms, embrocations, *&c.* as alſo by the internal uſe of opiates, if required; as in the caſe of tumors. The ſame treatment will likewiſe ſerve in wounds of the ligaments; only the dreſſings ſhould here be made more drying, as by the addition of *pulv. tutiæ, calx lota*, &c.

Wounds attended with fractures.

12. *Wounds joined with a violent fracture*, which affords little hopes of a cure, eſpecially when the fracture happens in a large joint, or when a great bone is cruſhed to pieces, demand no immediate

mediate and peculiar regard; only the hæmorrhage being ſtopped, we may proceed to amputation. But if a conſiderable part of the bone remains unhurt, or there is reaſon to expect a re-union, the wound is carefully to be examin'd, the place of the fracture determined, the fragments or looſe pieces cautiouſly pull'd away, and thoſe which ſtick any thing faſt left to the management of ſuppuration. It will alſo require to be conſidered, whether theſe fragments ſhould be extracted through the preſent wound, or a new one be made for that purpoſe. When the bone is laid bare, its exfoliation is to be promoted by touching it with *ſpirit. vin. tinct. myrrh. & aloes*: or *euphorb. diapent.* gentian powder, or the like, may be ſprinkled on the doſſils, moiſten'd in the tincture of myrrh, *&c.* and applied to the part. Care is to be had that the fleſh grow not upon the bone before the exfoliation; otherwiſe it will prove ſpongy, and tend to ſpread the *caries*. In order to the prevention whereof, the bare bone muſt be defended from the air; nor ſhould any *pus* or ſanious matter be permitted to touch it. With the greateſt caution, 'tis ſeldom found poſſible to prevent this exfoliation; the time required for which is uſually thirty or forty days; and in all this time the ſurface of the bone ſhould be kept dry, and untouched with any unctuous medicine; which might increaſe the *caries*, and prevent the exfoliation. If in a wound, any of the leſſer bones, as the joints of the fingers, *&c.* are quite ſhattered; the remaining part is preſently to be taken off upon the ſound fleſh. And in theſe caſes, where the leſſer joints are concern'd, the chiſſel and mallet are alone ſufficient for the purpoſe; but in the larger, the ſkin and fleſh ought to be divided by the knife, before amputation. Bullets, or the like, lodged in the bones, are commonly extracted by means

of the *terebellum*; as thoſe ſeated in the fleſhy parts, are by the long forceps, crane's-bill, *&c.*

Wounds attended with contuſion.

13. *Contuſion is a frequent attendant of wounds*, eſpecially of thoſe made by gun-ſhot, or join'd with fractures. If the contuſion be ſo great as to threaten a mortification, the part is to be ſcarified, and dreſſed with a mixture of *mel. ægyptiac. ſpt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh.* &c. And after this, it will be proper to convert the bruiſed fleſh into *pus*, by the uſe of the common digeſtives, ſuch as a mixture of *liniment. arcæi, terebinth. venet. unguent. baſilic. balſam. peruvian. vitel. ovi*, &c. But in order to eaſe the pain, and promote a laudable digeſtion, anodyne cataplaſms, with the *farina lini, fœnugræc. mica panis alb. rad. alth. lilior. alb.* &c. are proper. Embrocations alſo may be of ſervice here; as mentioned under tumors and contuſions.

With luxation.

14. When *a wound is attended with luxation*, the part is immediately to be reduced, and the hæmorrhage to be ſtopped. The inflammation may afterwards be prevented, or abated, by the uſe of emollient or anodyne fomentations, *&c.*

Envenom'd wounds.

15. The cure of *envenomed wounds*, whether cauſed by poiſoned inſtruments, or the bite of enraged, mad, or poiſonous creatures, depends upon the timely uſe of ſcarification, and cupping upon the part; and the rubbing thereon the fat or oil of the creature, as particularly in caſe of the viper; or in general by uſing ſomething like the following, in the way of lotion.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *elix. proprietat.* ℥ j. *mel. ægyptiac.* ℥ ß. *m.*

A ſolution of bay-ſalt in the common lixivium, or urine, is alſo much commended for the ſame purpoſe. After the uſe of the lotion, drawing, detergent, or alexipharmic cataplaſms and plaſters may be applied with ſome advantage. Such kind of forms are properly compoſed with

the following ingredients. *Cepa. coct. galban. ſagapen. opopanax, aſa fœtida, theriac. andromach. ol. ſcorpion. ſulphur. viv.* &c.

16. When *wounds happen in the head*, and are attendéd with contuſion, it may be proper to ſhave the adjacent parts, and embrocate them with ſomething like the following. *Wounds in the head.*

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *ol. roſar. hyperic. a* ℥ j. *m.*

Some make uſe only of warm wine, oil, vinegar or oxycrate for this purpoſe; and afterwards apply ſome ſuch as the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Farin. hordei, fabar. āa* ℥ij. *pulv. nuc. cypreſs. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. āa* ℥ ß. *coque in oxycrat. q. ſ. ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmatis, tum adde albumen unius ovi, ol. roſar. rub.* ℥ iß. *m. f. cataplaſma.*

If the wound in the head be recent, ſimple, and made by a ſharp inſtrument, it may immediately be ſtitched up, and covered with the *emplaſtr. de minio.* And this method is ſometimes ſucceſsful, even tho' the ſkull itſelf be cut; provided no ill ſymptoms indicate a contrary method. Where the ſkull is laid bare, tho' the bone be not foul or carious, yet 'tis found neceſſary to raſp it; that the inequality or roughneſs cauſed thereby, may promote the growth and adheſion of new fleſh. When the temporal muſcle is wounded by inciſion, the lips are firſt to be brought cloſe together, by the moſt convenient future; and the dreſſing ſhould conſiſt of warm *liniment. arcæi*, or the like; being covered with a plaſter of paracelſus. If the *dura* or *pia mater* be wounded, and a hæmorrhage happen at the ſame time, this may firſt be ſtopt in the common method, or the uſe of phlebotomy; a ſlender diet being likewiſe enjoined. After the hæmorrhage is ſtopped, if ſigns of an inflammation appear, emollient fomentations, prepared with *rad. alth. ſem. fœnugræc. lini*, &c. ought to be uſed to the part; and the dreſſings may conſiſt of ſoft doſſils

dipt in warm *ſyrup. de roſis ſiccis, mel. roſat. ſpt. vini, terebinth. venet.* or the like. But if there be a tendency to putrefaction, it will be convenient to add thereto, *mel. ægyptiac. tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ſyr. abſinth.* &c.

Wounds of the brain. 18. In *wounds of the brain*, as well as the meninges, the following compoſitions will be of the greateſt uſe for the dreſſings; being varied as there ſhall appear occaſion.

℞ *Mel. roſat. ſpt. vin. āa m.*

Or,

℞ *Sarcocol. thur.* ʒ iß. *myrrh. aloes, āa* ʒ ß. *pulv. centaur. min. flor. hyperic. āa* ʒ j. *ſaccbar. cand. rub.* ʒ ij. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ iv. *vin. rubr.* ʒ viij. *ſpt. vin.* ℔ j. *infunde in balneo mariæ, & colaturæ adde balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j.

During the uſe hereof, the lips of the wound in the hairy ſcalp, as alſo the *cranium*, may be dreſſed with ſomething like the following.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. mel. opt. āa* ʒ iß. *gum. elem.* ʒ j. *myrrh. thur. croc. āa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ß. *vitellum unius ovi m. ſ. a.*

Wounds in the face. 19. *Wounds in the face* are generally cured with the aſſiſtance of a ſuture, and principally that of the *dry kind*. But when they are attended with bad ſymptoms, the common method is made choice of.

In the eyes. 20. In *wounds of the eyes*, no oily medicines are allowed to be uſed, except to the external parts. If a bandage be here required, it ſhould be extended to both eyes, by reaſon of the common motion thereof. In caſe of a tumefaction or contuſion attending wounds in the eye, cataplaſms, mucilages, and collyriums, as preſcribed under diſeaſes of the eyes, will here be proper; and may be uſed as the caſe requires. If the eye-lid and *tunica conjunctiva* be wounded, leaf-gold, gold-beaters ſkin, or the like, ſhould be interpoſed between them, to prevent their growing together.

21. *Wounds*

21. *Wounds in the external part of the ear* may be cloſed with the *dry ſuture*; or if that be inſufficient, a ſeparation of the lips may be prevented by means of the *incarnative ſutures*, a deſiccative plaſter being applied over the part. But if the wound reach to the auditory paſſage, it will be proper to keep in the ear a ſmall ſponge-tent, to prevent a fungus; or to hinder the matter from falling in and corrupting the *tympanum*. *In the ear and noſe.*

Wounds in the noſe are to be treated much like thoſe of the ears, unleſs when joined with a fracture; to which due regard muſt always be had.

22. *Wounds of the tongue* may conveniently be ſewed up; but the ſtitches ought to be deep, becauſe of the motion and ſoftneſs of the part. After the operation, it will be proper to hold in the mouth ſome ſuch as the following mixture. *Of the tongue.*

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ʒ ij. *alumin. rup.* ʒ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantagin. roſar. rub. vin. rub. āa* ʒ iß. *ſyr. de moris de rub. idæis mel. roſat. āa* ʒ ß. *tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ij. *m.*

23. In *wounds of the jugulars*, the uſe of proper bandages muſt be joined with that of external aſtringents, ſuch as *ſang. dracon. bol. armen.* &c. to which ſome add eſcharotics, ſuch as *vitriol. alb. vitriol. roman.* &c. and mix them up together with the white of an egg and vinegar. Then tents dipped in this mixture are applied to the mouths of the bleeding veins or arteries. But after the veſſels are once tied up, it may be ſufficient to employ the common aſtringents; the dreſſing being kept on by the hand, or otherwiſe, and not removed for ſome days after. But if the hæmorrhage be very violent, the actual cautery is ſometimes required. In this caſe likewiſe *Of the jugulars.*

wiſe it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, by way of revulſion. A ſlender diet ſhould be ordered, and a regular obſervance of the non-naturals. In other reſpects the procedure here is much the ſame with the general cure of wounds of the veins and arteries.

Of the recurrent nerves.

24. When the *recurrent nerves are wounded*, it will be adviſeable to add to the digeſtives employed *ol. hyperic. balſ. peruv. pulv. bol. armen. aloe, maſtich. thus*, &c. And it is here obſervable, that if both theſe nerves are cut aſunder, the uſe of ſpeech is loſt; but if only one be cut, the voice thereupon becomes hoarſe.

Of the aſpera arteria.

25. *Wounds of the aſpera arteria* are not in themſelves mortal; tho' they frequently prove ſo when the nerves or jugulars are at the ſame time affected. Whether a wound in the *aſpera arteria* happen tranſverſly or longitudinally, it muſt be ſtitched up pretty deep, to prevent a ſeparation, after the manner obſerv'd in the operation of the hare-lip, and dreſs'd with the *liniment. arcæi*, a proper proportion of *balſ. peruv. pulv. maſtich. thuris*, &c. being added thereto. Sometimes 'tis neceſſary to keep the lower part of the wound open by means of a ſmall ſilver pipe, to prevent the matter from falling down upon the lungs. Gargles are likewiſe neceſſary in this caſe, and may conſiſt of the *decoct. pectoral.* with *mel. roſat. ſyr. de moris*, &c. The diet in the mean time ſhould be liquid and conſolidating; or turn upon gellies and the like. If the wound be tranſverſe, the patient's head ſhould lie in a reclining poſture; but if longitudinal, erect.

Of the æſophagus.

26. *Wounds of the æſophagus* muſt be ſewed up with cloſe ſtitches; after which, aſtringents, with a compreſs and retentive bandage, may be applied. But if the ſtitches ſhould tear out, or looſen before the wound conſolidates, freſh ones muſt be made; or elſe this caſe may be treated

treated as a wound in the *aſpera arteria*. The diet ſhould here be liquid, and conſiſt of milk, gellies, &c. Lambatives of *ſperma ceti*, *ol. amygdal. dulc.* *ſyr. balſamic. conſ. cynosbat.* &c. are alſo proper in this caſe.

27. *Wounds of the thorax*, which do not penetrate into the cavity thereof, are cured as the common ſpecies, happening in fleſhy parts of the body. But if a fracture attends, the ſplinters of the broken bones, if any ſuch there are, ought firſt to be carefully extracted; otherwiſe, by pricking the internal parts, they may occaſion violent ſymptoms. Phlebotomy is generally allowed to be ſerviceable in this caſe. The diet ought to be ſlender. And proper pectorals may be exhibited to advantage. In the mean time, the wound is to be kept open in the moſt depending part thereof, in order to diſcharge the *pus*, till the quantity evacuated ſhall become ſmall; after which the patient may be purged; and if there be occaſion, a courſe of diet-drink, prepared with the woods, may be ordered. *Of the thorax.*

In penetrating wounds of the *thorax*, reaching to the lungs, the diet ought to be light, and eaſy of digeſtion. Phlebotomy, lenient cathartics, diuretic and balſamic medicines may likewiſe be of ſervice. And theſe may be order'd after the ſame manner as in caſe of the *empyema*, *phthiſis*, or other pulmonic diſorders. The poſture of the patient muſt be ſo contrived that the orifice of the wound may decline, in order to diſcharge the matter thro' a ſilver *cannula*, or by means of a ſponge-tent, or the like. If the wound was made by gun-ſhot, vulnerary injections may be uſed to advantage; becauſe the conſiderable loſs of ſubſtance in this caſe gives an opportunity for the return of the liquor uſed in this manner; which would happen otherwiſe when the wound is made by puncture. The injections for this pur-

purpoſe might be made of *rad. tormentil. conſolid. maj. rad. ireos, decoct. pectoral. mel. roſat.* &c. And to theſe may be added occaſionally *rad. ariſtoloch. long. tinct. myrrh. & aloes*, &c. but the latter ingredients being apt to irritate the fibres, and excite a cough, they are frequently rejected. The parts adjacent to the wound may be bathed or fomented with *ſpirit. vin. & ol. roſar.* &c. Liquid digeſtives may likewiſe be uſed; and when but a ſmall quantity of laudable matter is diſcharged, and the patient is found to breathe freely, the wound may directly be healed up and ſkin'd over; tho' pulmonic wounds have ſometimes been cured, even when the running has appeared conſiderable. Its quantity, when immoderate, may be leſſened by the uſe of evacuating medicines, and a dietetic courſe of the ſudorific woods. But towards the end of the cure, the patient ſhould always be purged. In theſe caſes 'tis no very uncommon thing to find a critical diſcharge of the *pus* or matter, made either by urine or expectoration.

Wounds of the abdomen.

28. In *wounds penetrating the abdomen*, if the *omentum* or other of the contained parts bulge out, they are immediately to be replaced: but if the orifice proves too ſmall conveniently to admit thereof, it ought to be enlarged. If the internal parts appear to be diſcoloured or tumefied, they may be fomented with warm red wine, or a decoction of *flor. chamæmel. abſinth. vulgar. bac. laur. junip.* &c. before they are replaced. But in caſe the *omentum* appear to be hard, livid, or mortified, the part ought to be cut off; a ligature being firſt paſſed about it, to prevent a hæmorrhage, and the thread permitted to hang out of the wound till the part ſeparates and comes entirely away with it. In ſtitching up the wounds of the abdomen, great care muſt be had of touching the inteſtines; for which reaſon the patient, during the operation, ought to lie on the

the ſide oppoſite to that where the wound is; a needle arm'd with a ſtrong waxed thread being paſſed from without inwards, thro' the integuments and muſcles, avoiding the *peritonæum*, then from within outwards, thro' both the *peritonæum* and muſcles of the oppoſite ſide; the ſame kind of ſtitch being thus repeated, or taken alternately, till the lips are brought cloſe enough together; the coherence whereof may likewiſe be ſtrengthened with the *dry ſuture*. The dreſſings in this caſe may be of *ol. hyperic. liniment. arcæi, balſam. peruvian.* &c. Here alſo the orifice of the wound muſt be kept open in its moſt depending part, for the free diſcharge of the matter, which is otherwiſe apt to ſtagnate, and cauſe troubleſome ſymptoms.

29. *Wounds penetrating the ſtomach* muſt have their lower part kept open by means of a tent, which ought not to enter the cavity of the ſtomach itſelf, but ſerve to give vent to the *pus*, that ought to be evacuated. Such a tent may be armed with ſome proper digeſtive: and the parts above the wound ſhould be bathed with a warm mixture of oil of roſes and ſpirit of wine. The diet in this caſe ſhould by all means be light, ſparing, and eaſy of digeſtion. The liquor made uſe of ought to be ſomewhat aſtringent or agglutinant; ſuch as red wine mixed with barley-water, or gelly of harts-horn, *&c.* Mucilages likewiſe of quince-ſeed, *gum. tragacanth.* &c. are very proper in this caſe, being taken internally. *Wounds of the ſtomach.*

30. In *wounds of the inteſtines*, the external orifice, if there be occaſion, muſt be enlarged, for the convenience of coming at the injured part; which is to be ſtitched up directly with the *ſutura pellionum*. When the inteſtine is replaced, the wound may be fomented with warm red wine, *Of the inteſtines.*

wine, and afterwards ſprinkled with a mixture of *pulv. maſtich. myrrh.* &c. When the inteſtine is replaced, the external wound may likewiſe be ſtitched up and treated in the uſual manner. In the mean time, emollient glyſters ſhould be given to prevent the hardening of the excrements in the inteſtines; and by that means forward the cure.

Wounds of the liver, ſpleen, kidneys, bladder, &c.

31. The cure of the wounds of the *liver*, *ſpleen*, *kidneys*, *bladder*, &c. when practicable, is to be attempted by the uſe of a proper regimen, and ſuch internal medicines as are reſpectively ſuited to the part and nature of the caſe. For the internals requiſite here, we refer to the diſeaſes of the ſeveral parts reſpectively. When theſe caſes are attended with large hæmorrhages, theſe muſt be particularly regarded in the manner formerly mentioned, both by external and internal remedies. In the mean time great care muſt be taken to keep the lower part of the wound open, as long as there is a copious diſcharge of *pus*.

The cure of gun-ſhot wounds.

32. In *gun-ſhot wounds of the joints*, the tents made uſe of ſhould not be long. Warm embrocations are ſerviceable; and anodyne or emollient mixtures of *ol. terebinth. caſtor. ſcorpion. liniment. arcæi*, *balſ. peruv.* &c. may be dropt into the part. Or, in general, theſe wounds may be treated as before mentioned of thoſe which happen in tendinous and nervous places. But without engaging in more particulars, which would be of little ſignificancy, we ſhall conclude this head with ſome neceſſary directions uſeful in all kinds of wounds.

General directions with relation to wounds.

33. Whenever the *pus* cannot be evacuated from the bottom of the wound, by the paſſage already made, or the beſt that can be made in the mouth of the wound, a pointed probe may ſometimes be conveniently thruſt quite

quite thro' the bottom to the oppoſite ſide, and a paſſage cut along it, according to the direction of the fibres, for fear of hindring their office. 'Tis frequently of ſervice in wounds, and eſpecially in thoſe that are deep, and made by puncture, to enlarge the orifice, which may prevent ſinuoſities, and leave the part open and commodious for dreſſing. Aſtringents are uſeful to repreſs and keep down the lips of the wounds; but when any hardneſs is joined with the ſwelling, diſſolvent or emollient cataplaſms are the moſt proper. Theſe may be made with a decoction of *flor. melilot. chamæmel. mic. pann. alb.* &c. The adjacent parts may likewiſe be embrocated with *ol. hyperic. ſambuc. chamæmel. lumbricor. unguent. dialth.* &c. In caſe of a great degree of tenſion in the part, emollient cataplaſms of *rad. alth. lilior. alb.* &c. may be uſed twice or thrice a-day, without removing the dreſſings: which might be ſuffered to lie on for two or three days together, unleſs violent pain, coldneſs, heat, or the like ſymptoms require their removal, or threaten a gangrene. After this they may be ſhifted once in three or four days, till the bruiſed or inflamed fleſh be deſtroyed or ſuppurated, and new grows up in its ſtead; in the mean time great care being taken that no *pus*, purulent matter, or *ſanies*, remains lurking out of ſight, which would preſently produce a *fiſtula*. The whole cavity of the ulcer is therefore to be gently wiped with lint; or it may be waſhed with a warm decoction of *rad. alth. abſinth. vulg.* &c. or red wine. And if the weather be cold, 'tis proper to dreſs before the fire; or immediately upon the removal of the dreſſings, the wound may be fomented with a ſponge dipt in warm ſpirit of wine. When the wound proves conſiderably deep, ſo as not readily to admit of tents or doſſils, they are by no means to be thruſt violently into the orifice; which would

would be apt to cauſe a continual pain and inflammation. In this caſe, either the wound ſhould be dilated, or a little turpentine mixed with *ol. hyperic.* or *balſam. peruv.* dropt into it. Or elſe liquid digeſtives may be uſed thereto, by means of a ſyringe. When the wound is very irregular, or conſiderably angular, or if the ſkin hangs irregularly about it, 'tis proper by inciſion to pare off what appears to be uſeleſs, or capable of retarding the cure, and lay the whole wound as ſtrait and convenient as poſſible for dreſſing and healing. If a gangrene or ſphacelation happen upon a wound, theſe are to be primarily regarded. If they proceed from too great a tenſion or heat of the part, let out the blood by ſcarifying the lips of the wound, and the adjacent parts, to a conſiderable depth; and dreſs with the *mel. ægyptiac. tinctur. myrrh. & aloes*, &c. and alſo apply emollient cataplaſms. If this caſe be attended with coldneſs, livor, and loſs of ſenſe, the ſcarification ſhould be made the deeper; or even the mortified part might either be cut away or conſumed. But if the diſorder appears to be only ſuperficial, *ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſpirit. ſal. armoniac.* &c. may be uſed warm to the part, which may afterwards be dreſſed with *mel. ægyptiac.* But when it penetrates deep into the wound, it ſhould directly be cut out; and red precipitate, mixed with baſilicon, applied to the part. Or in order to deterge the wound, and conſume the remains of the putrefied fleſh, it may be waſhed with the *aqua phagedænic.* prepared with a dram of corroſive ſublimate, to a pint of *aq. calcis.* Then the eſchar being ſeparated, the ſuppuration may be promoted in the common manner; the adjacent parts being firſt guarded by defenſatives. But if this kind of treatment fail of ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to the actual cautery; or if there be an abſolute neceſſity, to am-

amputation. 'Tis generally remarked of wounds, but more eſpecially of thoſe made by gun-ſhot, that the dreſſing them with ſpirituous tinctures, and cramming them full of large tents, is of bad conſequence, and often induces a hardneſs or inflammation, prevents digeſtion, and cauſes a gangrene. And therefore tho' the wound ſhould ſometimes appear black, as is not uncommon in gun-ſhot wounds, inſtead of ſuch ſpirituous detergents, mild digeſtives, or anodyne liniments, may be uſed to greater advantage; all kinds of irritating ingredients being omitted. The adjacent parts may be likewiſe embrocated with *ol. roſar.* mixed up with the white of an egg and vinegar; a defenſative plaſter being applied all over the part, to prevent a flux of humors. This kind of wounds generally affords an eſchar, which may be ſeparated with a warm dreſſing of *liniment. arcæi, unguent. baſilic. oleum lilior. alb.* &c. After the mitigation of the ſymptoms, the cure is to be carried on as directed in caſe of ulcers, or ſuppurated tumors. But in gun-ſhot wounds, the following liniment ſeems preferable, as an anodyne digeſtive, to any of thoſe before-mention'd.

℞ *Ol. lumbricor. hyperic. lilior. alb. ſambuc. gum. elem. āa* ℥ iv. *emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum.* ℥ iij. *ſolve ſimul & adde pulv. thuris* ℥ iß. *maſtich. myrrh. balſam. peruv. āa* ℥ ß. *croc.* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

Proper liniments to anſwer the ſame intentions may likewiſe be compoſed of *emp. de mucilaginib. ol. roſar. chamæmel. ſambuc. liniment. arcæi, pulv. ariſtoloch. rotund. aloes, ireos, cera flav.* &c. And in general, when wounds are once ſolidly incarn'd, proceed to cicatrize them, as before-mention'd in caſe of ulcers.

SECT.

SECT. IV. *Gangrenes.*

Definition. 1. A *Gangrene* is a beginning mortification, or change of the fleſh of the body into a black ſubſtance, attended with a diminution or loſs of the natural heat of the part: but when the mortification becomes entire, or affects not only the fleſhy, but alſo the bony parts, 'tis called by the name of ſphacelation.

Cauſe. 2. This change in the nature of the fleſh may proceed either from an external or internal cauſe. 'Tis ſometimes brought on by old age, the confluent ſmall-pox, ſcorbutic or dropſical diſorders, or comes upon carbuncles ariſing in epidemic diſeaſes. Sometimes it affects no one part more than another, but appears to be univerſal, as in the plague or confluent ſmall-pox, or ſeems owing to ſome general fault in the conſtitution. It may alſo proceed from the bites of venomous creatures, as the viper, rattle-ſnake, *&c.* and ſometimes takes its riſe from wounds made by gun-ſhot, the lodgment of extraneous bodies in the fleſh, the too great ſtricture of the bandage uſed in wounds, the application of too cold, or too corroſive medicines, violent external coldneſs, iſſues, the too cloſe cutting of the nails, corns, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. Upon the firſt ſeizure of a gangrene, the ſkin of the part turns pale, but afterwards livid: veſications ariſe, and the colour changes to black; the fleſh grows fetid, ſanious, and moiſt; then withers and ſoon becomes inſenſible; the heat and pulſation of the part being likewiſe diminiſhed. If when a large wound is received, the tumor of its lips does not ſuppurate, and no flux of matter or inflammation appears; if the lips of the wound do not ſwell at all, or when ſwell'd grow lank and flaccid of a ſudden, 'tis reckoned a ſure ſign of an approaching mortification; eſpe-

eſpecially if the natural heat of the part be diminiſhed. When the mortification is already complete, theſe ſymptoms appear in their greateſt degree, and render the part utterly inſenſible both to the knife and actual cautery. When a gangrene proceeds from extreme cold, the part affected is firſt benumbed, or ſeized with a pricking pain, followed by a redneſs, which gradually changes to black. When a tight bandage is the cauſe, a flaccidity of the part is joined to the inſenſibility thereof. When the ſcurvy, it often begins in the great toe, and appears externally in the form of a blackiſh ſpot, which turns to a dry cruſt, that is ſucceeded by a ſtupor of the part, and laſtly a gangrene or mortification, unattended with any ill ſcent, and ſometimes without pain, which at other times will prove very intenſe. When a mortification is cauſed by the bite of any venomous creature, a continual fever attends, and a pain is felt in the part, which generally brings on a ſyncope or delirium. Small puſtules ariſe about the bite, with black ſpots upon them; and theſe ſoon grow more numerous. But when old age gives occaſion to a gangrene, or it happens thro' want of nouriſhment, ſeldom any pain, inflammation or tumor is perceived: but the body feels cold, and the diſeaſe generally at firſt ſeats itſelf in the extremities, eſpecially in the feet or legs.

4. All gangrenes are dangerous; but the leſs in young people, of a good habit of body; becauſe they here admit of an eaſier and ſpeedier cure than in old age, and thoſe of broken, dropſical, ſcorbutic or venereal conſtitutions. Thoſe in the external or extreme parts are leſs dangerous than thoſe which ſeize the internal parts of the body, as the *uterus*, *anus*, &c. The gangrenes or mortifications which proceed from an internal cauſe, ſeldom admit of a cure; becauſe tho' the part affected ſhould be amputated, the miſ- *Prognoſtics.*

chief commonly removes or ſpreads to another. A confirmed mortification is deemed incurable, otherwiſe than by fire, or the uſe of the knife. When any gangrene is attended with watching, delirium, convulſions, the hiccup, cold-ſweats, *&c.* it generally proves ſpeedily mortal.

Regimen. 5. The diet in this caſe ought to be light and eaſy of digeſtion; or where particular ſymptoms require it, dry and cooling. Small liquors ſhould here be uſed with moderation; but wine, 'tis thought, may be more freely allow'd. When it proceeds from old age, or a defect of nutriment, the ſtrongeſt wines are thought the moſt proper. In other reſpects the diet and regimen ought to be ſuited to the particular cauſe of the diſorder; or the diſeaſe which preceded or gave riſe thereto.

General cure of gangrenes by internals and externals. 6. The internal cure of gangrenes, in general, depends principally upon the free uſe of generous cordials, proper diaphoretics, and perſpiratives, ſuited to the nature of the cauſe from whence they may be ſuppoſed to proceed. But principally the bark ſhould here be uſed as in the caſe of an intermitting fever: for thus it has, of late, been ſeveral times found effectual. The external operation depends upon immediately ſcarifying the part, to a conſiderable depth, and cleanſing the wound of any grumous or clotted blood that may be lodg'd therein. Lotions of brine, urine, or a lixivium of wood-aſhes, are greatly commended for this purpoſe. The following may be more ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. āa* ℥j. *herb. abſinth. vulg. ſcord. rutæ, flor. chamæmel. āa m.* ij. *coque in lixiv. commun.* ℔ iv. *& colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpirit. vin. camphorat.* ℔ j. *m. f. fotus bis quotidie calide utend.*

To fomentations of this kind may be added occaſionally *centaur. min. flor. ſambuc. theriac. andromach. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. aq. phagedænic. tinct. myrrh. & aloes, aq. calc.* &c. And after fomenting

the part herewith, 'tis adviſed by ſome to apply *ol. terebinth.* or *balſam. ſulphur. terebinthinat.* ſcalding hot thereto; or to dreſs it with a hot mixture of *unguent. ægyptiac.* and *ſpt. vin.* Or, the ſcarifications may be filled with ſome ſuch as the following liniment.

℞ *Unguent. apoſtolor. ægyptiac. āa* ℥j. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ʒ iij. *ol. caryophyl. gut.* 15. *m.*

Defenſatives are here likewiſe ſaid to be of good ſervice. But if the uſe of eſcharotics be continued too long, they are apt, by irritating the part, to increaſe the miſchief. They ought therefore to be diſcontinued after they have warmed the part, and ſtopped the gleeting, and their place is to be ſupplied by a mixture of baſilicon and oil of turpentine applied warm. After a laudable digeſtion is by this means obtained, proceed to deterge, if there be occaſion, and heal as in caſe of ulcers. And this is the general method of treating gangrenes or mortifications.

When gangrenes proceed from too great a tightneſs of the bandage uſed to wounds, it ought immediately to be removed; and the part ſhould then be ſcarified ſo as to make it bleed. After which it will be proper to uſe a fomentation of warm milk, or other anodyne liquor; and to dreſs the gangrene with *unguent. baſilic.* made hot. But if the part be conſiderably mortified, *unguent. ægygtiac.* may be uſed warm for the dreſſings, with a mixture of red precipitate, and oil of turpentine.

8. When a gangrene takes its riſe from a contuſion attended with a wound, the part may likewiſe be ſcarified; or if it lies convenient, entirely cut away; warm dreſſings of *unguent. baſilic.* and red precipitate being afterwards applied. And if there be occaſion uſe a cataplaſm made of *mica pan. alb. lact. vaccin. ſpirit. vin. camphorat. terebinth. venet. croc. vitell. ovi,* &c. As ſoon as

When from a contuſed wound.

the wound begins to ſuppurate, the quantity of the precipitate may be leſſened, or its uſe intirely left off; and the cure finiſhed in the uſual manner.

When from cold. 9. When external cold, as ſometimes happens in travelling thro' the more northern regions, is the cauſe of a gangrene, or mortification, 'tis uſual to rub the frozen part well with ſnow; or ſuffer it to thaw in cold water, and afterwards foment it with a decoction of warm herbs. But ſome for this purpoſe uſe brandy, or ſpirit of wine, or venice treacle, or mithridate diſſolved in urine. Then the part being wrapped up in a flannel or woollen cloth, the patient is put into a warm bed, and diſpoſed to ſweat by taking ſome rich cordial or ſudorific medicine. But if this treatment does not prevent a mortification, it muſt be managed as mentioned above.

From old age. 10. When old age, or want of a due circulation, gives occaſion to a gangrene, uſe warm aromatics or ſtimulating fomentations to the part; which may likewiſe be ſcarified, and dreſſed with a mixture of *ol. terebinth.* and *unguent. baſilic.* firſt made ſcalding hot. The adjacent parts may alſo be embrocated with proper defenſative liniments, prepared with *unguent. nervin. ſpt. vin. ſpt. lavend. comp.* &c. or they may be guarded by the application of warm cataplaſms, made with *theriac. londinenſ.* &c. And if there be occaſion, the wound may be dreſſed with an unguent that contains red precipitate: and when the eſchar is once ſeparated, the cure may be diſpatched in the uſual manner, as mentioned under ulcers.

In ſcorbutic and hydropical habits. 11. When a gangrene happens in ſcorbutic or hydropical conſtitutions, the internal remedies muſt have regard to the original diſtempers, at the ſame time that proper external means are uſed to prevent or ſtop it; and theſe may be the ſame with thoſe already mentioned. Thus, embrocations

brocations may be made with *ol. lumbricor. laurin. caſtor. ſpirit. vin. ſpirit. cochlear. ſimp.* &c. but in ſcorbutic conſtitutions and dropſical habits, with the common lixivium, *&c.*

12. When the bite of a venomous animal cauſes a gangrene, the part is immediately to be ſcarified, and cupping-glaſſes applied thereto. It may afterwards be fomented with warm oil of turpentine; and the wound or inciſion kept open for a conſiderable time, by drawing medicines. The actual cautery is greatly commended in this caſe; being uſed ſoon after the injury was received. But 'tis pretty generally eſteemed the ſafeſt method to cut out the part directly, if poſſible, before the gangrene begins; eſpecially in the bite of the rattle-ſnake, the mad-dog, the tarantula, *&c.* and not to heal the wound too ſoon. *From envenomed bites.*

13. When a gangrene proceeds from a defect of nutriment in the part affected, the adjacent parts ought to be fomented, or well rubbed with proper warm mixtures or liniments compoſed of *axung. viperar. ung. nervin. ung. martiat. ol. caſtor. ol. caryophyl.* &c. In this caſe no defenſatives are to be employed; but the cure of the begining mortification is immediately to be attempted in the manner already mentioned. *From want of nouriſhment.*

14. If a gangrene be attended with a hæmorrhage, on account of ſome large veſſel being corroded or deſtroyed, 'twill be proper to uſe the actual cautery; its effect being here more ſuitable and certain than the common reſtringents, as often ſtopping the growing evil by drying up the moiſture which would otherwiſe ſpread it. But whenever this, or ſcarification, is made choice of, care muſt be had as much as poſſible to avoid the nerves and tendons. The medicines applied likewiſe ought not to be very ſharp, for fear of increaſing the gangrene. But if theſe kind of veſſels lie in the way, and cannot be avoided, *Attended with a hæmorrhage.*

they ought directly to be cut, or burnt quite thro'. Defenſatives are generally applied, both above and below the part affected; to prevent the ſpreading of a gangrene. And thro' the whole courſe of the cure proper paregorics, laxative medicines, phlebotomy, diet-drinks, *&c.* are not to be omitted. The following external remedies will likewiſe be uſed occaſionally, *viz. butyr. antimon. cauſtic. lunar. ol. vitriol. ol. tartar. per deliquium, ſpt. vitriol. ol. terebinth. unguent. apoſtolor. myrrh. abrotan. roriſmarin. hyperic. ſal. commun.* &c.

Terminating in ſphacelation, requires the manual operation or amputation.

15. If a gangrene terminates in a ſphacelation, and be ſeated in any of the limbs or extreme parts of the body, it requires immediate amputation: the method whereof, for inſtance in the leg, take as follows. The proper part for the operation being about four or five inches below the knee, the ſkin and muſcular fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning, by a ligature of filletting two or three fingers broad, paſſed above the part where the operation is intended. Above this ligature, another looſe one is to be paſſed, for the gripe, which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtraitned to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed on the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation; and the gripe being ſufficiently twiſted, to prevent too large a hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſingle cut or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembring-knife. Then the *perioſteum* being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. But when two parallel bones are concerned, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the

ſaw.

ſaw. When this is done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportuity of ſearching for the large blood-veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths, either by the actual cautery, the ligature, ſtitching them up, applying vitriol buttons, or the like. After this, a dry pledget of lint, or one dipt in ſpirit of wine, and ſprinkled with *diapente*, may be applied to the ſtump. Then looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the ſkin and fleſh as far as you can conveniently over the ſtump, to cover it, and ſecure them with the croſs ſtitch, made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the ſkin. The thread uſed for this purpoſe ſhould be double and ſtrong. And now apply over the whole ſtump two large pledgets, firſt dipt in oxycrate and dried, and afterwards charged with aſtringents; an aſſiſtant ſecuring them with his hand. Upon theſe apply a plaſter of *deminium*, or ſimple diachylon; then pull on an ox-bladder, that has been firſt wetted in oxycrate, and afterwards a little dried; and over all a croſs-cloth pretty tight, ſecured firſt with a ſingle, and then a double roller. And after all this, the gripe may be ſlackened ſo as to be made eaſy to the patient. Or it may be entirely taken away after he is put to bed; where he muſt lie with the ſtump ſomewhat raiſed; an aſſiſtant for twelve or fourteen hours keeping faſt the dreſſing with his hand, to prevent any violent hæmorrhage. If it be found neceſſary, the patient may loſe a quantity of blood at the arm, to keep down the fever that in this caſe is apt to riſe; and a compoſing draught or opiate may be exhibited occaſionally. In three or four days the dreſſing may be removed, and proper digeſtives, mixed with aſtringents, applied. But at the firſt opening, an actual cautery, or ſome powerful ſtyptic, ſhould be in readineſs, in caſe of a violent hæmorrhage. The exfoliation of the bone is now to be procured

as formerly directed; after which the cure may be finiſhed, as in caſe of a common wound or ulcer. If the dreſſings ſtick on hard, when they come to be taken away they may be looſened by the help of a ſponge dipt in oxycrate. If the ſphacelation ſhould unexpectedly be found to ſpread beyond the part wherein the operation was performed, the corrupted part may be taken off by inciſion, or conſumed with the actual cautery; which appears to be the readieſt way of ſtopping a gangrene, unleſs we except the internal uſe of the bark. If the wounded parts ſhould tumefy or inflame after amputation, proper fomentations and embrocations muſt be uſed. Defenſatives alſo are thought to be convenient; being applied above the part where the amputation was made, to prevent too large an influx of blood and humors. A defenſative of this kind may be compoſed with the following ingredients. *Bolus armen. ſang. dracon. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. nuc. cypreſs. acet. album. ovor.* &c. Or the *emp. defenſiv. cum ſuc.* may alone be ſufficient. The following is accounted an excellent reſtringent, for the dreſſings to be uſed in amputations.

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen. pic. naval.* ʒ iv. *aloes, thuris, maſtich. ſanguin. dracon. āa* ʒ j. *gypſi* ʒ iß. *pil. leporin. corij raſpat. āa* ʒ iij. *m. cum q. ſ. albumin. ovor. ad debitam conſiſtentiam.*

SECT. V. *Fractures.*

Definition. 1. A *Fracture* is the violent and ſudden ſeparation of the parts of a bone; which being attended with a wound, is ſaid to be *compound*, but otherwiſe *ſimple*.

Cauſe. 2. Fractures may be either tranſverſe, longitudinal or oblique, according to the direction of the external force which occaſioned them, with regard to the fibres of the bone. But it ſometimes

times happens that a *caries* of the bones, as in venereal caſes, will bring on a fracture, without the appearance of any external cauſe.

3. A compound fracture is evident to the ſight. *Diagnoſtics.* In caſe of a ſimple one, whether tranſverſe or oblique, there is found an inability to motion in the part to which the bone belongs, and a conſiderable pain, eſpecially upon being touched: and ſometimes the limb in this manner affected will appear ſhorter than its fellow. A prominence likewiſe may often be felt about the part, and ſometimes the ſeparation itſelf, or ſpace between the broken bone; particularly when there was an immediate communication of the fibres. But when a bone is broken longitudinally, or according to the direction of its fibres, a thickneſs and unequality of the part will be viſible.

4. Longitudinal fractures are eaſier of cure than *Prognoſtics.* the oblique; and both of them leſs difficult than the tranſverſe. When only one bone is fractured, the cure is ſooner effected than when two are jointly concerned; as the *radius* and *ulna*, the *tibia* and *fibula*. Such fractures as happen near the heads of bones, are harder to cure than thoſe which happen about the middle thereof. When a bone is cruſhed to pieces, or ſhiver'd in many places, the cure is difficult, tedious and uncertain; eſpecially if the fracture be compound. If after ſetting a broken bone, there be pain, inflammation, or a diſpoſition to a gangrene in the part; if the patient becomes paralytic, feveriſh, delirious, convulſed, *&c.* the caſe is reputed dangerous.

5. The diet in caſe of fractures ſhould be *Regimen.* ſlender, but nouriſhing, or agglutinant; and conſiſt of gellies, rice-gruel, *&c.* All fleſh-meat is to be avoided, for fear of increaſing the fever. Reſt ought to be indulged; and a proper poſture contrived for the patient, wherein he may be tolerably at eaſe.

6. When

Cure of fractures in general.

6. When the ends of broken bones are once ſet together, which ought to be done as ſoon as poſſible after the injury is received, the patient may loſe a moderate quantity of blood by phlebotomy: and if there be occaſion, a gentle cathartic, or rather clyſter, may be adminiſtred. In other reſpects the patient may be treated as in caſe of a common fever.

The method of reducing a fracture.

7. The general method of reducing a fracture (which for inſtance we may here ſuppoſe tranſverſe, in the larger bone of the leg) is this. The patient being conveniently ſeated, one aſſiſtant holds the leg above the fracture, and another below it, in ſuch a degree of extenſion, as is neceſſary to bring the ends of the fractured bone together; which extenſion muſt neceſſarily be the greater, the longer the fracture has remained unreduced. Then, the operator with his hands unites the ends of the bone exactly, ſo as to make them fall in with each other, and render the fractured part ſmooth and even; upon which the pain will in ſome meaſure abate; and the diſordered limb, compared with the ſound one, appear ſimilar, and correſpond thereto. After this, anoint the parts above the fracture with a mixture of vinegar and oil of roſes; or foment them with the ſame liquor wherein the bandage is to be dipt, and apply to the part a plaſter of diachylon or deminium; or rather the *emplaſtr. defenſiv. cum. ſucc.* ſo as to reach three or four inches above and as much below the fracture. This done, apply a compreſs over the plaſter, which ſhould firſt be dipt and wrung out of oxycrate, warm red wine or the like; in which alſo the rollers being dipt, are to be wrung out in the ſame manner. Then begin with a ſingle roller, and give it a few turns round the part above the fracture, and ſpend the reſt of the roller in aſcending and deſcending alternately.

ternately. Afterwards take a larger, and begin under the fracture, and continue deſcending and aſcending as before, till the whole length be ſpent. Some will likewiſe make uſe of a third ſingle roller; but others inſtead thereof employ one with a double head. This being done, they tie on three ſplints, or pieces of paſt-board, or ſcabbarding, around the part, with filleting; and laying the fractured limb in an eaſy poſture, cover it with a proper caſe, or cradle, to defend it from external preſſure. And in this ſtate the fractured part is ſuffered to remain for the ſpace of a week, provided the bandage be neither too ſlack nor too tight; which may be known by the riſe and appearance of a ſmall tumor, about the third day after the operation, at each extreme of the bandage; and by this tumor, giving way to the preſſure of the finger. The patient likewiſe, if the bandage be tight, will find himſelf much eaſier in two or three days time. If no tumor appear, 'tis a ſign the bandage is too ſlack; but too tight if the ſwelling be hard, and attended with inflammation, or the like bad ſymptoms. The ſplints may be taken off upon occaſion; and the part fomented or embrocated as at firſt. After a week is paſſed from the operation, the dreſſing may be repeated, and the bandage made ſomewhat ſlacker.

Longitudinal fractures require no extenſion to be made, but the cure principally depends upon mitigating the ſymptoms, a proper degree of compreſſure, and the application of a ſuitable bandage. When the bone is much ſhatter'd, great care muſt be taken in reduction, ſo that the parts may fall into their natural places, and be ſecured by the bandage employed, till their union is effected. *Longitudinal fractures.*

If a conſiderable inflammation ſhould attend a fracture, proper fomentations muſt be uſed to the *Attended with inflammations.*

the part. But if the part ſhould decay or wither away, it ſhould be frequently fomented with warm water or wine; applying after each time a plaſter of paracelſus, oxycroceum, &c. When the callus of the bone proves unequal, and very unſightly, or unfits the part for a proper office, 'tis ſometimes adviſed to break the bone again, the part being firſt prepared for it (with the uſe of emollient fomentations, and plaſters) by laying it hollow, and ſtriking in a proper manner upon it. After which it may again be cured in the common manner; but more cautiouſly than before.

Compound fractures.

In compound fractures, when the bone is once ſet, after the manner already mention'd, but with all poſſible caution and tenderneſs, the wound is to be ſtitched and dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi, balſ. peruvian.* or the like; applying round the fracture a plaſter of deminium, and over that a proper compreſs and bandage, with pieces of paſt-board, at the diſtance of two fingers breadth from each other, except in the very places of the wound; and under each of theſe is to be placed a ſlip of double linen, to perſerve the part from injury; all theſe being ſecured by filleting as before; and the matter ſo order'd that the wound may be dreſſed once a day, without removing any more of the things than is juſt ſufficient for that purpoſe. If in a compound fracture any ſplinters of the bones lie ſo looſe as to be eaſily extracted, they may be taken away; but in caſe they ſtick faſt, 'tis better to leave them to nature, and proceed directly to mitigate the ſymptoms; keeping the wound open, and dreſſing it with ſome ſuch as the following unguent, to promote the ſeparation or coming away of the pieces.

℞ *Tere-*

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ʒ ij. *ceræ flav. reſin. pin. āa* ʒ ß. *pulv. ariſtoloch. rotund.* ʒ ij. *aloes, myrrh. euphorb. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. unguent.*

If the bone be laid quite bare, it ſhould be defended from the air as much as poſſible; and after reduction, the procedure may in this caſe be the ſame as that beforementioned; provided the fracture be recent, and the air has not already impreſſed a caries upon the bone. But when the bone is thus left bare, no unctuous medicines ſhould be uſed that may come at it. When the end of one bone lies over the other, ſo that the fracture cannot be reduced, one end muſt either be ſawed off or filed away. The externals in compound fractures may, in general, be the ſame with thoſe preſcribed in wounds, ſinuous ulcers, or the like.

Fractures of the skull divided into contuſions, fiſſures, contrafiſſures, inciſions, and punctures.

8. Fractures in general, as they relate to the ſkull, are divided into *contuſions*, *fiſſures*, *contrafiſſures*, *inciſions*, and *punctures*. A *contuſion*, otherwiſe called a depreſſion of the ſkull, is an injury done to the texture either of one or both tables thereof; whereby part of thoſe tables may be ſhelved off, or made to preſs againſt the *meninges*, or the brain itſelf. But if by this means the ſkull be elevated or raiſed up in one part, 'tis called by the name of *cameroſis*, or vaulting. A *fiſſure* is a crack made in one or both tables of the ſkull, by ſome external violence. A *contrafiſſure* is the appearance of this crack on the part oppoſite to that which received the ſtroke, and not upon the part that immediately received it. A *fracture* is an entire ſeparation of one part of the ſkull from the reſt, by an obtuſe inſtrument. *Inciſion* is the ſeparating a portion of the ſkull by means of a ſharp inſtrument; but if the portion be entirely taken off, 'tis called *exciſion*. A *puncture* of the ſkull is a ſmall perforation thereof, made with a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

inſtrument. The general ſigns of fractures in the ſkull are vomiting, raving, ſtupor, blindneſs, loſs of ſpeech, fainting, convulſions, a *paralyſis* of the extremities, involuntary coming away of the excrements, hæmorrhage at the noſe, ears or mouth, the cloſe locking of the jaws, *&c.*

If the fracture be compound, it may ſometimes be plainly diſcovered through the wound, by the finger; for if any aſperity or inequality be felt, upon the ſkull, in a part where there is no ſuture, it may be concluded a fiſſure or a fracture. Fractures penetrating both tables of the ſkull are accounted dangerous; eſpecially if the ſplinters of the bone ſtick in the *meninges*, and the ſymptoms prove violent and laſting. When they proceed from gun-ſhot, and the brain itſelf be hurt, the caſe is ſeldom remedied. The like may be ſaid when a ſanious matter or extravaſated blood is lodged under the *dura mater*; or when the patient finds no relief upon laying open the ſkull. The diet in all theſe caſes ſhould be ſlender, attenuating, and eaſy of digeſtion. The exerciſe, if any be allowable, ſhould be very moderate; and ſo ſhould the ſleep.

Cure by internals. In order to the cure, phlebotomy is generally premiſed: and the uſe of lenient cathartics may likewiſe be of ſervice, if repeated occaſionally. Proper anti-epileptic medicines alſo are not to be omitted. The *pulv. de guttet. cinnabar. antimon. aq. pæon. comp. aq. ceraſor. nigr.* &c. may be of ſervice, taken in proper quantities.

The manual operation in fractures of the skull. The external cure of fractures in the ſkull, requires firſt a diviſion of the hairy ſcalp, to lay the part affected bare; which is generally done by a crucial inciſion, the *pericranium* being afterwards ſeparated with a ſpatula or the like. The flux of blood which will enſue upon this operation muſt be reſtrained by proper aſtringents; after the

the uſe whereof, the trepan or other inſtrument may be applied, as the nature of the fracture ſhall require. In making the inciſion, 'tis proper to avoid the ſutures and temporal muſcles. When this kind of inciſion is required a little above the eye-lid, it muſt either be ſtrait, or oblique; a tranſverſe ſection being here apt to give a paralytic diſorder. Fiſſures and contrafiſſures which penetrate both tables of the ſkull, require the aſſiſtance of the trepan; or may be dilated with the tranſpatory. When the ſymptoms indicate a fiſſure, without directly manifeſting the thing itſelf, there is reaſon to ſuſpect a contrafiſſure. In this caſe, after the crucial inciſion ſhall have been made, it may be convenient to apply the following plaſter.

℞ *Ceræ flav. pic. naval. thuris. reſin. pin. āa* ℥ j *terebinth. venet. tacamahac. maſtich. āa.* ℥ ß *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

When this plaſter is taken from the part, on the day after it was firſt applied, and any conſiderable moiſture appears underneath it, in the correſponding place of the ſkull, a fiſſure is to be ſuſpected. If after the uſe of proper means the ſymptoms ſtill continue violent, there will be reaſon to ſuſpect the internal table fractured; and in this caſe recourſe muſt be had to the trepan. In ſimple inciſions of the *cranium*, unattended with conſiderable ſymptoms of an internal injury, no regard need be had but to the wound in the ſcalp; which being ſtitched up, the divided bone will again unite of itſelf, as in other fractures. If part of the upper table be cut off, after it is once entirely ſeparated, the fractured place may be waſhed with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ſpirit. vin.* &c. and afterwards dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi*, or the like. But if the inciſion has reached both tables, and the fracture be large, let the bones

be

be brought together, and united in their proper ſituation; in which they may be continued by means of a few ſtitches, taken at ſuch a diſtance as to leave room for the expulſion of the matter. When ſeveral inciſions or fractures happen at once, let the ſplintered pieces be removed, and the part well cleared; and if both tables are not penetrated, uſe the raſpatory: but if the fracture reach the under as well as the upper table, the trepan may be applied, if ſuch ſplinters as preſs upon the *meninges* cannot be removed upon the enlarging the wound. For punctures penetrating only the firſt table of the ſkull, uſe the raſpatory, or the like inſtrument, as before mentioned. But if both tables are penetrated, and the ſymptoms prove urgent, the trepan muſt be applied on the middle of the puncture. And the ſame method is to be obſerved in what is called *cameroſis*; when by any external violence, the upper table is ſeparated from the under. In fractures, with contuſion of the ſkull, the bruiſed part is to be raſped away; and then the cure to proceed as in other fractures. In caſe of a depreſſion of the ſkull, the trepan is to be applied as near as poſſible, with convenience, to the fractured bone; after which the depreſs'd part is to be gently and gradually rais'd with the levator. And if a depreſſion happens without a fracture, as we ſometimes find it does in young and tender ſubjects, the trepan muſt likewiſe be uſed in order to its elevation. When fractures happen under the temporal muſcles, the wound is to be dilated by inciſion; the muſcles themſelves being, if poſſible, avoided. After which, the bone is to be raſped, or the trepan applied, according as the fracture extends, or is ſuppoſed to extend, to both or only to one table. But the trepan, if poſſible, ought never to be applied to the ſutures, or on a de-

depending part, if the *meninges* be wounded; no more than on the ſinus of the eye-brows. But in other caſes which admit thereof, the depending part appears to be the moſt eligible.

The method of trepanning.

Before the operation is begun, the ears of the patient ſhould be ſtopped; then the trepan being applied to a depending part, if it be thought adviſeable, ſo that it's teeth may not touch the fracture, and the point being fix'd, the operator is to proceed very gradually and gently, the upper part of the inſtrument being directed and ſuſtained by the left hand, whilſt it is turn'd with the right, 'till, by degrees, it cuts a circle on the ſkull. Then the central or middle point being taken out, or the trepan changed for one of the female kind, whoſe teeth have firſt been oil'd, the operation is to be proſecuted, removing the inſtrument every now and then, in order to clean its teeth, and the better to obſerve whether its motion in the ſkull were equal, ſteady, and circular. When by proceeding thus the teeth of the inſtrument ſhall at length appear to be bloody, 'tis a ſign that they have reached to the ſecond table; after which time great caution muſt be uſed not to wound the *meninges*. As ſoon as ever therefore the part trepan'd begins to give way to the inſtrument, ceaſe the operation, and gently elevate the round piece of the ſkull with the levator. Then by means of this aperture, made at a convenient diſtance from the diſorder'd part, the depreſſion, if there be any, may be commodiouſly raiſed by proper inſtruments, or the nature of the diſorder that required the operation diſcovered. But where the fractured bone is not entirely to be taken away, the trepan, 'tis thought, may beſt be applied partly on the ſound bone, and partly on the fracture itſelf. When the operation is

brought thus far, the edges of the *cranium* are to be ſmoothed, which were made rough by the action of the trepan. And if any duſt of the bone or other matter ſhould, during the operation, have fallen upon the *dura mater*, it muſt afterwards be wiped away either with a ſponge or lint wrapped round the probe. And the ſame is to be underſtood of a collection of matter form'd under the *dura mater*. If a flux of blood ſhould ſucceed upon the operation, let the parts be waſhed with red wine, moderately warm'd, to which a little vinegar may be added. If no putrefaction appears, it will be proper to dreſs with lenients: but if there be any concreted blood lodged in the part, vinegar may be mixed with other ingredients. If the *dura mater* be mortified, uſe deterſives for the dreſſings; but lenients are more adviſable in general, or when no particular ſymptoms indicate the contrary. The following forms are ſerviceable.

The manner of dreſſing after it.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ j. *reſin. flav. terebinth. venet. ſpt. vin.* āa ʒ ij. *m. ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. roſar. tinct. myrrh.* āa ℥ ß. *liniment. arcæi* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. roſat. ſyr. de abſinth.* āa ℥ ß. *ſpt. vin. ol. hyperic. liniment. arcæi* āa ʒ ij. *pulv. myrrh. ſarcocol.* āa ʒ j. *croc.* ℈ ß. *m. ſ. a.*

Theſe medicines are calculated to anſwer the ſeveral intentions at once; but the following ſeems to be ſtill more general, and capable of ſerving the ends of a digeſtive, incarnative, aſtringent, preſervative, *&c.* at the ſame time.

℞ *Spt. vin. com.* ℔ j. *mel. opt. depurat.* ℥ j. *myrrh. aloes* āa ʒ iß. *ſarcocol. maſtich. croc.* āa ʒ j. *ſabin. flor. centaur. min. hyperic. roſar. rub.* āa ʒ ij. *ſaccharum cand. rubr.* ℥ j. *infunde ſimul in balneo ma-*

riæ,

riæ, & colaturæ adde terebinth. venet. ʒ ij. *& fiat, ope caloris ſolutio ſ. a.*

A piece of fine linen being dipt in ſuch a balſam as this, and faſtened to a thread, for the convenience of taking it out, may be applied warm to the *meninges*. But the ſize of it ſhould be larger than the place trepan'd, that it may go a little under the edge of the *cranium*, to prevent the entrance of the air. Then the remaining part of the cavity may be filled up with dry lint. Dreſs the remaining part of the wound with *liniment. arcæi*, or a proper digeſtive, covering it over with a diachylon plaſter, let down with a little oil of roſes; and ſecuring it by a proper bandage. The dreſſing may be repeated once or twice a day, as the ſymptoms indicate. If the *dura mater* be mortified, add to the ingredients already mentioned *mel. ægyptiac. ſarcocol. acet. vin. alb. ſpirit. corn. cerv. ſal. armoniac.* &c. at diſcretion. Whilſt the part is dreſſing, the patient may breathe ſtrongly, and incline or recline his head, in order the better to evacuate the *pus* or *ſanies*; or the part may be gently waſhed with a ſponge, or armed probe dipt in the following.

℞ *Herb. ſabin. centaur. minor. āa* ʒ ij. *myrrh.* ʒ iß. *coque lento igne in vin. alb. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſpt. vini* ℥ ß.

If a fungus happens to riſe, it may be taken down with *pulv. ſabin. præcipitat. rub. alumin. uſt.* &c. ſprinkled upon the part. But eſcharotics ſhould not be long continued in this caſe, nor uſed in large quantities, for fear of cauſing dangerous ſymptoms. In other reſpects theſe caſes are to be treated after the common manner of fractures and wounds; due regard being had to the part, and the particular diſeaſes, whether convulſive, paralytic, apoplectic, *&c.* which, as ſymptoms, may attend them.

Fractures of the oſſa naſi.

9. In *fractures of the bones of the noſe*, the parts elevated above their natural level are to be depreſſed, and thoſe ſunk too low muſt be raiſed by means of a ſpatula, or other proper inſtrument. And after the reduction the bones are to be preſerved in their natural ſituation by means of a quill, anointed with *ol. roſar.* or the like, and put up the noſtrils; the internal membrane thereof being defended againſt it by the interpoſition of a fine linen rag wrapped about the quill. After this apply on the outſide a mixture of bole armeniac, the powder of red roſes, dragon's blood, *&c.* with the white of an egg, or any other proper reſtringent, or defenſative liniment; covering the whole with a convenient plaſter of *deminium*, or the like. The cure of this caſe, if the bone does not grow carious, is generally effected in the compaſs of ten or twelve days.

Of the jaw-bone.

10. *Fractures of the jaw-bone* are to be reduced by the fingers applied both internally and externally; tho' theſe alone ſometimes proving inſufficient for this purpoſe, two aſſiſtants manage the motion of the head, ſo as to cauſe a proper extenſion, whilſt the operator reduces the fracture. If the lower jaw be broken, it muſt, when reduced, be kept ſuſpended by means of a proper bandage, or other contrivance. The cure hereof is generally thought to be performable in twenty days.

Of the os humeri.

11. *Fractures of the os humeri* are reducible in the common or general method; a proper degree of extenſion being firſt made, and a motion both backwards and forwards; which likewiſe ought to be repeated in a gentle manner after the ſecond dreſſing; otherwiſe the tendons in the joint of the elbow will be apt to contract, ſo as to render the natural extenſion of the arm difficult. In the intervals between the dreſſings, the arm is

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to be inclined and kept ſteady to the breaſt, as is frequently order'd after phlebotomy. The bandage proper in this caſe is the ſame with that required in other common fractures. The cure hereof is generally thought performable in four and twenty days.

12. *Fractures of the clavículæ* are reducible by placing an aſſiſtant behind the patient, whoſe office it muſt be to pull him backwards, and with his knee to thruſt him forwards, whilſt the operator manages the fracture, and brings the bones to their natural ſtate; in which they are to be ſecured with a corroborating plaſter, *&c.* *Of the clavículæ.*

13. *Fractures of the ſcapulæ* happening near the place where they join to the *os humeri*, are reduced by ſtrongly extending the arm, whilſt the patient is held ſteady, after which the bone is to be replaced, and a ſtrengthening plaſter applied. But if the bone be greatly ſhatter'd, 'tis firſt allowable, by means of a proper inciſion, to extract what ſplinters will eaſily come away, leaving the reſt to nature. The time required for the cure of this caſe is undetermined, but does not often exceed forty days. *Of the ſcapulæ.*

14. In *fractures of the radius* or *ulna*, the arm muſt be extended, and the part reduced as uſual. The cure of a fracture in the *ulna* commonly requires more time than a fracture of the *radius*. In either caſe, after reduction, the arm muſt be placed towards the breaſt, and the motion now and then gently made upwards and downwards, as in caſe of a fracture of the *os humeri*. The time allotted for the cure is generally thirty days. *Of the radius or ulna.*

15. *Fractures of the ſternum* are attended with an inequality of the part; which gives way to the preſſure of the finger. The patient alſo is *Of the ſternum.*

uſually affected with a cough, ſhortneſs of breath, and ſometimes with a ſpitting of blood. In order to their reduction, 'tis common to lay the patient on a board with his face downwards; both his arms being at the ſame time ſtretched out: by which means, aſſiſted with a proper preſſure, the parts about the *thorax* will be dilated, and eſpecially the *ſternum*, ſo as poſſibly to effect its reduction; ſuch a ſtrengthening plaſter of oxycroceum is afterwards to be applied, and the part kept warm.

Of the ribs. 16. In ſuch fractures of the ribs as jut outwards, an equality of the part ſhould be endeavoured by means of preſſure and a moderate bandage. And before the application of any plaſter, it might be proper to uſe inſpiration in a greater degree than expiration. But when the rib is broken inwardly, the contrary courſe is to be taken, and expiration uſed more than inſpiration. After which the patient may be laid with his ſound ſide on a convex place, by which means the fractured rib will be in ſome meaſure elevated. There are ſome alſo who in this caſe adviſe the application of a ſtrongly adheſive plaſter to be pulled forcibly away at once, in order to raiſe the part of the rib which is ſunk in. If by any thing of this kind the fracture happens to be reduced, 'tis generally cured within twenty days.

Fractures of the vertebræ. 17. If in *fractures of the vertebræ* the ſpinal marrow be injured, the patient ſeldom recovers; eſpecially if the caſe be attended with an apoplexy, palſy, ſuppreſſion of urine, or the like. Otherwiſe a ſimple fracture of the *vertebræ* is ſaid to be readily cured by extenſion timely uſed. as is generally believed in that particular fracture hereof, which we vulgarly term breaking the neck; unleſs this be no more than a luxation; which however cannot eaſily happen. But if the

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vertebræ ſhould be ſo ſhattered that the ſplinters thereof prick or wound the marrow, or adjacent parts, an inciſion muſt immediately be made, in order to extract them, if they will come away with tolerable eaſe. After this the wound is to be kept open, to wait the ſeparation of the reſt, or to ſee if they will unite again. If nothing irregular or extraordinary happen in this caſe, its cure is thought performable in about twenty days.

18. *Fractures of the os coccygis* are reduced by introducing the fingers into the *anus*; and ſecured by ordering a proper poſture, and the external uſe of aſtringents, *&c.* In like manner fractures of the *os ſacrum* muſt be reduced as ſoon as poſſible, for fear of the great injury that may, thro' delay, be done to the numerous nerves and conſiderable veſſels of that part. *Of the os coccygis and ſacrum.*

19. *Fractures of the os femoris* are to be treated as thoſe of the *os humeri*. But this bone being naturally of a curved figure, 'tis eaſy to miſtake its bend, or concavity and convexity, for a fracture. The cure hereof may be effected in thirty days. *Of the os femoris.*

20. *Fractures of the patella* will ſometimes cauſe a continual lameneſs, as particularly when they are tranſverſe. If they happen longitudinally they are to be reduced as other fractures, and ſecured by a proper bandage; the cure being uſually finiſhed in twenty days. But when the fracture is tranſverſe, the action of the muſcles inſerted in the part prevents the union of the bone. *Of the patella.*

21. *Fractures of the tibia and fibula* require altogether the ſame treatment with thoſe of the *radius* and *ulna*. And in like manner are fractures in the bones of the fingers and toes to be reduced and ſecured. *Of the tibia and fibula.*

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SECT. VI. *Diſlocations.*

Definition. 1. A *Diſlocation*, otherwiſe called *luxation*, is the ſtarting of the head of a bone from its own natural receptacle into another place.

Cauſe. 2. Diſlocations may proceed either from external or internal cauſes; as falls, blows, *&c.* a relaxation or corroſion of the ligaments, *&c.* which being only partial, or eating away the ſocket of the head of any bone but in one place, and not all around, cauſes what is called a *ſubluxation* or disjunction of the bones. Sometimes children bring luxated joints into the world with them, either from an ill configuration of the parts, injuries received by the mother, or done in the time of delivery.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Luxations are known from a tumor or particular protuberance of the head of the ſeparated bone, by raiſing up the ſkin and muſcular fleſh above its natural level, in the part not deſigned to receive it; and a hollowneſs or ſinking in the place from whence it is ſtarted, perceiveable by the touch. If there be a perfect luxation, the limb whereto the bone belongs is ſhortened; contrary to what happens when the ligament is only relaxed or too much diſtended. The motion of the part alſo is wanting; and the patient is ſenſible of great pain therein. The place alſo where the ſeparation of two bones, before united, happens, is ſometimes thicker than natural; as we find when the *clavicula* is disjoined from the *ſcapula*, *&c.* Luxations of the great bones are often attended with a paralytic diſorder of the limbs.

Prognoſtics. 4. Luxations are more eaſily reduced in infants, and thoſe of a lax habit of body, than in others; tho' the bones after reduction then keep their places with more difficulty. When a child

is

is born with luxated joints, of long ſtanding in the *uterus*, the caſe is generally very difficult of cure, dangerous, and ſometimes proves incurable. Old luxations are exceeding hard to reduce, and ſcarce ever attempted with ſucceſs. A luxation of the *vertebræ* in the neck, near the head, is ſuddenly mortal, unleſs immediately reduced. Thoſe of the lower *vertebræ* are dangerous, and the cure uncertain. In general the danger and difficulty attending luxations riſe in proportion to the urgency and inveteracy of ſymptoms, ſuch as pain, inflammation, mortification, *&c.*

5. The diet in caſe of luxations ought generally to be ſlender. Reſt is to be indulged, and the part affected kept as much as poſſible from all kind of motion. *Regimen.*

6. All luxations ought to be reduced as ſpeedily as poſſible; after which it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, and opiates, as the ſymptoms require, in order to prevent a fever, ſtagnation of the blood in the part, and to procure reſt. But when a bone has been long luxated, or an inflammation and ſwelling appear upon the part, emollient embrocations, fomentations, or cataplaſms, ſhould be firſt applied, to render the reduction more eaſy, and tolerable. All reductions are performed either by the hand alone, or by inſtruments, ſuch as pullies or other obvious contrivances. Extenſion is previouſly neceſſary, as in caſe of fractures. In the operation great care muſt be had of diſtorting the muſcles or bones, and of uſing ſo much violence as to break the ſides of the cup or cavity that is to receive the head of the luxated bone; which might prove an incurable caſe, and leave the bone at every turn apt to ſlip out of its ſocket. If after the operation the patient is eaſier, and the limb affected reſembles its fellow, as to length, thickneſs, *&c.* if motion be in ſome mea- *Cure in general.*

meaſure reſtored to the part, and the head of the bone be heard or felt to go into its ſocket, we may conclude that the reduction is perfect. After this the operator proceeds to mitigate the ſymptoms, as the inflammation and pain, by proper embrocations, or the like; and ſecures againſt a relapſe by corroborating plaſters, and a fit compreſs and bandage, as in caſe of fractures. And this is the uſual method of treating luxations in general.

Luxation of the cranium.

7. There is a kind of luxation ſaid to happen in the *cranium*, when the ſutures fall not within, or ride over each other; which is a caſe formerly conſidered under the diſeaſes of children, but ſomewhat hard to cure, otherwiſe than by direct force, whence they may be divided, and afterwards kept aſunder by the uſe of a proper compreſs and bandage.

Of the lower jaw.

8. A luxation of the lower jaw ſometimes happens from violent fits of laughter or yawning, as well as from external injuries; whereby the whole jaw being thruſt forwards, the under row of teeth is ſhot out beyond the upper lip; the temporal muſcle at that time becoming rigid. In this caſe the patient can neither ſwallow, ſpeak, nor ſhut his mouth. If only one end of the jaw is diſlocated, the fore-part thereof is ſhot out only on one ſide, the other remaining unmoved. The cure hereof is not at all difficult, if ſeaſonably undertaken; but if long delayed, bad ſymptoms, ſuch as the palſy, *&c.* may happen. In order to the reduction, the thumbs are immediately to be put into the patient's mouth; whilſt, with the fingers on the outſide, the proper motion is made for that purpoſe. In the mean time the temples may be embrocated with emollient mixtures or liniments; and the part after reduction fomented with a mixture of oil of roſes, vinegar, and the white of an egg. If the jaw be luxated

luxated only on one ſide, it muſt be directed the contrary way, in the manner already mentioned; then preſſing the luxated part downwards, make a moderate extenſion, after which, by raiſing the fore-part upwards, the head of the bone will be made to fall into its cavity. But if after the reduction the jaw ſhall appear to be weak, it may eaſily be ſuſtained by a proper bandage.

Of the os humeri.

9. When the *os humeri* is luxated downwards, the head of the bone may be felt hard and round in the *axilla*; the patient's elbow will hang from his ſide, and the other common ſymptoms of a luxation be manifeſt. This luxation is ſeldom ſo well reduced as that the uſe of the arm remains quite free and eaſy. When this caſe proceeds from a relaxation of the tendons, the part is generally emaciated. The methods of reduction here are various.

The various ways of reducing it.

1. In children, and people of a tender conſtitution, 'tis ſometimes ſufficient to bring the bone firſt forwards, then upwards, and laſtly to ſlip it into its ſocket.

2. But tis eſteemed a more certain way to place the patient on the ground, with an aſſiſtant ſitting cloſe at his back; then the arm being extended, another aſſiſtant is to place himſelf on the outſide of the *cubitus*, whilſt a third holds his hand ſtrongly under the *axilla*, to give the operator the advantage of replacing it as with a prop'd lever. For now the aſſiſtants all proceeding together, the firſt preſſes down the *ſcapula*, the ſecond places his knee on the outſide of the *cubitus* to keep it ſteady, and the third holds his hand, with the fingers ſhut, in the *axilla*, whilſt the operator forcibly pulls the arm of the patient at the hand; ſo that the luxated bone is brought forwards, and raiſed with its head ſomewhat above the receiving cavity, and at the ſame pulled a little backwards by the

action

action of the muſcles, whence it is eaſily reduced by the hand of the operator.

3. But a ſtill more uſual and approved way is to place the patient on the floor; the operator ſitting oppoſite to him, and an aſſiſtant ſitting behind the patient, and taking hold of the two ends of a ſtrong fillet, belonging to a ball fixed under the arm-pit, in order to keep it tight. Things being thus ordered, the operator with both his hands takes hold of the luxated arm, and places his heel in the *axilla*; then another laying hold of the other hand, and pulling it downwards, the operator in the mean time preſſes the bone into its ſocket.

4. A fourth method conſiſts in making uſe of a ladder, which being conveniently fixed, the patient aſcends ſome ſteps thereof, ſo as to lean both arms over its top round, which is covered with a cloth; whilſt an aſſiſtant on the other ſide takes hold of one hand, and another of the other, which they hold very tight, and in the mean time the patient ſlips his feet from off the ladder, by which means the luxation is reduced.

5. There is a fifth way, in which the patient ſtands upon a low chair, leaning the luxated arm over another's ſhoulder, who at the ſame time takes ſtrong hold of him by the hand, and inclines his arm to his breaſt; upon which the chair being ſuddenly ſlipt away from under the patient's feet, the weight of his body in the ſhock reduces the luxation.

6. The laſt method we ſhall mention requires the aſſiſtance of a convenient pole or other ſupport, with a round prominent top, of ſuch a height that it may be exactly placed under the head of the luxated bone. This pole being fixed and ſupported by the aſſiſtants, the patient reſts his arm over it, with the prominent part under his arm-pit, which

which is ſtrongly preſt againſt it by an aſſiſtant drawing his arms towards the ribs; in the mean time the operator, who ſtands behind him, preſſes down the ſcapula, and ſecures the head of the bone in its cup. Some for this purpoſe make uſe of a pulley.

Of the cubitus.

10. *Luxations of the cubitus* may happen either forwards or backwards, outwards or inwards; ſometimes the *radius* alſo follows; which happening is eaſily perceivable to the touch. If the luxation happen forward, the arm is rendered ſhorter, cannot be bent, and the protuberance is external, and the cavity internal. If backward, it cannot be extended; and the other ſymptoms juſt mentioned happen in a contrary order. To reduce it, a pretty ſtrong oblique extenſion is to be made; a thick compreſs being placed in the bend of the elbow, and over that a roller in the form of a girt with a ſtirrup. The operator, during the time that the extenſion is made, places his foot in the ſtirrup, by means whereof, and his hands, he reduces the fracture. In young perſons and thoſe of a tender habit, where the luxation is yet recent, the aſſiſtance of the hand alone may ſuffice for this purpoſe; as alſo for other caſes of luxation in the *cubitus* or *radius*.

Of the vertebræ of the neck.

11. *Luxations of the vertebræ* of the neck, when they happen outwardly, are to be reduced by ſeating the patient as low with his back as poſſible, and preſſing with the knees upon his ſhoulder, whilſt a gentle extenſion is made by both hands applied to the patient's head; ſo as by that means to replace the *vertebræ*. And in order to reduce outward luxations of the *vertebræ* of the back, the patient is to be laid upon his belly, whilſt the proper extenſion is made by two aſſiſtants, the one above and the other below the luxation, either with the hands, or by means of a ſuitable ligature with pulleys.

12. *Diſ-*

Of the carpus. 12. *Diſlocations of the carpus* may be as various as thoſe of the *cubitus*, but that which happens the moſt frequently is forwards. They all may be known in the ſame manner as thoſe of the *cubitus*; due allowance being made for the difference of place. In order to reduce a luxation of the *carpus* that is forwards, lay the hand upon a table or other convenient place, with its inſide uppermoſt; then by means of extenſion, and a moderate preſſure, the end of the bone may be ſlipt into its cavity; where it muſt be ſecured by a proper bandage, *&c.* In like manner may luxations of the *metacarpus* and *metatarſus* be reduced.

Of the os femoris. 13. The *os femoris* is frequently diſlocated inwards, ſometimes outwards and forwards, and but rarely backwards. In caſe of an inward luxation hereof, the leg of the ſide where it happens is ſhorter than the other; and the head of the bone becomes prominent near the groin. When 'tis luxated outwards, the feet, *&c.* are turned inwards. If forwards, there happens a ſuppreſſion of urine; the groin ſwells, and the *nates* appear wrinkled; the leg is bent with difficulty, and the thigh continues much of the ſame length with the other. This kind of luxation will ſometimes reſtore itſelf by degrees; but then perhaps be attended with a ſmall degree of lameneſs during life. If the luxation happens backwards, the leg cannot be extended, nor the heel ſuffered to touch the ground; the thigh becomes ſhorter than uſual; a cavity is perceiveable in the groin; and a protuberance may be felt in the *nates*, where the head of the bone is lodged. The pain and other ſymptoms will generally diſappear, tho' the thigh-bone be not reduced; the patient however will remain lame, and the limb of little uſe. And even after reduction, unleſs the ſubject be

be young, and the luxation recent, the cure is ſeldom completed, unleſs the patient be for a long time confined to his bed, without uſing any conſiderable motion; for upon hanging down the leg, or the ſlighteſt exerciſe, the head of the bone generally falls from the ſocket. If the diſlocation be recent, the patient young, and of a tender habit of body, let a moderate extenſion inclining to the ſound leg be made, by two aſſiſtants, the one ſtanding above, and the other below the luxation; then ſuddenly forcing the patient's knee up towards his belly, the head of the bone may at the ſame time be preſſed back into the *acetabulum* or cup. But in robuſt conſtitutions, where the luxation hath been of long ſtanding, the patient may be laid with his back flat upon a table ſpread with bolſters, and having in its middle a ſtrong pin of wood or the like, to be directed to the part of the *inguean* againſt which it is to preſs, a thigh-bolſter being interpoſed. Then two aſſiſtants making the proper extenſion, the one pulling the patient under the arm-pit, and the other a little above the knee of the ſame ſide, but obliquely towards the unaffected leg, the head of the bone will by this means be forced into its place. But if the hands alone are inſufficient for this purpoſe, wrap a ſtrong roller two or three times round a thick compreſs, which being applied to the head of the bone, and faſtened to a cord, running in a pulley, may, while the extenſion is in hand, be made forcibly to replace the head of the bone. When the diſlocation happens forward; the patient being laid on the unaffected ſide, a ſtrong extenſion is to be made in order to its reduction, which may be effected with the hands. But when it happens backwards, the patient ſhould be made to lie on his face, whilſt by means of

Of the ribs. a ſtrong extenſion and the preſſure of the hand or knee, the bone is freed into its cup.

14. When a rib is luxated, and remains unreduced for any conſiderable time, it uſually cauſes violent ſymptoms, and ſometimes death itſelf; eſpecially when the diſlocated end flies inwards. If the luxation happens in this manner, the patient is to be ſuſpended with his arms over the top of a door; and ſo the rib is to be reduced. But if the rib be luxated downwards, he ſhould ſit in a ſtooping poſture, with his hands upon his knees, during the time of reduction. When the diſlocated end flies inwards, it is apt to prove mortal, unleſs by the means of cupping-glaſſes, adheſive plaſters, or the like, applied to the part, it can be reduced or forced outwards.

Of the os ſacrum. 15. Luxations of the *os ſacrum* are reducible by inſerting the fingers of one hand into the *anus*, and giving the neceſſary motions to the part with the other, externally, as the nature of the caſe may require.

Patella. 16. When the *patella* is luxated downwards, the patient by ſtanding erect may reduce it to its place. But both this and other caſes of the knee require no particular management different from what is ſaid of luxations in general.

and ancle. 17. The ancle is capable of four kinds of luxation. If the luxation be inward, the ſole of the foot turns outward, and *vice verſa*; if forwards the *tendo achilles*, or great tendon of the heel, becomes rigid, and the foot appears to be ſhrunk. If backwards, the heel ſeems to be drawn that way, and the foot ſeems longer. Theſe are to be reduced by extenſion, like other luxations; after which the patient ſhould be confined to his bed, for a month or ſix weeks, to prevent a relapſe.

18. Be-

18. Beſides the luxations hitherto inſiſted on, there is a particular ſpecies, proceeding from laxity, which are generally only partial, and ordinarily proceed from internal cauſes, as the rickets in children, the king's evil, tumors happening on the heads of bones, impoſtumes, *&c.* This kind of diſlocation is known from the eaſe wherewith they are reduced, and the difficulty with which they are retain'd, or the bones ſecured in their places. The part ſubject to ſuch a diſlocation is rather weak than painful, motion is in ſome meaſure loſt thereto; a hollowneſs is perceivable all round the joint, if the bone be not inclined to either ſide; and in time the limb is generally emaciated. The cure of this ſpecies of luxation is uncertain; eſpecially when of long ſtanding, or attended with impoſtumation, paralytic diſorders, carious bones, or the like. Such internals are here required as tend to rectify the depraved conſtitution, or take off the corroſiveneſs of the juices which occaſion the diſorder. During the uſe hereof, emollient fomentations, cataplaſms, *&c.* may be applied to cauſe a reſolution or perſpiration of the humor affecting the ligaments, joints or tendons. The midicines uſeful in this caſe are thoſe of the reſtringent kind; ſuch as *bol. armen. acet. balauſt. bacc. myrt. nuc. cypreſs. ſanguis dracon. album. ovi, ol. roſar. rub. camphor. ſpt. vin.* &c. which may be made into fomentations, cataplaſms, unguents, plaſters, *&c.* Or, in general, ſuch medicines may be here uſed as ſtand under the head of œdematous tumors. But above all, a powerful aſtringent and corroborating plaſter ſhould be long worn, with a proper bandage. When the apophyſis of a bone is ſeparated from the bone itſelf, the caſe is reckoned incurable. If a diſlocation be attended with a fracture, the former is firſt to be

Luxations from laxity.

reduced. A bare wrench or gaping of the bones is cured by the external uſe of reſtringents, preſſure, and a tight bandage. But unctuous medicines are, as much as poſſible, to be avoided in diſlocations, becauſe they relax the tendons and prolong the cure.

FINIS.

INDEX.

A.

ABORTION, its ſymptoms, cauſe, method of treatment, &c. 482-484
Abſceſſes, their cure 531
Agues, their kinds, cauſe, cure, and conſequences 132, 139, 412
Ægylops, its cauſe, cure, &c. 45-47
Affectio hypochondriaca 322-326
After-pains, their cure 529
Albugo 40
Amputation, how perform'd 688
Anchylops 45
Angina, its cauſe, difference, cure, &c. 82-87
Aneuriſms, their cauſe, cure, &c. 604-607
Ani procidentia 287-530
Anodynum externum 15-127
Anorexia, its cauſe, cure, &c. 172-176
Apepſia, it cauſe, cure, &c. 176-179
Apoplexy 18
Apozema antiarthritic. 395
antihyſteric. 428
ad diabetem 257
diuretic. 368
emmenogogic. 418
ſtyptic. 371

Aſcites 277
Aſthma 98, 105, 125, 127
Aqua invigorans 456
limacum. 622

B.

Balſamum hæmorrhoidale 284
nervinum 667-668
vulnerarium 671, 672, 700, 701
Bearing-down of the *matrix* 470
Births, natural 485
difficult 495-506
unnatural 507-513
Bite of a mad dog 195-686
of a viper 193-687
of a tarantula 197
Blaſts 165
Bleeding at the noſe 358-363
at the gums 371-372
Bolus alexipharmic. 192-193
alterans 451
anodyn. 33, 214, 215, 225, 231
antihyſteric. 428
antiarthritic. 385, 386, 387, 397, 398, 403
antiepileptic. 504
anticolic. 223, 226
antiemetic. 183
antirheumatic. 398-399
antiſcorbutic. 405
aſtringens 116, 129, 186, 207, 208, 215, 217, 287, 313, 365, 374, 450, 595
balſamic. 83, 92, 93, 99, 100, 108, 294, 593, 596
balſamico-aſtring. 214, 378, 379, 419
balſamico-diaphoretic. 593
cardiac. 147, 149, 164, 169, 402
carminative 224-226
carminativo-purgans 222
ad caſum 594
cephalic. 4
corroborans 483
detergens 218
diaphoretic. 24, 32, 124, 170

diuretic. 270
emetic. 296-402
emmenogogic. 130, 417
febrifugus 225- 226
hyſteric. 500,521
hyſterico-aſtring. 521,522
invigorans 455
nephritic. 243, 246, 248
nephritico-purgans 242-245
pacific. 283
pectoral. 107, 108
perſpirativ. 319, 350, 407
preparativ. 35-44
purgans 36, 100, 101, 113, 202, 293
ad ſcabiem 331
ad ſingultum 130
ſtomachic. 177, 178, 183
ſtomachico-aſtringens 185
ſtyptic. 361, 364, 370
ſudorific. 493
Breaſts, their diſeaſes 532, 542
Breath fetid 77
Bruiſes in children 544
Buboes, peſtilential 110-172
venereal 307-310
Bulimia 179
Burns 351-354

C.

Cæſarian operation 515-516
Calenture 413-414
Cancerous tumors and ulcers 626, 634, 447, 451
Carbuncles 172
Caries 639-654
Caruncles, venereal 302
Carus 8
Catalepſis 8
Cataphora 8
Cataplaſma anodyn. 356
antiarthritic. 388, 390, 391
antielminthic. 237
anodyn. 81

aſtringens 603-671
diſcutiens 156, 298, 581, 611, 612
emolliens 527-298
febrifug. 134
ad hydropem 274-275
nephritic. 243
hæmorrhoidale 284
ad herniam 281
mamillare 534
opthalmic. 38-53
repellens 577
ſuppuratorium 76, 86, 301, 305, 584, 624, 631
Cataract 41-45
Catarrh 31-34
Catoche 8
Catochus 8
Ceratum antiarthritic. 393
hæmorrhoidale 285
ad lepram 235-236
Cereviſia antiſcorbutic. 320
Ceſtus invigorans 459
Chaps in the ſkin 345-347
Chocolata reſtaurans 112
Chicken-Pox 160
Children, their poſtures in delivery 507-513
their diſeaſes 561, 562
Chilblains 357
Chloroſis 431-435
Cholera morbus 187-190
Cingulum mercuriale 333-336
Collyrium detergens 37, 43, 53, 120
diſcutiens 52
refrigerans 37-43
reſtringens 39, 47, 51, 53
ſanans 52, 53
ſiccum 42
Coma 8
Colic 216-227
Coalition of the eye-lids 55
Cœliaca paſſio 216
Condylomata 612
Conſumption 109-116
Contuſions 592-599

Con-

Convulsions 13, 14, 15, 522, 523
Cornea ruptured 64
Corns 636
Costiveness 213, 214, 413, 414, 465, 466
Cordee 296
Coryza 56-58
Cough 106, 109, 127
Cramp 16
Crystæ 612
Crystallines, venereal 303
Cucupha aromatic. 5

D.

Dead child to bring away 502
Deafness 77-82
Decoctum antiarthritic. 403
anticheric. 205
astringens 206, 315, 316
balsamic. 265
carminativ. 225, 227
ad diabetem 257
diuretic. 293
febrifug. 135, 136
nephritic. 223, 224, 245, 246
pectorale 33, 93, 101, 107, 108, 594
styptic. 370
sudorific. 309
Delirium 153
Delivery, how perform'd 487, 488, 507, 516
the various forms thereof 507-516
the instrumental method of it 514-516
disorders consequent upon it 514-515
the injuries commonly done it 527-529
Dentifricum 71, 72
Dentition 13, 16, 554
Diabetes 256
Digestives 644
Diarrhœa 128, 205, 210, 412, 465, 553, 554
Difficulty of urine 472, 473
of respiration 473
Dislocations 706, 716
of the *cranium* 701

of the *os humeri* 702
cubitus 711
vertebræ *ibid.*
carpus 712
os femoris *ibid.*
ribs 714
os ſacrum *ibid.*
patella *ibid.*
ancle bones *ibid.*
from laxity 715
Dropſy 130, 267, 279, 469, 470
Dyſentery 210, 212
Dyſpnœa 98-106
Dyſury 131, 261, 262

E.

Ears, their diſorders 77, 82
Electuarium anti-aſthmatic. 104, 105
anticteric. 202
antiparalytic. 19
antihyſteric. 427
antirheumatic. 407
antiſcorbutic. 320, 409
aperiens 84
aſtringens 115, 208, 211, 221, 295, 286, 287, 316, 365, 366
balſamic. 115, 195, 174, 594
balſamico-aſtring. 370, 371, 438
balſamico-diuretic. 295
chalybeato antiarthritic. 398
cardiac. 413
cephalic. 6, 25
cephalico-chalybeat. 29
detergens 113, 218
edulcorans 630
edulcorans ad lepram 335
ad diabetem 257, 267
emmenogogic. 417, 434
febrifug. 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 411
ad hydropem 272
invigorans 454, 455

ne-

nephritic. 248
peptic. 178
pectorale 33, 108
purgans 291, 292, 293, 308
ad rabidorum morſum 196
reſtaurans 114, 115
ſolutiv. 213, 284, 285, 466
ſtomachic. 367
ad ſtrumas 620, 621
Embrocatio antiarthritic. 387, 388, 390, 391
antiemetic. 184
antiphlogiſtic. 349, 391
ad contuſa 548
diſcutiens 582, 597, 610, 611, 646, 650
ſtomachalis 185
Emplaſtrum adhæſiv. 663
anodynum 94
antiarthritic. 388, 389, 390, 391, 393, 403
antiaſthmatic. 104
antirheumatic. 407
antiparalytic. 20
aſtring. 377
cephalic. 25
corroborans 439, 464, 484
defenſiv. cum ſuccis 599
diſcutiens 97, 546, 582, 612, 617, 629, 638
emolliens 632
febrifug. 135
gutturale 86
mamillare 533, 534
hæmorrhoidale 285
ad herniam 281
ad hydropem 280
hypochondriac. 325
odontalgic. 74-75
repellens 578
ſtomachale 15, 177, 184, 128
ad ſtrumas 623, 624
ſuppedale 125
ſuppuratorium 583
ad vermes 237
Emulſio antiaſthmatic. 102
antidiuretic. 131

bal-

balſamic. 361
cephalic. 25
detergens 114
nephritic. 246
pectoralis 93
refrigerans 70, 293, 431
Empyema 95, 98, 676
Encanthis 47
Enema anodynum 189, 211, 214, 215, 312
anticolic. 221
aſtring. 14, 129, 374
carminativ. 221
cephalic. 4
detergens 218
emmenagogic. 418-419
emolliens 231
febrifug. 139
hyſteric. 423, 424, 480
laxans 15, 361, 284, 285, 365
nephritic. 247
purgans 9, 18, 93, 221, 231, 361
ad vermes 236
Epilepſy 9-16
Epinyctis 599-600
Epiphora 39
Eruptions 562
Eryſipelas 350, 351
Excoriations 561-562
Exoſtoſes 307
Expreſſio antiaſthmatic. 101
antipleuritic. 93, 94
ophthalmic. 38, 44, 45

F.

False-conceptions 477-480
Fames canina 179
Fevers, ſimple and compound, their kinds, cures, *&c.* 120-133
Fici 613, 409, 410
Fiſtula *in ano* 288, 652
Fiſtula lachrymalis 45
Fiſtula's 652

Flatulent tumors 615
Flooding 475, 516
Fluor albus 435-440
Fœtus dead in the *uterus* 496, 497
Freckles 339, 340
Fotus antiarthritic. 388, 389, 393
antielminthic. 236
antiphlogiſtic. 446
antiemetic. 184
aſtringens 281, 374, 377, 551, 603, 613, 614
auricularis 81
diſcutiens 58, 156, 298, 301, 325, 529, 537, 542, 549, 559, 581, 611, 629
emolliens 61
emmenogogic. 419
hæmorrhoidalis 283
ad herniam 281
ad hydropem 234
hyſtericus 423
ad lepram 337-338
ad ſphacelum 450-480
ſuppuratorius 583
Fractures ſimple and compound 690-705
Furor uterinus 429-431
Fumus antiarthritic. 396
cephalic. 32

G.

Ganglions 613
Gangrenes 451, 452, 681, 690
Gargariſma detergens 66, 67, 68, 85, 307, 312, 558
pectoral. 85
refrigerans *ibid.*
reſtringens 67, 69, 73, 87
Gelatina antiparalytic. 18
aſtringens 210, 211
reſtaurans 112
Glans anti-elminthic. 236
aſtringens 374
ſolutiv. 214
Glaucoma 48, 49
Gleet 314, 316
Gonorrhœa virulent. 289-315

Gout 379-400
Gripes 551-553
Gravel 238-256
Grubs 341
Gummata 307
Gutta ſerena 43-45
Guttæ antiaſthmatic. 102, 104
anticolic. 226
antipleuritic. 73
antihyſteric. 428, 431, 500, 513, 524
antiſcorbutic. 409
aſtringentes 208, 440, 506, 595
balſamicæ 218
cardiac. 125, 165, 193, 385, 398, 492
cephalic. 6, 13, 20, 28
cephalico-anodyn. 33
cephalico-chalybeat. 29
detergent. 97, 120
emmenogogic. 418, 434
ad hydropem 272
invigorantes 455, 456
ad lepram 336
refrigerantes 70, 127
ſtomachic. 174, 175, 179

H.

Hair, to take off, and cauſe to grow 348, 349
Hauſtus anodyn. 24, 75
antiemetic. 183, 189, 232
antihyſteric. 386, 420, 424, 430, 497, 499
antipleuretic. 93
aſtringens 207, 209
balſamico-aſtringens 116
cardiac. 118, 147, 179, 194, 328, 594
carminativ. 224
cephalic. 3
diaphoretic. 25
diuretic. 270, 272, 319
emetic. 385
emetico-purgans 231
emmenogogic. 416, 434
hypnotic 273
nephritic.

nephritic. 241, 243, 244, 248
pacific. 402
paregoric. 124, 125, 154, 183, 413, 492
pectoral. 32, 84, 92, 100, 107
perspirativ. 328
purgans 165, 385, 413
refrigerans 230
styptic. 359, 361
sudorific. 169
ad venenatorum morsus 194
Hæmorrhages 129, 319, 357
Hæmorrhoidal flux 372, 374, 474, 529
Hæmorrhoids 282, 286
Head-ach 23-26
Headmouldshot 560
Heart-burn 190, 191
Hemiphlegia 17
Hepatic flux 215
Hernia's 279, 282
Hernia varicosa 604
Herpes 607, 608
Hiccup 130, 191, 193
Hordeolum & Grande 55
Hydrocephalum 273
Hydrophobia 175, 197
Hydrops pectoris 274
Hypochondriac disorders 322
Hypopyon 52
Hysteric passion 420, 429

I.

Jaundice 132, 200, 204
Iliaca passio 229, 233
Impostumation 583, 586, &c.
Infants, their diseases 544-571
Incontinence of urine 469, 470
Inflammations 347, 350
Inflammation of the reins and bladder 261, 263
of the stomach 186, 191
Infusio antiemetic. 201, 202
antiasthmatic. 105
anticteric. 202
anticolic. 225, 227, 228
antihysteric. 427

antiparalytic. 19
balſamic. 212
cardiac. 117, 140, 148, 149, 164, 171, 312, 330, 456, 483, 501, 552
carminativ. 228
cephalic. 28
corroborans 550
diaphoretic. 170
diuretic. 130, 558
emmenagogic. 130
febrifug. 35, 136, 410
ad hydropem 201, 202
paregoric. 153
pectoral. 109, 137
ſtomachic. 175, 176, 179, 183, 232
Injectio annodyn. 59, 60
antihyſteric. 430, 431
aſtringens 61, 443, 517
auricular. 78
ad cancrum 298
balſamic. 316
detergens 97, 265, 440, 450, 537, 538, 555
emolliens 291, 292, 297, 446
emmenagogic. 420
invigorans 458
ad ſphacelum 298, 450
ſtyptic. 518, 523, 528
Inoculation of the ſmall-pox 157
Intermitting fever 133
Iſcuria 258
Itch 330, 331
Julap. anodyno-ſtomachic. 365
aſtringens 257, 365, 438, 454, 503, 523
antiarthritic. 321
antihyſteric. 417, 422, 427, 490, 499, 512, 521
antiſcorbutic. 384
balſamic. 378, 596
cephalic. 6, 13
diuretic 311, 571
invigorans 455
nephritic. 244
pectorale 93, 100
refrigerans 70

ſtyp-

ſtyptic. 362, 365, 369
Fuſculum reſtaurativ. 111

K.

Kibes 356
King's Evil 617, 626

L.

Laudanum antiaſthmatic. 103, 104
Leproſy 334, 339
Lethargy 8
Ligaments of the *uterus* relaxed 441-444
Lientery 216
Linctus anodyn. 490
antiaſthmatic. 102, 104
antipleuritic. 94
antirheumatic. 406
balſamic. 101, 224
nephritic. 245
ſolutiv. 15
Liniment. anodyn. 15, 76, 94, 197, 296, 342, 356
ad ambuſta 352, 353
antiparalytic. 20
antiphlogiſtic. 533
carminativ. 325, 327
corroſiv. 63
coſmetic. 340, 342, 343, 345
detergens 299, 537, 539, 624, 631, 632
diſcutiens 582, 597, 611, 629
emolliens 85
ad fiſſuras 345
hyſteric. 480
invigorans 457
ad hydropem 241
nephritic. 241
ad lepram 338
ad ſcabiem 309, 332
ad rachitidem 567
ſanans 540, 541, 590, 646
ſuppuratorium 171, 172
ad vermes 236, 237
Liquor. balſamic. 293

ad hydropem 269
nephritic. 241
purgans 85, 213, 319, 628
refrigerans 430
ſtyptic. 360
Lochia immoderate 522
to promote 491
ſuppreſs'd 519
Lotio antiphlogiſtic. 534
coſmetic. 341, 342
corroſiv. 63, 64, 302
detergens 446
emolliens 497, 599, 608
ad ſcabiem 332
Longing in women 464
Lues venerea 307-316

M.

Madneſs 26-29
Malacia 181
Meaſles 161, 162
Menſes immoderate 374, 376
in the time of pregnancy 475
obſtructed and ſuppreſs'd 413-420
Milk in the breaſts of children 549
Milk to diſcuſs 544, 545
Mixtura anodyna externa 15, 127, 197, 198
antiarthritic. extern. 386
anticolic. 220
antiemetic 15, 128, 183, 520, 551
aſtringens 15, 128, 186, 208, 313, 315, 461, 483, 486, 501, 523, 552
auricular. 79, 80, 81, 82
balſamic. 217, 596
ad cariem 647
carminativ. 224, 225
cephalic. extern. 15, 128
diſcutiens 97
expectorans 102
febrifug. 135, 140
hyſteric. 423
odontalgic. 73

pacific. 555
purgans 201, 567
purgans ad meconium 235
repellens 578
ſanans 644, 645
Moles 478, 482
Morphew 340
Mucilago antipleuritic. 94
ad fiſſuras 540
nephritic. 247
refrigerans 84, 131
Mydriaſis 50, 52
Myopia 49

N.

Nates, their cure 613
Nauſea 173
Necklaces to promote dentition 16
Night-mare 326
Nocturnal pains 307
Noli me tangere 65-66
Numbneſs 22
Nurſe, how to choſe one 561, 562

O.

Odoramentum antihyſteric. 425, 426
Œdematous tumors 609, 615
Ophthalmia externa & interna 34, 36, 127
Orthopnœa 98, 106
Ozæna 59-60

P.

Palpitation of the heart 119
Palſy 17-22
Pains in pregnancy 467
Paraphimoſis 298
Paraphrenitis 90-95
Paraphlegia 17
Parapoplexy 8
Parotides 171
Paronychia 355

Pediculi inguinales 347
Phimosis 295
Phlegmons 348, 350
Phthisis 108, 116
Phrenitis 29, 30
Phlyctænæ 54
Perinæum rent. 255
Peripneumonia vera & notha 87-90
Perspiration obstructed, and immoderate 327
Perversio uteri 441, 444
Pessaria emmenogogic. 420
invigorantia 461
uterina 480, 481
Phyma & Phygethlon 600, 601
Pica 181
Pilulæ anodyn. 32
anodyn. purgant 33, 232
anticheric. 202, 203, 205
antiarthritic. 395, 396
antiasthmatic. 104
anticolic.
antihysteric. 427, 431
astringent. 211, 316
balsamic. 596
balsamico-astring. 438, 439
corroborant. 281, 282
detergent. 97, 120, 265
ad diabetem 257
edulcorant. 335
emmenogogic. 415, 416, 417, 436, 620
carminativ. 222, 226
diaphoretic. cephalic. 32
nephriticæ 244, 245, 246, 249
odontalgic. 74
panchymagogic. 270
purgant. 10, 11, 24, 31, 32, 92, 93, 165, 174, 190, 231, 290, 293, 610
purgant. ad hydropem 269, 270
terebinthinat. 217
ad scabiem 331
solutiv. 213
stomachic. 178
ad vermes 237
Pimples 341

Plague 166, 172
Pleuriſy, true and baſtard 90-95
Poiſons, their cure 193, 198
Polypus in the heart 119, 120
Polypus narium 60-64
Polypus & ſarcoma 60-65
Potio antiarthritico-purgans 395, 396
anodyno-purgans 224
cephalico-purgans 10, 24, 27
hyſterico-purgans 424
nephritico-purgans 224
purgans 113, 126, 150, 201, 217, 341, 360, 378 408, 480, 492, 610, 620, 628
purgans ad gonorrhœam 290, 292
purgans ad hæmorrhagiam 366, 377
purgans in hydrope 271
purgans pectoralis 31, 32, 92, 93
purgans ad vermes 278
ſolutiva 285
ſtomachico purgans 174
Potus antiarthriticus 393
antiaſthmatic. 105
anticteric. 203
antiſcorbutic. 319
aſtringens 439
diætetic. 7, 25
ad luem vener. 307
edulcorans 621, 622
ad gonorrhœam 294
ad hydropem 272
ad lepram 335
in ophthalmia 39
ad rachitidem 570, 571
ad vermes 234
Pregnancy, the diſorders attending it 460, 482
Prolapſus ani 287
Prolapſus uteri 441, 446
Pſydracium 613, 615
Pterygium 40
Ptiſana nutriens 112
Pulmonic hæmorrhage 367-370
Pulvis abſorbens 116
antiarthritic. 394, 401
antiaſthmatic. 100

antibysteric. 427
anticteric 202, 203
anodyno-purgans 231
anticolic. 227, 228
antirheumatic. 404, 405
antiscorbutic. 323
astringens 65, 86, 87, 207, 212, 359, 523
astringens ad gonorrhœam 315
cardiac. 147, 328
ad casum 594
cephalic. 28
cardiaco-sudorific. 169
ad cariem 648
corroborans 330, 550
corrosiv. 62, 63
corroborans ad herniam 330, 550
ad diabetem 257, 266
diuretic ad gonorrhœam 294
emetico-purgans 231
edulcorans 235
emmenogogic. 417
febrifug. 124, 126, 131
ad hydropem 271
hysteric. 499, 521
invigorans 45
nephritico-purgans 242
ophthalmic. 42, 44
purgans ad luem 307
purgans ad gonorrhœam 290, 294
pepticus 178
purgans 35, 156, 190, 377, 569, 620
purgans ad vermes 235
pectoral. 33
sternutatorius 3, 58, 60, 426
refrigerans 84, 162
styptic. 360, 369, 373
ad vermes 235

Q.

Quinsy 82, 87

R.

Ranula sub lingua 68-69
Rhagades 613

Rheumatiſm 404, 407
Reaching 184
Rickets 563-570
Ring-worms 341
Ruptures 279, 282, 557, 559
Rhyas & Encanthis 47

S.

Sal purgans ad gonorrhœam 293
Salivation, how to be raiſed 308, 314
Sarcoma 60-65
Scabbed head 337
Scalled head *ibid.*
Scalds 351-355
Sciatica 401-404
Scirrhous liver 204, 205
Scirrhous tumors 626-634
Scrophulous tumors 447, 451, 617, 626
Scurvy 71, 72, 316, 322, 409, 410
Sea-diſeaſes 408, 409
Semicupium anticolic. 224
Shankers 300
Shingles 343
Small-pox 141-160
Smelling loſt 56
Sneezing 58
Solutio antiaſthmatic. 101
anticheric. 205
antihyſteric. 426
balſamic. 195, 291, 316
balſamico-anodyna 296
nephritic. 242, 244, 249
odontalgic. 74
pectoralis 33, 107
ſtyptica 361, 371, 450
Sphacelation of the brain 30-31
Sprains 598, 599
Sterility 452, 460
Stings of venemous creatures 197
Stitches 115
Stone 238-256
Stone-colic 223, 224
Strabiſmus 49, 50

Strangury 258, 259
Stypticum externum 130, 588, 667, 690
Subsultus tendinum 132
Succi antiscorbutic. 321
Suffitus astringens 440
emmenogogic. 419
Sun-burn 339, 340
Suffusion 41
Surfeits 162-165
Sutures too open 560, 561
Syncope 117, 464, 465
Swelling of the breasts 466
in the legs, &c. 132, 156, 467
Swine-pox 160

T.

Tan 339
Talpæ 613
Tapping for the dropsy 276-278
Taste impair'd or lost 69
Teeth, their disorders 70-73
Tenesmus 214
Terminthus 599, 600
Tetanus 8
Tettars 341, 343
Thea solutiva 285
Thirst 69, 70, 131
Thrush 555
Thymi 613
Tinctura anticolicæ 226, 227
astringens 257
cephalico-purgans 24
invigorans 456
stomachic. 114
Tooth-ach 73-77
Tongue, its disorders 66-69
Tremors 21
Trochisci balsamico-astringent. 439
cephalic. 6, 7
invigorant. 456
pectoral. 33, 34
peptic. 178
purgant. ad vermes 236
styptic.

ſtytic. 369
Tumefaction of the teſtes 297
Tumors 573, 592
Twins, to deliver 502
Tympanites 275

U.

Ulcers in general 639, 654
in the *adnata* and *cornea* 54
in the lungs 97
in the reins and bladder 263, 266
venereal 307
about the *uvula* 97
Unguentum antiphlogiſtic. 446
corroſiv. 65
deſiccativ. 536, 541, 614, 645
detergens 350, 451, 590, 644
diſcutiens 58, 546
hæmorrhoidale 284
labiale 347
ad lepram 332, 333
mercuriale, ad ptyaliſmum excitand. 304
ophthalmic. 38, 53
repellens 578
ſarcoticum 47
ad ſcabiem 332, 333
ad ſphacelum 684
ad ſtrumas 623
ſuppuratorium 60, 66, 81, 305, 644, 694
ad venenatorium morſus 156
Urine coming away involuntarily 130
bloody 376
Uterus inflamed 444, 447
Umbilical chord, how to be cut 488
Uvea falling out 55
Uvula relaxed 87

V.

Vagina inflamed 444, 447
Vapor. deſiccans 440
Varices 601, 604
Venereal diſeaſe 307, 316, 478

Vertigo

INDEX.

Vertigo 22
Veſicatories made perpetual 36
Vinum amarum 24
antiarthritic. 386, 397
antihyſteric. 203
antiſcorbutic. 320
cephalic. 5, 7
febrifug. 138
diuretic. 271
emmenogogic. 418
invigorans 455
pepticum 179
Vitrious humor, its diſorders 48
Vomiting 181, &c. 185, &c. 550, 551
Vomiting of blood 116, 128, 363, 367, 453
Vomica pulmonum 98

W.

Warts, venereal 302
common 634-636
Weakneſs of the eyes 156-157
of the fundament 286, 287, 550
Wens 625
Whitlows 355, 356
Worms 233, 237, 553, 554
Wounds 654, 681
ſimple 664, 666
of the brain 672
of the *abdomen* 676
of the nerves and tendons 667-668
of the veins and arteries 666-667
join'd with contuſion 670
join'd with fractures 668-670
envenom'd *ibid.*
join'd with luxation 670
of the *viſcera*, &c. 678-681

FINIS.